

\*\*\*REVIEW DRAFT\*\*\*

**Phase II Archaeological Testing at the James Holliday House on East Street (18AP116),  
Annapolis, Maryland, 2010-2012**



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## Abstract

Archaeological excavations at 99 East Street began in December 2009, with two shovel test pits dug to determine if the stratigraphy was intact at the site. Preliminary analyses concluded that the site was archaeologically intact, with materials found at least two feet below the surface and intact layers of deposition. In June 2010, more intensive excavations began as part of the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology, and continued until June 18. Two large, deep units (5'x5' squares) were excavated in the backyard of 99 East Street and produced thousands of artifacts, including buttons, broken dishes, whole bottles, and a very large number of food bones, which were processed, cataloged and analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park.

In June 2011, three additional units were placed at the site, two 4' x 5' units in the backyard and a 5' x 5' unit in the basement of the house. These three units produced over ten thousand artifacts, including animal bones, glass bottles, broken dishes, dozens of buttons, marbles, a Spanish coin, and a corroded gun. These artifacts were processed, cataloged and analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park.

Finally, in the June 2012, three final units were placed at the site, one 5' x 5' unit in the basement, one 4' x 4' unit in the basement, and one 4' x 4' unit in the backyard. Over five thousand artifacts were recovered in these three units, including glass bottles, broken dishes, assorted buttons, marbles, slate pencils, straight pins, thimbles, animal bones, a redware tobacco pipe bowl, and a wooden lice comb. These artifacts were catalogued and are currently being analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory.

These many thousands of artifacts will identify how the Holliday family lived their daily life, showing what the Holliday family ate, how they were eating their food, and what they threw away or lost. Excavations at 99 East Street will continue for an additional summer season of excavation, which will help provide even more information about how the Holliday family saw themselves, the extent of their ties to the Naval Academy and how they negotiated their way around racism in Annapolis.

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## **Chapter I: Project Methods**

The earliest phase of research on 99 East Street consisted of collecting, and synthesizing all of the available public records pertaining to the property and the Holliday family to contextualize the summer field school excavations at that site. Excavations at 99 East Street were carried out as part of the University of Maryland Summer 2010 and 2011 Field Schools in Urban Archaeology. After the conclusion of the excavations, the materials obtained were brought back to the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park.

### ***Archival Research***

There are a variety of public records available relevant to the investigation of the Holliday family and their property at 99 East Street. These included the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Census Records, Land Records for Anne Arundel County, Certificates of Freedom for Anne Arundel County, Marriage Records, Death Records, and Baptism Records.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was the logical place to start this inquiry into the public records, since it consults several sources and there already is a record for 99 East Street. The Land Records for Anne Arundel County was another source that was consulted early on. The records allowed the ownership of the property to be traced, and helped determine how the value of the property has changed over time and approximate when improvements were made on the property.

After examining the Land Records to determine who owned the property at 99 East Street throughout time, the Census Records were consulted. Census Records provide information not only about where the family was living, but also if the numbering of the property has changed, what occupations the family members were involved in, and occasionally, how much the property was worth and the educational level of the individuals included in the record. Increase in listed property value may indicate improvements that were made to the property and would provide a ten-year window during which those improvements could have been made.

Another way in which the improvements to the property are traced is through historic maps of Annapolis. In particular, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Annapolis, made in 1885, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, and 1921, were useful in tracing the addition of building structures on the property.

We know from the descendant family that later members of the family were associated with St. Mary's Catholic Church in Annapolis. The church keeps records of baptisms, marriages and deaths, both at the church itself and at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis. These records were accessed to determine how long the family was associated with the church and to help trace the general family history, especially because federal and state birth and death records and marriage licenses are generally not well recorded for African Americans.

The Maryland State Archives also has a variety of other resources available. Certificates of Freedom for freed African Americans prior to Emancipation are available and listed by

County. The history given by the descendant family indicates that James Holliday was a freed slave and his Certificate of Freedom is listed in the Anne Arundel County records. The last Will and Testament of many members of the Holliday family who died in Annapolis are also available in the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court Records in the Maryland State Archives.

### ***Fieldwork Methodology: Excavations at 99 East Street***

Excavations at 99 East Street were conducted as part of the Summer 2010-2012 Session I Field School in Urban Archaeology through Archaeology in Annapolis at the University of Maryland, College Park. Initial shovel test pits in the backyard of 99 East Street were excavated in December of 2009 to determine the quality of the archaeological resources at the site. These tests indicated that the site was stratigraphically intact and artifact rich. Two 5'x5', one 4'x5', and one 4'x4' excavation test units were placed in the backyard of 99 East Street, and one 5'x5', one 4'x4', one 4'x5' excavation units and two shovel test units was excavated in the basement of the house.

The field school excavations were conducted according to the guidelines set out by the Maryland Historic Trust Archaeology Office in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). Before excavations began, permission was obtain from the current homeowner, Dolores Levister, and the Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission.

The location of each test unit was recorded in relation to the standing structure on the property. The elevations within each unit were recorded throughout the excavations using a line level from the highest corner of the unit, which resulted in each elevation being recorded in relation to the current grade of the backyard. All excavations were conducted with appropriate hand tools, including trowels, shovels, and pick axes. Excavations in both units in the backyard were extended into culturally sterile soils approximately four ft, with the exception of the barrel privy feature. The excavation of this feature was limited by desire to leave the metal rings of the privy in place and that only a portion of the privy was exposed in the excavation unit. This feature was excavated to the depth that could be reached by the archaeologists, and then lined with plastic before being backfilled to allow the remaining portion of the feature to be reached more easily for future excavations.

Each excavation unit was numbered individually, continuing the sequential numbering of excavation units from previous years of excavation in Annapolis (Cochran et. al. 2010). The units were excavated by natural soil layers, and each stratigraphic level was given a unique letter designation. In order to increase vertical control in natural levels that extended beyond approximately 0.5 feet in depth, arbitrary levels were designated within the natural level.

Detailed field notes were kept throughout the excavations by all of the students excavating at the site and included descriptions of soil colors and textures, and artifacts and features uncovered. These notes were taken in addition to the standardized forms, which were also filled out for each level and feature, that recorded soil color, soil texture, unit elevations, artifacts recovered, and any relevant interpretations. The forms also included a plan drawing of the unit, which were drawn to scale using an engineer's scale (tenths of a foot) and recorded the

photographs associated with that level or feature. Photographs were taken at the top of each new level and feature. Final scaled profile drawings of each of the unit's walls were completed when the excavation reached culturally sterile soil and photographs of each wall were taken.

All sediment removed from the excavation units was screened through 1/4 inch mesh wire, and artifacts collected by stratum or feature.

### ***Laboratory Methodology***

All artifacts recovered from the excavations at 99 East Street were transported to the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory, located in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park. All of these artifacts were washed, identified, catalogued, and processed according to the guidelines set out by the State of Maryland (Seifert 1999). Durable, stable artifacts, such as glass, ceramic, plastics, and heavily corroded metals, were washed in water and set out to dry on drying racks. More fragile artifacts, such as bone and metal, were dry brushed. After being cleaned, the artifacts were sorted by type and placed in re-sealable archival quality plastic bags, labeled with their provenience information, including site number, unit number, and level or feature number, and an assigned bag number.

All recovered artifacts were cataloged according to the Archaeology in Annapolis catalog system (Appendix I: Catalog Codes and sample catalog sheet). Artifacts were identified and cataloged by their type, material, function and date. Brick, concrete, and mortar were counted, weighed and discarded according to the standards defined for the state of Maryland (Shafer and Cole 1994, Seifert 1999). A sample of ten left-side oyster shells was taken for each level or feature in which they were encountered and the rest of the oyster shells were counted, weighed and discarded. The catalog was entered directly into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (see Appendix B).

From the catalog database, preliminary analyses were able to be done, with particular attention paid to obtaining approximate dates for each level and feature. Ceramics were especially useful for dating purposes, and modern materials, such as wire nails, synthetic materials, and plastics, were useful in dating late nineteenth and twentieth century deposits. Examining the catalog also helped provide a basic understanding of how the areas where the excavation units were located were being used and how that use changed over time.

The artifacts recovered from 99 East Street are currently being housed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park. The artifacts are owned by the homeowner, Dolores Levister, and after the completion of this project, the University of Maryland, College Park will cooperate with the homeowner to find a permanent storage location for the archaeological materials recovered.

## Chapter II: Project Background

### ***General History of Annapolis***

In order to understand the context of 99 East Street as a site, it is essential to understand Annapolis as a city and capital. Annapolis was first settled by Protestant Virginians, looking for religious freedom, in 1649, approximately fifteen years after Maryland was established as a colony by the Calvert family (Potter 1989: 121; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii; Ives 1979:131). In the early years of occupation of the city, the colonists took advantage of the region's rich, well-drained soils to grow tobacco and in 1684, one hundred acres of land were surveyed in order to encourage the development of a port for tobacco trading (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii). Between 1649 and 1695, Annapolis had several names, including Providence, the Town Land at Proctor's, Arundelton, and Anne Arundel Town (Potter 1989: 121; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xvii). Finally, in 1694, the city took its name from Princess Anne, the second daughter of James II and sister of Queen Mary (Potter 1989: 123).

In 1689, there was a shift in the government of Maryland, from a Proprietary Government to a Royal Government, and from 1689 to 1715, the colony was governed by a series of five governors appointed by the English crown (Potter 1989: 123). Under the leadership of Governor Francis Nicholson, Annapolis replaced St. Mary's City as the capital of Maryland in 1694 (Potter 1989: 123; Ives 1979: 131; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii). The reasons for this change were partially economic, since Annapolis was more centrally located within 17<sup>th</sup> century Maryland, and partially religious, since Nicholson was a Protestant and wanted to move the capital away from Catholic-dominated St. Mary's City (Potter 1989: 123; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xvii).

After moving the capital to Annapolis, Nicholson resurveyed the still relatively rural settle to make it into an urban city. He created a Baroque plan for the city, based on circles, radiating streets, and broad vistas (Potter 1989: 124; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii). The city received its charter from Queen Anne and became a port of entry in 1708, and for the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Annapolis remained a relatively small settlement (Potter 1989: 125-6; Ives 1979: 131). Substantial growth did not occur in the city until the late 1710s and 1720s, when the city became a bureaucratic center (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xx). During the 1730s and 40s, the once substantial middle class in Annapolis began to disappear and a few individuals rose to the top as they learned how to profit from trading tobacco, which remained the dominant crop throughout the colonial period (Potter 1989: 126-7; Leone 2005: 21).

The late 18<sup>th</sup> century is generally considered the "Golden Age" of Annapolis. The city's status as the capital of the colony attracted wealthy and important people as residents (Potter 1989: 128; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xx). The Continental Congress met in the Maryland State House in Annapolis for six months at the end of the Revolutionary War, during which time the city served as the Capital of the newly formed United States (Potter 1989: 129; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi).

After the American Revolution, Annapolis began to decline as the city lost its economic and social power (Potter 1989: 130; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). By 1790, Annapolis began to be surpassed by the growing industrial and commercial port of Baltimore. Annapolis lost a large portion of its commerce and its wealthier residents and “was reduced to the status of a local port” (Potter 1989: 130; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). Annapolis also had to struggle to remain the seat of Maryland’s government (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xxi). Baltimore residents pushed to have the state government moved out of Annapolis into Baltimore on at least three occasions, in 1786, 1817 and 1864, but all these attempts were unsuccessful, and Annapolis remained the capital (Potter 1989: 131).

During this period of relative decline, Annapolis was working to convince the federal government to establish a naval school in the city as a way to attract industry back into they city (Potter 1989: 132). The first appeal to establish a naval port in the recently abandoned port in Annapolis came in 1817 (Larsen 2004: 176). This appeal was unsuccessful, and it was not until the Elk-Ridge Railroad was built to connect Baltimore and Annapolis that the bid to build the Naval Academy in Annapolis was seriously considered (Larsen 2004: 178). After twenty years of petitioning the federal government, Annapolis was finally successful in establishing the U.S. Naval Academy in 1845 (Potter 1989: 132; McWilliams 2011:151-200).

After its establishment, the Naval Academy became one of the largest and most stable employers in Annapolis but throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Naval Academy remained “relatively small and physically unimpressive” (Mullins and Warner 1993: 15; Potter 1989: 132; McWilliams 2011:151-200). Despite the fact that the arrival of the Naval Academy is seen as an essential turning point in the history of Annapolis, the Academy has remained isolated from the city, by separating itself spatially and in identity (Larsen 2004: 179). The separation created by the Naval Academy is able to “conceal politically live conflicts between institutions and groups in the contemporary city” (Leone, Potter, and Shackel 1987: 286).

During the Civil War, Annapolis served as a garrison for Union troops and the Naval Academy was moved to Newport, Rhode Island, to avoid any conflict that might arise from Southern sympathizers in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 132, 134; Larsen 2004: 203). After the war ended, Annapolitans had to work to convince the Naval Academy to return (Larsen 2004: 203). The lack of modern facilities and cramped quarters in Annapolis caused the Naval Academy to not want to return to Annapolis, and as a result, land was cleared in Annapolis to expand the Academy (Larsen 2004: 203).

The late nineteenth century saw a growth in water-based industries in Annapolis (Larsen 2004: 204; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xxii). Building increased during this period, especially new homes and shops, and several projects designed to enhance the beauty of the city were completed (Larsen 2004: 206). A summer resort was opened in the early 1880s, which was indicative of the trend toward Annapolis as a destination city and tourist attraction (Larsen 2004: 206, 207; McWilliams 2011:201-246).

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Annapolis struggled with trying to be both a modern city, with electric street lighting and trolley trains, and an ancient city, still largely intact since its 17<sup>th</sup> century origins (Matthews 2002; McWilliams 2011; Palus 2011). A summer

resort, opened in the early 1880s, is indicative of the trend toward Annapolis as a destination city and tourist attraction (Larsen 2004; McWilliams 2011; Matthews 2002). The Naval Academy, the local and state government, service sector jobs, and tourism continue to fuel the economy of Annapolis and the historic heritage of the city has been preserved through the efforts and influence of historic foundations, such as the Historic Annapolis Foundation, as well as private tour companies and business (Larsen 2004: 223). Annapolis embraced its historic roots as a way to continue to attract visitors to the city and a historic preservation movement became a focus for many people in the city (Matthews 2002; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998). The works of Archaeology in Annapolis, founded in 1981 by Dr. Mark Leone and the University of Maryland, continue this goal of preserving the history of Annapolis and continue to expand the understanding of the Annapolitans' multiple experiences in the past (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998; Cochran et. al. 2010; Mullins and Warner 1993; Leone 2005; Matthews 2002).

### ***African Americans in Annapolis***

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, *The Maryland Gazette* reported the arrival of slave ships and gangs of slaves working in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 132). In 1710, roughly twenty four percent of the population, or ninety five people, of the small city was African American (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). By 1755, approximately one-third of Annapolis' population, or about 300 people, were African American slaves (Ives 1979: 132). After the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, free African Americans became an increasingly important aspect of the socioeconomic landscape in Annapolis (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). The number of African Americans in Annapolis tripled by 1800, and "their proportion of the city's total population rose to 41 percent" (Ives 1979: 132). From 1800 to 1850 the number of enslaved African Americans in Annapolis oscillated around 600 individuals but their percentage of the total city population continued to decline (Ives 1979: 132). By 1810, Maryland's free African American population was the largest of any of the slave holding states in the United States, and by 1850, 43% of Maryland's African American population, or approximately 75,000 people, was freed (Mullins and Warner 1993: 15). The tradition of slavery in Annapolis was declining even before the Civil War and just prior to Emancipation, freed African Americans constituted an "overwhelming majority of Annapolis' black population" (Ives 1979: 132).

Maryland held an ambiguous position during the Civil War. As a border state, there were both pro- and anti-slavery factions residing in Maryland. This complicated position was magnified by the fact that Maryland had the largest percentage of freed African Americans in any slaveholding state in the United States (Mullins 1999: 5). During the Civil War, Annapolis was "solidly sympathetic to the Confederate cause" but its large number of free African Americans made it unique among Southern supporters and states (Mullins and Warner 1993: 15).

In the years following the Civil War, there was a shift in attitudes of white Americans "towards roles and positions of blacks" that helped create increasing spatial and social isolation of African Americans (Ives 1979: 129). Between 1850 and 1880 the population of the City of Annapolis more than doubled (Leone 2005, US Bureau of the Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880), and there were double-digit increases in the City's population in 1890 and 1900 (McWilliams 2011: 238). This population increase in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was the result of increased demand for service workers and laborers in the City following the return of the Naval Academy from Rhode Island to Annapolis after the Civil War, the increase in construction in the City, and the

growth of water-related industries (Ives 1979). By 1880, construction and related building trades including painting, plumbing, and cabinetmaking, had become the third largest employment sector in the city, following the seafood industry and the military (McWilliams 2011: 212). Because foreign-born and native whites were not entering Annapolis in large numbers, blacks profited from these occupational opportunities (Ives 1979: 134).

By 1870, African Americans in Annapolis had both the need and the ability to create distinct communities within the city (Ives 1979: 132). During this time there were more opportunities in employment available to African Americans in Annapolis and these choices encouraged a “definite stratification process among blacks” and cause interaction between the capitalist market forces and race (Ives 1979: 134).

At the same time, racial segregation was increasing in the City (Miller and Ridout 1998:176; Ives 1979). Five distinct clusters of African American communities developed in Annapolis, composed of both African American and white households (Ives 1979: 135). The largest of these five clusters was centered in the western part of the city, where its occupants represented a heterogeneous mix of occupations and economic standings, and was likely connected to the commercial development on West Street (Ives 1979: 137). Two clusters were located adjacent to the Naval Academy and most of their occupants found employment at the Academy or in jobs tied to the adjacent waterfront (Ives 1979: 137). One of those clusters, and the cluster that will be examined in this paper, was centered around East Street, which was predominantly black, with 72% of the households in this cluster being African American (Ives 1979: 137). There appears to have been a link to employment downtown among households in this cluster, and one-third of the black males living in the East Street cluster had skilled occupations, including butchers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and barbers (Ives 1979: 137). Finally, the Market Street cluster was located near Duke of Gloucester Street and was a very small and mixed cluster. In this cluster, there was also a significant mix of wealthier black residents and property-less black residents (Ives 1979: 137).

Residential segregation continued to increase into the 1880s, and the proportion of African American households outside of the established residential clusters declined from 14 percent to 2 percent during this time (Ives 1979: 138). In particular, the cluster of black households on the western side of the city expanded significantly during this time (Ives 1979: 138). The development of an African American elite was also present in Annapolis during this time, as a few individuals gained prominence and stood out from the majority of laborers and servants who worked in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 147; Jopling 1998). Nearly five out of every six blacks in the city found employment in the common laboring and domestic service industries (Ives 1979: 147). Research at the Maynard-Burgess House has found evidence of how African Americans’ participation in consumer culture made distinct consumption patterns, which in turn created a “degree of self-empowerment and socioeconomic independence in an era characterized by systematic racism” (Mullins and Warner 1993: 124, 129; Mullins 1999).

Today, African Americans constitute about a quarter of the total population of Annapolis with three-quarters of the population being of northwest European, Latin, and Asian descent (Leone 2005: 22). In Annapolis today, black history is separated from white history, especially temporally, with the eighteenth century being about white history and the nineteenth century

about black history (Leone, Potter, and Shackel 1987: 286). The written history of the city was produced almost exclusively by whites, which, if taken to be the complete history of the city, would present a history that largely ignores the racial tensions between whites and blacks in Annapolis (Leone, Potter, and Shackel 1987: 286). By searching for sources of history beyond the written documents, the forgotten history of African Americans in Annapolis is being recovered in the city today.

### ***99 East Street - Site Background and Family History***

The property at 99 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland, was originally part of the land surveyed and designated for Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696. After the land records were destroyed in 1704, Thomas Bordley claimed part of Nicholson's land. In 1770, Charles Wallace bought from Bordley the land extending from the foot of Church Street to State Circle. In that same year, a portion of the land from Cornhill Street and extending through East Street, designated as Lot 3, was leased to William Curie for 99 years. This is the land that corresponds to 97, 99 and 100 East Street. The land remained undeveloped and was sold to Joshua Frazier in 1784. The property passed to Richard Frazier in 1799, and in 1819, the Frazier family was assessed for two lots improved by two buildings and worth a total value of \$1000. One of those houses was most likely the house at 99 East Street, which means that the building was most likely built between 1799 and 1819. In 1820, Walter Cross bought Lot 3 after Richard Frazier died. Five years later, 99 and 97 East Street were sold to Harriet Selby and in 1826 101 East Street was sold to Eliza Gassaway. Harriet Selby's property was then sold to James Iglehart in 1847. On August 14, 1850, James Iglehart sold 99 and 97 East Street to James Holliday, a freed African American man who was working for the Naval Academy, for \$650. Four years later, Holliday purchased 101 East Street for \$100 (MIHP 1967 AA-492).

James Holliday was born c.1809 and was a slave owned by Nicholas Watkins until October of 1819 (Maryland State Archives; Freedom Records, Certificate of Freedom 1831-1845, p. 343). Holliday appears to have worked for Colonel John B. Walbach for a period of time before he started working for the U.S. Naval Academy (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1842). James Holliday worked for the Naval Academy as a steward messenger for every superintendent from 1845, when the Academy opened, until his death in 1882. His wife, Matilda Simms Holliday, was born in 1821, and was a slave who was manumitted by Richard Wells in 1826 (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Register of Wills, 1841). The Hollidays had six children, three of whom died young (US Bureau of the Census 1860, 1870, 1880). When James Holliday died in 1882, his property was divided between his wife and daughters. His daughter, Mary, received the house and property at 101 East Street, which had a brick building built on it between 1860 and 1876. The house and property at 99 East Street and the vacant lot of 97 East Street were given to Matilda Simms Holliday with the condition that the house would be shared by Matilda and their youngest daughter, Eleanora, until Matilda passed away, at which point the house would go to Lizzie Holliday, James Holiday's third daughter (Anne Arundel County, Circuit Court 1885-1886).



**Figure 1: James Holliday (no date)**

*Photograph courtesy of Dolores Levister through the Kunte-Kinte Alex Haley Foundation's Resource Collection*

Mary Holliday, the oldest of James Holliday's daughters, married Richard Miles in 1871 and, by 1880, moved to Baltimore with her family, which included six children. Lizzie Holliday was a schoolteacher, who moved from East Street to Cathedral Street in 1880 (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1880). Eleanora Holliday was the youngest of the daughters, was a dressmaker and continued to live on East throughout her life. Eleanora married Benjamin Briscoe in 1883 (US Bureau of the Census 1900). Prior to his marriage to Eleanora, Benjamin Briscoe was a boarder at the Maynard-Burgess House, another famous African American home in Annapolis (Mullins 1999). Briscoe was a sailor in the US Navy, and served aboard five different Naval ships between 1877 and 1913, including the *USS Santee*, *USS Mayflower*, *USS Standish*, *USS Constellation*, and *USS Reina Mercedes*, serving as a steward, a cabin steward, an Anchor's mate, and Cabin cook (Sailor's Log of Benjamin Briscoe, courtesy of M. Michael Portilla, through the Banneker-Douglass Museum). Several of these ships were stationed at the US Naval Academy. Eleanora Holliday and Benjamin Briscoe had three children, John, Eleanor, and Lucy Louis (US Bureau of the Census 1900, 1910, 1920).

In 1886, in order to equalize the distribution of property among her children, Matilda Holliday had a house built at 97 East Street and conveyed that property to Eleanora Holliday Briscoe (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1885-1886). In 1896, Lizzie Holliday passed away, leaving her claim to the property on East Street to her sister Eleanora Holliday Briscoe (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1896). Eleanora, her husband Benjamin Briscoe, and their children lived at 99 East Street until 1923 when Eleanora died. When Eleanora passed away, she left 97 East Street to her daughter Eleanor, and 99 East Street, known as "the Home Place" to Eleanor and Lucy Louis (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1923).

Lucy Louis Briscoe married Joseph Anthony Brown in 1923 at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Annapolis (St. Mary's Catholic Church Archive, Marriage Book #3 n.d.). Joseph Brown was a custodian at St. Mary's whose family had been members of the church since at least 1878 (correspondence with Dee Levister, March 3 2010; St. Mary's Catholic Church Archives, Baptism Records, n.d.). Lucy Briscoe Brown was a public school teacher and lived at 99 East Street her entire life (US Bureau of the Census 1920).



**Figure 2: Joseph Anthony Brown (c. 1912)**

*Photograph Courtesy of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Annapolis, MD*

Eleanor Briscoe was a dressmaker, like her mother, and married Cosme Portilla, a Filipino cook who worked for the US Navy, in 1919 (St. Mary's Catholic Church Archives, Marriage Book #3 n.d.; US Bureau of the Census 1910, 1920; e-mail correspondence with Dee Levister March 3 2010). Eleanor and family lived at 99 East Street until Eleanora sold her portion of the house to her sister in 1926 for \$10 and moved to Pennsylvania (Anne Arunel County Circuit Court 1926). This gave Lucy and her husband Joseph Brown total ownership of the property.



**Figure 3: Lucy Briscoe Brown and Dolores Portilla (Levister) sitting on the steps of 99 East Street c. 1950**

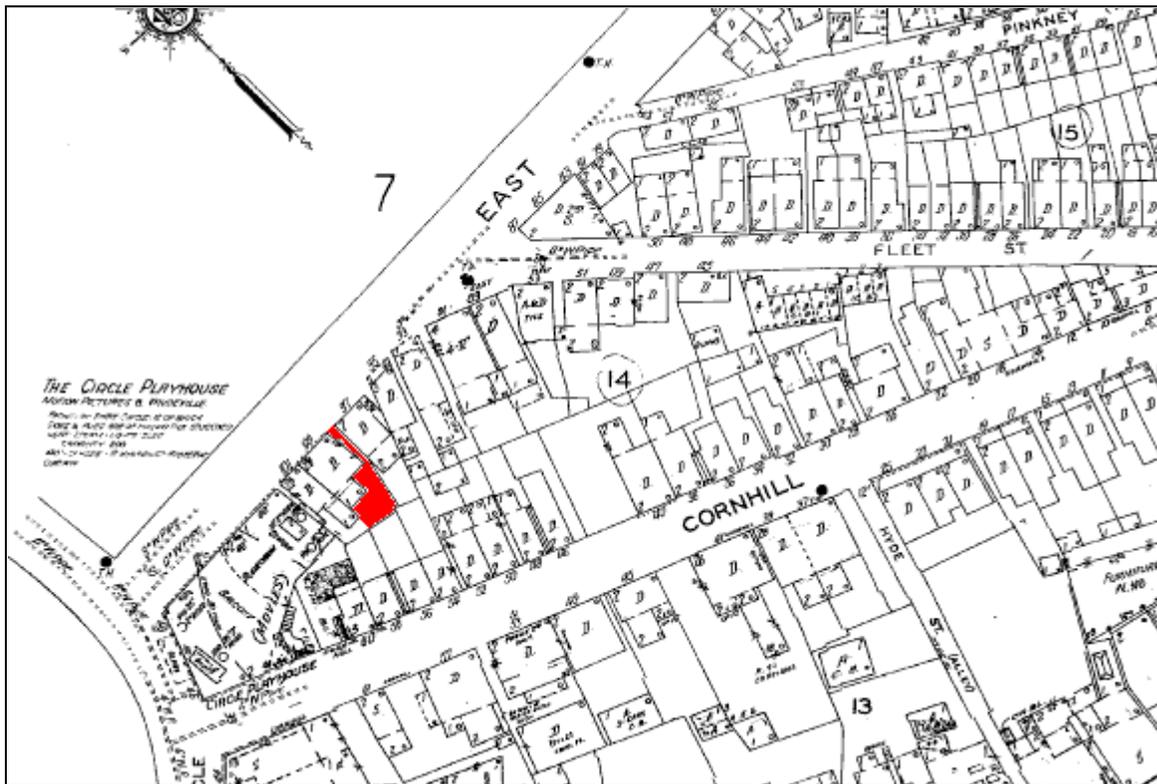
*Photography courtesy of Dolores Levister*

Lucy Briscoe Brown died in 1959, leaving the house to her husband Joseph (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1959). Joseph Brown deeded 99 East Street to M. Michael Portilla, who was Lucy Briscoe Brown's godson, and his wife, Eva, in April of 1960, with the condition that Joseph Brown could use and live on the property until he passed away (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1960). Finally, Eva and Marcellus Michael Portilla left 99 East Street to their daughter Dolores (Dee) Portilla Levister, who owns the property today (e-mail correspondence from Dee Levister to the author, 2009-2010).

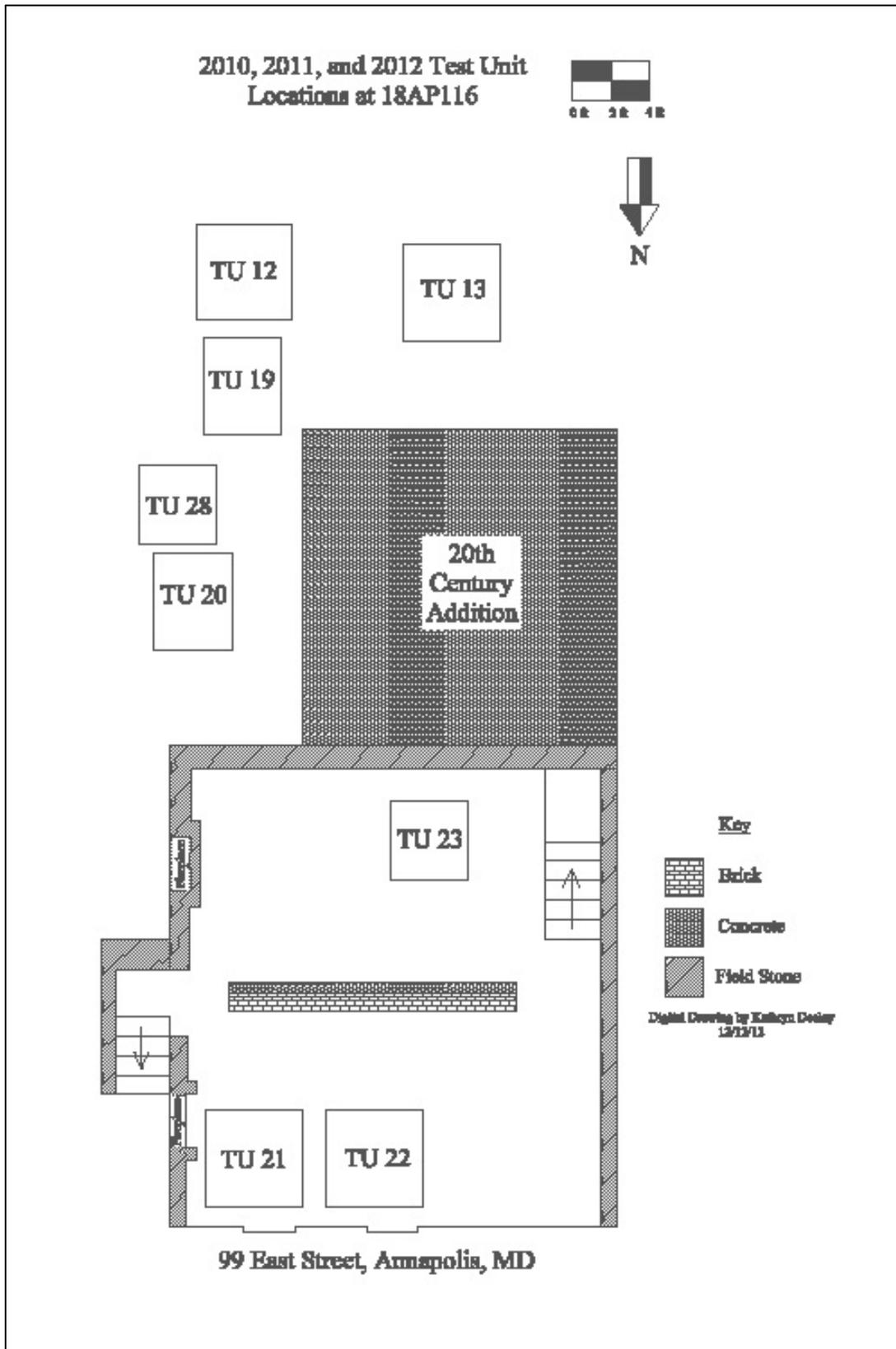
## Chapter III: Unit Summaries



**Figure 4: Exterior of 99 East Street**  
*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley*



**Figure 5: 1959 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map**  
**With the backyard of 99 East Street Indicated in Red**



**Figure 6: 2010-2012 Unit Locations**

## **18AP116 Unit 12**

Test Unit 12 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the southeast corner of the backyard of 99 East Street. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately three feet below the current grade of the backyard and contained ten stratigraphic levels and one large feature.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** and **Level B** were household scatter deposits that dated to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century that contained a plastic pen cap, a plastic button, and plastic wrap and covered the entire unit.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level C** was a yard scatter deposit with a sandy coal ash deposit located in the southeastern corner of the unit that was the top of **Feature 54**, a 19<sup>th</sup> century barrel privy that was likely filled at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level D** contained sandy soil that was most likely used as bedding soil and contained fewer artifacts than most of the other stratigraphic levels. In this level, **Feature 54** became more clearly defined. The feature first appeared to be a metal lined, circular coal ash deposit, but had wood attached to the metal hoops in sub-level a<sub>2</sub>. The first two levels contained considerable amounts of corroded metal, in addition to bottle glass, coarse earthenware, creamware, drinking glass, animal bones, oyster shell, pearlware, whiteware, lighting glass, and porcelain. The fourth metal hoop was exposed in sub-level a<sub>4</sub>, making it likely that the barrel had two metal hoops at the top and three in the middle and two at the bottom. The feature was excavated in arbitrary levels to increase the vertical control. Sub-level a<sub>2</sub> of the feature was assigned a TPQ of 1891 because it contained an Ironstone plate with a maker's mark on the bottom that was only used between 1891 and 1897.

### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level E** was a yard scatter deposit that would have been at the same level as the top of the barrel privy during its use. **Level F** was a yard scatter deposit where the builder's trench for the barrel privy was expected to be found, but was absent. Part of level F was left in place around Feature 54 as a bulk. **Level G** was also a yard scatter deposit that covered a coal ash layer that spread over most of the unit. **Level H** was a coal ash layer with yard scatter deposits that was concentrated in the southern half of the unit, although it extended into the northern half of the unit. **Level I** was a sandy silt that contained yard scatter and sat on top of a layer of mostly flat lying bricks which were considered the top of level J.

### *Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level J** began with a mostly intact layer of bricks that appeared to have been heavily disturbed that may have been part of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century patio or walkway. When the bricks were removed, a layer of mortar and flat oyster shells was uncovered, mostly concentrated in the northeast corner of the unit. The concentration of artifacts diminished throughout the level and sterile soil was found at the bottom of level J.



**Figure 7: Unit 12, Bottom of Excavation, showing Feature 54, a barrel privy, Facing South**  
*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/18/2010*

### **Interpretation**

Unit 12 contains several yard scatter deposits dating from early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. This suggests that the yard space behind the house at 99 East Street was being used to discard domestic refuse throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Unit 12 also contains part of a barrel privy that was likely utilized by the occupants of the still standing house on the property until the addition was added to the house and installation of the interior bathroom in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Approximately one third of the circumference of the barrel was exposed in unit 12 and it appears to at least have two hoops at the top and three in the middle. The barrel may have been a wine cask or a shipping barrel. No builder's trench was found for the barrel, making it more difficult to date the installation of the barrel. It is possible that the builder's trench was not found because the barrel was backed into the hole on the side that was excavated or it was obscured by the bulk left in place to support the barrel during excavation. Despite the lack of the builder's trench, it appears that the privy was installed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, likely around the time that James Holliday purchased the home. The deepest levels of the privy that were excavated dated to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the excavations of the privy were not completed, which adds to the difficulty of dating the installation of the privy.

Prior to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, there is less evidence of occupation, and it appears that the house was not being used as a primary residence, which further supports the idea that the privy was installed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. There does appear to have been a brick walkway or path in

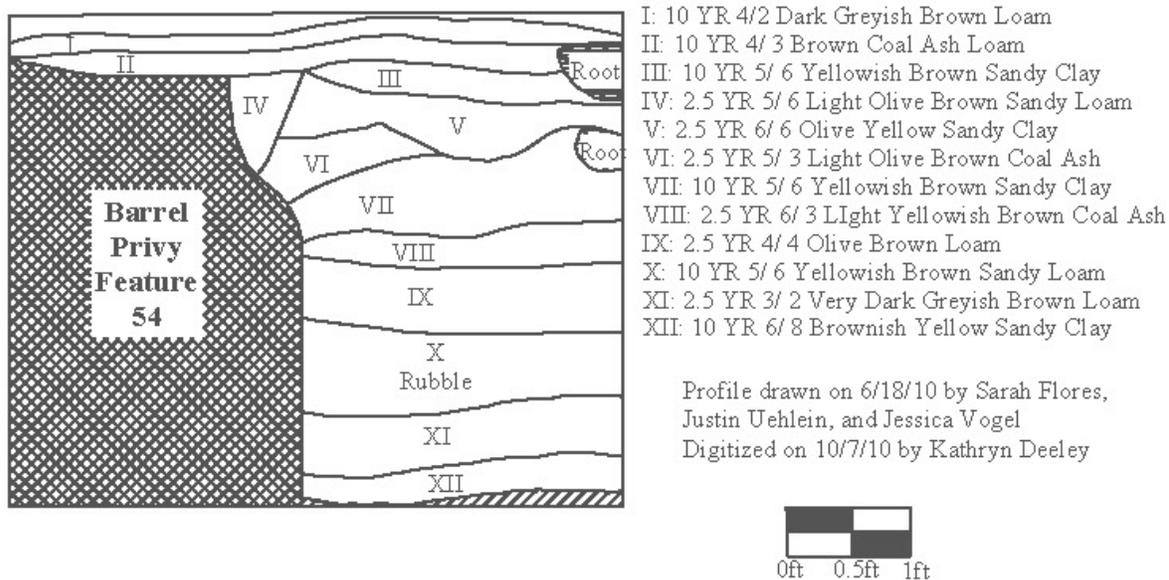
the backyard of the house in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that was disturbed when the privy was installed. Unit 12 may also contain part of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century patio or walkway.

**Table 1: Excavation Summary of Test Unit 12**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag #	TPQ
12	A	0.206	0.244	0.038	10YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Surface Scatter	2 , 4	1950
12	B	0.244	0.358	0.114	7.5YR 3/2	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt, loose	Yard Scatter	10	1953
12	C	0.358	0.678	0.32	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay- like	Domestic yard scatter with coal ash pit (top of barrel privy) and sandy deposits	13	1900
12	D	0.6875	0.695	0.0075	10YR 6/8	Browish Yellow	Silty Sand	Sandy soil possibly used as a bedding soil	27	mid 19th c
12	54a	0.564	1.31	0.746	2.5YR 4/2	Dark Greyish Brown	Sandy Silt full of ash	Barrel Privy	29	1895
12	54a2	1.31	2.2	0.89	10YR 4/1	Dark Grey	Coal Ash silt	Barrel Privy	34	1895
12	E	0.667	1.046	0.379	5YR 4/6	Yellowish Red	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	47	mid 19th c
12	F	1.046	1.46	0.414	5YR 3/4	Dark Reddish Brown	Loam	Yard Scatter	52	1840
12	54a3	2.2	3.044	0.844	10YR 3/1	Very Dark Grey	Coal Ash	Barrel Privy	42	1830
12	54a4	3.044	4.008	0.964	7.5 YR 4/2	Brown	Coal Ash	Barrel Privy	64	1880
12	G	1.456	2.392	0.936	7.5 YR 4/6	Strong Brown	Clay Silt	Yard Scatter	73	1851
12	H	1.944	2.162	0.218	10 YR 6/3	Pale Brown	Sandy Coal Ash	Yard Scatter	77	1840
12	I	2.152	2.41	0.258	7 YR 4/4	Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	79	1840
12	I2	2.412	2.732	0.32	10 YR 3/2	Very Dark Greyish Brown	Clay Silt	Yard Scatter	81	1840
12	J	2.732	3.386 *	0.654	10 YR 3/2	Dark Brown	Silt	Flat lying bricks on top of mortar and flat oyster shells; bottom Sterile	86	1840
12	54b	4.008	N/A	N/A	7.5 YR 2.5/3	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	In Progress; Covered with plastic before closing	87	mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century

\* Estimated from Profile Drawings

**18AP116**  
**Unit 12**  
**Profile of South Wall**



**Figure 8: Unit 12 Profile of the South Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 13**

Test Unit 13 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the southwest corner of the backyard of 99 East Street. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately four feet below the current grade of the backyard and contained nine stratigraphic levels and three features.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** is a surface scatter level with a concrete pad, **Feature 41**, visible in the northwest corner of the unit. **Level B** is a yard scatter level that is at the same level as feature 41 and covered the whole unit except for the portion covered by the concrete pad.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level C** is a yard scatter deposit that is associated with level b of **Feature 41**. It contained mostly rubble sub-levels a and b of feature 41, which were separated by a thin layer of soil. This makes Feature 41a appear to be a mitigation of a sinking feature that was capped with the concrete that constitutes Feature 41b. Feature 41b extends further south and east into the center of the unit than level a and crumbles more easily than sub-level a.

### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

At the top of **Level D**, a possible post-hole feature, **Feature 53**, was exposed, but was quickly determined to not be a post-hole, as it was only 0.2 inches deep and was incorporated into level D. Level D covers the whole unit, including the area under feature 41, and could possibly be re-deposited subsoil. It also contained a variety of different artifacts.

### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level E** was a rich yard scatter deposit that extended across the entire unit. **Level F** was a yard scatter deposit with black coal included, and was found primarily in the northeast corner of the unit but was not defined enough to be called a feature. **Level G** is a possible fill level, with larger artifacts than found in the yard scatter deposits. It was found directly under Level E in most of the unit except for the northeast corner where it was covered by Level F. It appears to have been disturbed, likely by the large roots that grew through the level. Several bricks and lots of mortar were uncovered in this level, which are possible remnants of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick feature, such as a walkway or patio. However, the bricks were crumbled and not flat lying.

### *Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level H** was a yard scatter level with diminishing artifacts throughout the level. **Feature 70**, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century cat burial, was found in Level H, and had suffered some root disturbance. The fully articulated cat skeleton was placed in a shallow, circular pit, the top of which was found in Level H. **Level I** was mostly sterile soil, with a few artifacts found at the top of the level.



**Figure 9: Unit 13, Bottom of Excavation with Feature 41, visible in the upper left hand corner, Facing North**

*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/18/10*

### **Interpretation**

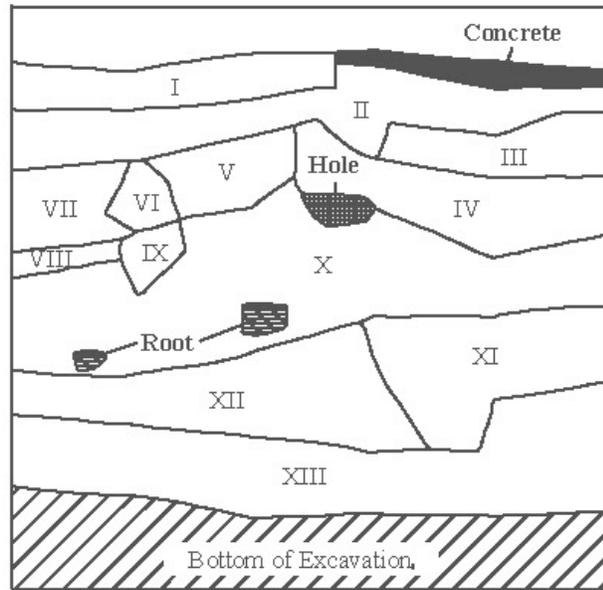
Unit 13 contains several yard scatter deposits dating from late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. This suggests that the yard space behind the house at 99 East Street was being used to discard domestic refuse from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main feature located in unit 13 was the large concrete pad located in the northeast corner of the unit in levels A through C. It was initially thought that this would be an interesting feature, but it turned out to be insignificant. There was no evidence found in this unit that this cap was designed to cover a sinking feature. However, it is possible that there was a sinking feature further north, closer to the house, which did have a cap and that the portion uncovered in Unit 13 was part of this larger cap. It is also possible that this concrete cap is just left over material from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition that was built onto the original house. Below the cement cap, Levels D through I contained many artifacts, and provide evidence of the continuous occupation of the site. The levels in this unit, while distinct, were heavily disturbed by roots, and give some indication of a sudden fill episode where the ground surface may have been raised or leveled in level G. Feature 70, which cut into the mostly sterile soil of level H and I, is likely associated with the earliest occupation of the house.

**Table 2: Excavation Summary of Test Unit 13**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag #	TPQ
13	A	0.186	0.332	0.146	7.5 YR 2.5/3	Very Dark Brown	Silt	Surface scatter, with concrete pad feature	1; 3	1987
13	B	0.332	0.562	0.23	7.5 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter; same level with feature 41	11	1941
13	C	0.562	0.75	0.188	5 YR 3/4	Dark Reddish Brown	Clay	Yard Scatter; Possibly same period as Feature 41b	17	mid 19th c
13	41a	0.174	0.343	0.169	N/A	N/A	Concrete	Concrete pad; mitigation of sinking feature	N/A	early 20th c
13	41b	0.343	0.584	0.241	N/A	N/A	Concrete	Concrete cap; separated from feature 41a by a thin layer of dirt; possibly an earlier cap	26	1880
13	53	0.73	0.95	0.22	7.5 YR 2.5/2	Very Dark Brown Black	Loam with ash- like deposits	Initially thought to be a post hole, but turned out not to be	N/A	N/A
13	D1	0.73	0.8632	0.133	5 YR 4/6	Yellowish Red	Clay	Yard Scatter	34	1880
13	D2	1.054	1.502	0.448	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Yard scatter with varying artifacts; late 19th century	43	1880
13	E	1.502	1.856	0.354	7.5 YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Loamy clay	Rich yard scatter	53	1840
13	F	1.798	2.036	0.238	7.5 YR 4/4	Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	60	1840
13	G1	1.972	2.388	0.416	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Possible fill level; larger artifacts than yard scatter; 19th century	70	1840
13	G2	2.388	2.99	0.602	10 YR 3/4	Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Redeposited fill with inclusions to raise grade	76	1840
13	H	2.99	3.544	0.554	5 YR 4/6	Yellowish Red	Clay Sand	Approaching sterile soil	82	1820
13	70	2.94	3.13	0.19	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Cat Burial	78	1775
13	I	3.544	3.826	0.282	5 YR 4/6	Yellowish Red	Sandy Clay	Sterile Soil	85	1775

**18AP116**  
**Unit 13**  
**Profile of West Wall**

Arbitrary Line



- I: 10 YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Sand
- II: 10 YR 4/3 Brown Sandy Loam
- III: 5 YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Silty Sand
- IV: 7.5 YR 4/6 Strong Brown Silty Sand
- V: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam
- VI: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam
- VII: 7.5 YR 4/6 Strong Brown Silty Loam
- VIII: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam
- IX: 10 YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam
- X: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam
- XI: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay Loam
- XII: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Loam
- XIII: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Loamy Clay

Drawn on 6/18/10 by Zak Andrews, Zev Cossin, and Chris Cullen  
 Digitized on 10/11/10 by Kathryn Deeley

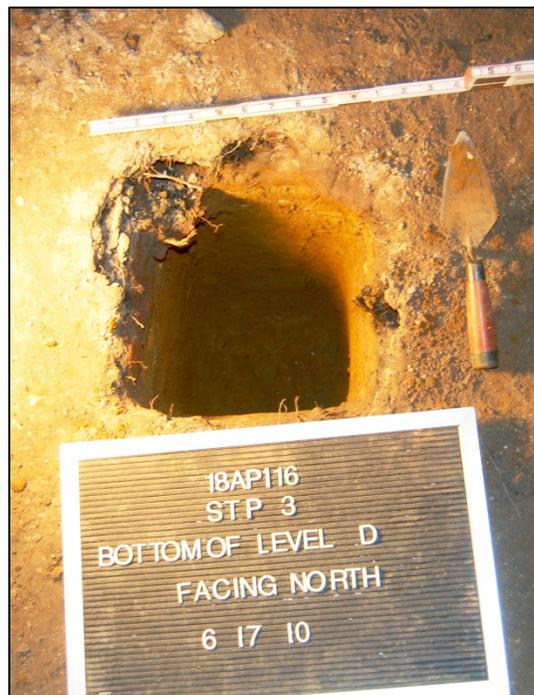


**Figure 10: Unit 13 Profile of West Wall**

### **18AP116 STP 3**

In order to assess the archaeological potential of the basement of the original structure built at 99 East Street a one-foot by one-foot test unit was excavated to the south west of the northern fireplace in the basement. It is historically known to be the location of the original kitchen of the house. The shovel test pit was excavated to a depth of approximately one and a half feet below the current floor surface and contained four stratigraphic levels. The shovel test pit, called **STP 3**, was excavated stratigraphically and screened through ¼ inch mesh.

**Level A** was a very thin level that contained a few surface scatter artifacts, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.06 feet below the current ground surface. **Level B** contained mostly crumbling bricks, which are likely remnants of the brick floor that covered the surface in front of the fireplace. This level was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.425 feet below the current ground surface. **Level C** was the thickest of the stratigraphic levels and contained the most artifacts, which included small fragments of glass, metal, ceramic, and animal bone, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.3 feet below the current ground surface. **Level D** was sterile soil that was excavated to determine the depth of archaeological material in the basement of the house. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.122 feet below the current ground surface and a few brick fragments were recovered.



**Figure 11: STP 3, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North**

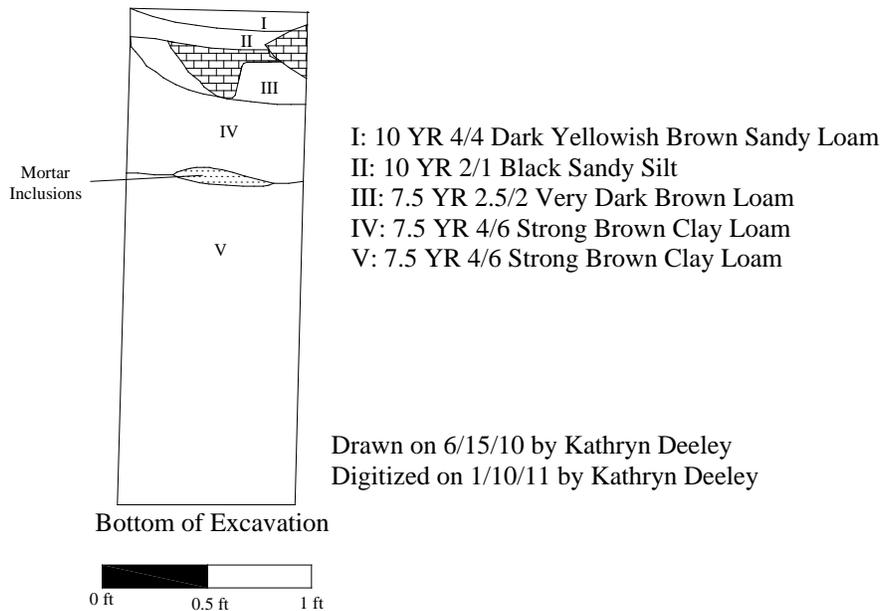
### **Interpretation**

This revealed that the stratigraphy in the basement kitchen of the house was intact, but the levels were thin. The thin, stratified levels found in this test pit are likely the result of frequent cleaning of the area immediately surrounding the kitchen hearth.

**Table 3: Excavation Summary of STP 3**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag #
STP 3	A	0.01	0.07	0.06	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Thin surface scatter	66
STP 3	B	0.085	0.1275	0.0425	10 YR 2/1	Black	Sandy Silt	Scatter possibly associated with kitchen use	67
STP 3	C	0.1275	0.4275	0.3	7.5 YR 2.5/2	Very Dark Brown	Loam	Scatter possibly associated with kitchen use	68
STP 3	D	0.4275	1.55	1.1225	7.5 YR 4/6	Strong Brown	Clay Loam	Sterile Soil	80

**STP 3 Profile of West Wall**



Drawn on 6/15/10 by Kathryn Deeley  
 Digitized on 1/10/11 by Kathryn Deeley

**Figure 12: STP 3 Profile of West Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 19**

Test Unit 19 measured five feet by four feet and was located on the east side of the backyard of 99 East Street, southeast of the southeast corner of the modern addition to the house. Unit 19 is one foot north of Test Unit 12, and approximately one foot west of the second STP dug as part of the December 2009 testing (Leone 2009). This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately three feet below the current grade of the backyard and contained twelve stratigraphic levels and three features.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** is a loam surface scatter level that was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.27 feet below the ground surface. It contained glass marbles, nails, brick, mortar, plastic and a twist tie. Level is associated with Feature 80.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

**Level B** is a silt yard scatter level that is also associated with Feature 80. It contained nails, brick, mortar, concrete, and whiteware. **Feature 80** is a brick patio feature in the northwest corner of the unit, the corner closest to the house. It contained brick, mortar, nails, glass, and a substantial number of animal bones. **Level C** is a sandy clay yard scatter level with construction debris that covered the whole unit below level B and Feature 80. This level contained a substantial amount of brick, mortar, and concrete, as well as bottle glass, nails, twine, and a Christmas light.

### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level D** is a hard-packed clay yard scatter level that covered the whole unit with small sand inclusions on the north side of the unit. Level D was divided into two arbitrary levels in order to increase vertical control. At the bottom of level D2, Level E was exposed first in the south side of the unit, and Feature 94 was found in the north wall. **Feature 94** is a coal ash deposit on the east side of the north wall. It was dug in two, arbitrary levels, as Feature 94a1 and Feature 94a2, because we couldn't tell if it was undercutting level D2. It was not undercutting the level, it just continued to expand deeper through level D and F. **Level E** is a loose rubble fill level that only appeared on the south side of the unit with lots of charcoal inclusions. Level F was found below level D on the north side of the unit and below level E on the south side of the unit. **Level F** is a sandy clay yard scatter level that covers the whole unit.

### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level G** is a coal ash level that first appeared in the southeast corner of the unit and is likely spill over from Feature 54, the 19<sup>th</sup> century barrel privy found in Unit 12. Level G did not extend under level F. Under Level F on the north and west sides of the unit was level H. **Level H** silty yard scatter level. In the west wall at the bottom of Level F and top of Level H was **Feature 99**, a semi-circle of arranged bricks filled with rubble. This feature was theorized as a garden feature. **Feature 99a** was defined as the rubble in the center of the feature, which was bisected and removed. **Feature 99b** is the exterior semi-circle of bricks that was bisected by the west wall of the unit. The bricks were arranged in a deliberate pattern, but were not mortared together. Level H was removed until the bottom of the bricks in Feature 99b were exposed, and they could be removed. What was found under Feature 99 matched Level H, and was excavated with the rest of Level H.

**Level I** covered the unit below level H and is a sandy silt yard scatter level. The bottom of feature 94 was found at the bottom of level I. Level I contained a lot of mortar inclusions as well as lots of small artifacts, including a 1789 silver Spanish coin that is pierced on one side and found immediately adjacent to a jewelry clasp.

**Level J** was a rubble fill level, with lots of brick, sand tempered mortar and oyster inclusions. This level was divided into two arbitrary levels in order to increase vertical control. **Level J2** had more rubble inclusions, but was closed because the amount of bricks and mortar significantly decreased and the number of oyster shells increased. Throughout the level, the oyster shells were increasingly found lying flat within the level.

**Level K** is an oyster fill level that also contained some small mortar inclusions.

#### *Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level L** is a yard scatter level with some coal and coal ash inclusions. Most of the coal was concentrated in the northeast corner of the unit, as were most of the artifacts found in this level. The bottom of level L was sterile.



**Figure 13: Unit 19, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North**  
*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/17/11*

### **Interpretation**

Unit 19 contains several yard scatter levels associated with the Holliday family occupation of the site, and several levels associated with the construction of the brick townhome in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was also a brick semi-circular feature that may have been part of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century garden, which would date to the period after the Holliday family moved into the property. This garden feature probably dates to the earliest period of Holliday family occupation, just after James Holliday purchased the home. The presence of a pierced silver coin from a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level suggests that this coin belong to someone in the Holliday family. The brick garden feature from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and the brick patio from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century demonstrate that the yard space was used in several different ways throughout its occupation. The large amount of rubble and oyster shells found in the found in the bottom levels of the unit suggest that there were some major modifications to the yard space around the time, or immediately after, the house was constructed. It also suggests that the yard space was used considerably differently before James Holliday purchased the house.

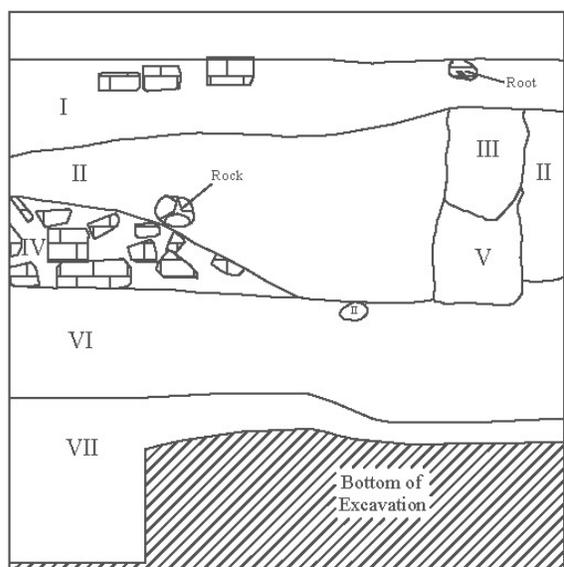
**Table 4: Excavation Summary of Test Unit 19**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
19	A	0.208	0.274	0.066	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam	Ground Scatter	2	1939
19	B	0.258	0.361	0.103	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silt	Yard Scatter	9	1880
19	80	0.116	0.614	0.498	10YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Silt	Brick Patio	13	1880
19	C	0.417	0.672	0.255	5YR 4/6	Yellowish Red	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter/Constru ction Scatter	16	1917
19	D1	0.592	0.936	0.344	10YR 3/6	Dark Olive Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	23	1866
19	D2	0.936	1.104	0.168	10YR 3/6	Dark Olive Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	38	1880
19	E	0.726	1.240	0.514	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Loam	Rubble Scatter; on the South Side of the unit	44	1850
19	94a1	0.947	1.743	0.797	2.5YR 7/1	Light Reddish Gray	Ash	Coal Ash Deposit	N/A	No Artifact s
19	F	1.166	1.460	0.294	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Yard Scatter	52	1880
19	99a	1.168	1.430	0.263	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sand	Possible Garden Feature	61	1820
19	G	1.288	1.476	0.188	10RY 5/1	Gray	Ash	Ash spill from Privy	57	1820
19	94a2	1.760	2.110	0.350	10YR 7/1	Light Reddish Gray	Ash	Coal Ash Deposit	N/A	No Artifact s
19	H	1.476	1.576	0.100	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	Yard Scatter and some spill from the Privy fill	59	1840
19	99b	1.253	1.367	0.113	N/A	N/A	Brick	Brick semi- Circle; Posible Garden Feature	52	No Datable Artifact s
19	I	1.576	1.774	0.198	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	66	1840
19	J1	1.764	2.204	0.440	10YR 3/3	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Clay	Rubble Fill	72	1820
19	J2	2.204	2.474	0.270	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Brick and Mortar Rubble Fill	77	1840

**Table 4: Excavation Summary of Test Unit 19 (continued)**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
19	K	2.474	2.774	0.300	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Oyster Fill	81	1840
19	L	2.774	3.11	0.336	7.5YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	85	1820

**18AP116  
Unit 19  
North Profile**



Arbitrary Line



- I: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown, Sandy Loam
- II: 5 YR 3/4 Dark Reddish Brown, Sandy Clay
- III: 10 YR 6/2 Light Brownish Grey, Coal Ash
- IV: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown, Sandy Loam
- V: 10 YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown, Sandy Loam
- VI: 5 YR 3/4 Dark Reddish Brown, Sandy Clay
- VII: 5 YR 4/6 Yellowish Red, Clay Sand

Profile Drawn on 6/17/11 by Laura Wright and  
Aley Villarrel  
Profile Digitized on 12/6/12 by Kathryn Deeley

**Figure 14: Unit 19 Profile of North Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 20**

Test Unit 20 measured five feet by four feet and was located on the east side of the backyard, just west of the modern addition to the structure, and south of the original brick house. This unit was placed north of the first STP from the December 2009 testing and six inches away from the concrete steps leading up to the modern addition. This unit was excavated to depth of approximately three feet below the current grade, and contained seven stratigraphic levels and seven features.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** is a loam surface scatter level that was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.28 feet below the ground surface. It contained nails, plastic, aluminum foil, flower pots, a few pieces of pearlware, whiteware, and creamware, flatglass, lighting glass, and brick and mortar. Level A is on top of with Feature 88 and Level B.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level B** is a sandy silt yard scatter level that was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.37 feet below the ground surface. It contained coarse earthenware, pearlware, whiteware, flatglass, bottle glass, plastic, nails, brick, mortar, oyster shell and bone. Level B also contained a collection of bricks in the southeast corner that were starting to look like an older brick pathway, Feature 85. In the northeast corner of the unit, south of Feature 88, the bricks stopped. **Feature 88** is a wooden plank that runs east-west across the north side of the unit that separates the concrete below the modern bricks from the rest of the unit. The wooden plank was removed by sawing it to separate it from the rest of the plank not in the unit. The bottom of Feature 88 was approximately 0.53 feet below the current ground surface. On the north side of Feature 88, is

**Level C** a hard-packed sand under the modern brick path that was excavated to a depth 0.535 feet below the ground surface. There were very few artifacts in level C, including two pieces of glass and a piece of plastic. Under level C was **Feature 89**, a concrete feature on the north side of Feature 88. Feature 89 was left in place during the remainder of the excavation. On the south side of Feature 88 and 89, was Level D and Feature 85.

**Level D** was a sandy loam yard scatter level with Feature 85 running north-south through the east side of the unit. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.47 feet below the current ground surface. Level D contained flatglass, pieces of sewer pipe, bottle glass, nails, brick and mortar. **Feature 85** was a brick path or patio feature that intersected the south wall that ran through the east side of the unit. Feature 85 contained few artifacts, but included brick, a nail, two pieces of glass, a bone fragment, and a piece of pearlware. Feature 85 was removed, and Level E was underneath.

**Feature 96** was found on the west side of the unit in Level E, and appears to be re-deposited subsoil that was filled into a pit in level E. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.14 feet below the current ground surface. Feature 96 was bisected, and excavated out before Level E. Feature 96 contained few artifacts, but included corroded iron, eggshell, coarse earthenware, brick, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, clinker, and nails. **Level E** is a clay yard scatter level with sand inclusion and lots of rubble. It contained bone, bottle glass, flatglass, fragments from sewer pipes, fragments from a blue and white piece of vinyl

(possibly wallpaper), brick, clinker, and concrete. Level E also contained a large cinder block, possibly related to the construction of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition added to the house. Level E was divided into two arbitrary levels, with both levels containing a lot of rubble. Level E1 was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.94 feet below the current ground surface and Level E2 was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.46 feet below the current ground surface. Level E2 contained a large amount of brick, mortar, and flatglass, as well as bottle glass, bone, nails, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and wheildon ware. Also found in Level E2 was a heavily corroded iron revolver. The size of the gun and the corrosion made it difficult to determine if the gun was a toy or a small, working revolver.

**Level F** was a silty clay level with sand and mortar inclusions. Level F was fairly similar to Level E, but with fewer rubble inclusions. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.89 feet below the current ground surface. Level F contained flatglass, bottle glass, nails, brick, mortar, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, sewer pipe, and two tobacco pipe bowls. Level F also contains an almost complete duck skeleton, but no associated feature was found with the skeleton. Level F also contained two utility pipes. **Feature 101** was a sewer pipe running east-west through the south side of the unit. Feature 101 was found at a depth of approximately 1.46 feet below the current ground surface. A plumbing inspector came by the site, and said that Feature 101 was likely an active sewage pipe coming from the kitchen, but that it would be safe to dig around it. Below Feature 101 was **Feature 102** an inactive gas pipe running north-south through the center of the unit. Feature 102 was found at a depth of approximately 1.75 feet below the current ground surface. Level F was divided into two arbitrary levels, with **Level F2** containing brick, mortar, corroded iron, whiteware, pearlware, and bone. Level F2 was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.16 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level G** was found below level F, which contained less rubble than level F and appeared to be approaching sterile. Level G was a sandy clay yard scatter level with mottled dark soil and small inclusions. Level G contained brick, pearlware, whiteware, flatglass, bottle glass, corroded iron, nails, and bone. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 3.36 feet below the current ground surface. In level G, Feature 103 was uncovered in the northwest corner of the unit. The bottom of Level G was sterile soil.

#### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Feature 103** was a fieldstone and brick corner of a foundation. It was divided into three sublevels, with the fieldstones and brick and mortar foundation wall designated as Feature 103a. Feature 103a was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.97 feet below the current ground surface. The coal ash circle that was found on the north side of the foundation wall was called Feature 103b, and was excavated first. It was found to be very shallow, it was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.25 feet below the current ground surface, and contained one piece of flatglass. Feature 103c was the sandy clay that was found under Feature 103b and in the rest of the north side of Feature 103a. It contained brick, corroded iron, flatglass, bone, whiteware, pearlware, and creamware. Feature 103c was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.51 feet below the current ground surface. Below Feature 103 was sterile Level G.



**Figure 15: Unit 20, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North**  
*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/17/11*

### **Interpretation**

Unit 20 contains many levels of construction debris and rubble. It appears that this unit was fairly disturbed during the construction of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition and likely also during the installation of the two utility pipes found approximately 1.5 to 2 feet below the current ground surface. No builders' trenches were found, which suggests that a large amount of the soil was disturbed to install these pipes. This large disturbance likely removed all of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation soils, which explains their absence in the archaeological record.

Feature 103 appears to be part of a foundation wall that potentially pre-dates or was contemporaneous with the construction of the earliest part of the standing structure on the site, although the materials found only date to the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. However, there were only a few artifacts recovered from this feature, and they are likely not representative of the whole use of the feature. Feature 103c, the interior of the foundation, had a TPQ of 1820. Unfortunately, the part of the foundation wall that was uncovered was a corner, which suggests that the building goes underneath the concrete pad poured for the modern brick pad in the north of the Unit and it would be difficult to excavate more of the building to better understand its use and function.

**Table 5: Excavation Summary of Test Unit 20**

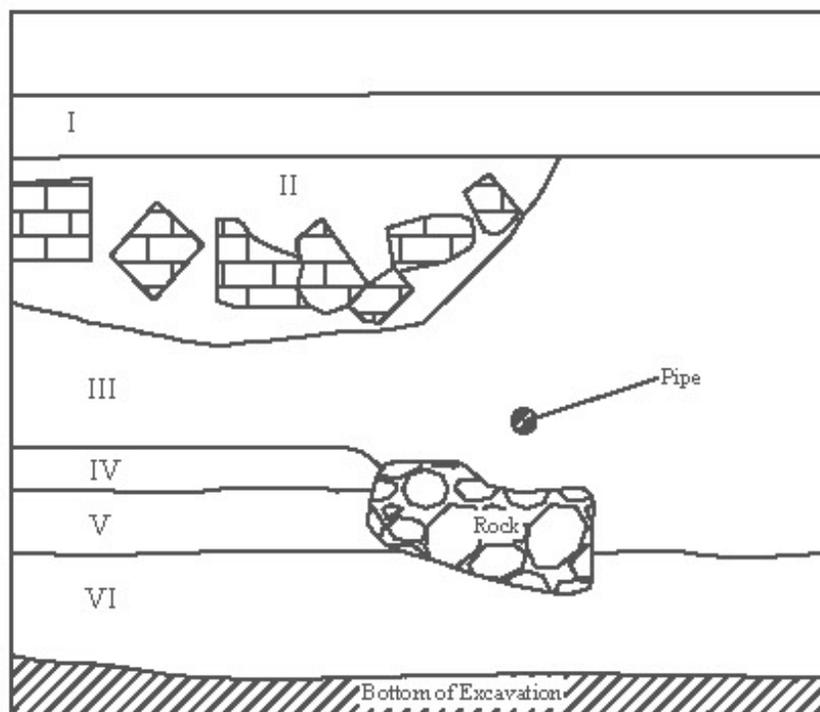
Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
20	A	0.098	0.286	0.188	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam	Surface Scatter	1	1910
20	B	0.266	0.37	0.104	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter with the top of a possible brick pathway	10	1880
20	88	0.265	0.525	0.26	N/A	N/A	Wood	Wood plank dividing concrete from the rest of the unit	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
20	C	0.367	0.535	0.168	10YR 6/4	Light Yellowish Brown	Sand	Yard Scatter	26	1866
20	89	0.535	0.535	0	N/A	N/A	Concrete	Poured Concrete under Brick Path	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
20	85	0.307	0.467	0.16	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Possible Brick Patio or Path	27	1780
20	D	0.266	0.47	0.204	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Yard Scatter with Bricks	21	1890
20	96	0.682	1.136	0.454	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Clay	Redeposited Clay	45	1866
20	E1	0.47	0.9425	0.4725	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Clay with Sand Inclusion	Yard Scatter and Rubble	33	1890
20	E2	0.754	1.456	0.702	10YR 5/3	Brown	Sandy Clay	Yard Scatter with Rubble	51	1891
20	F	1.456	1.886	0.43	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silt with Clay and Sand inclusion s	Rubble Fill and Yard Scatter	68	1891
20	101	1.35	1.455	0.105	N/A	N/A	N/A	Utility Pipe; Sewage	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
20	102	1.695	1.75	0.055	N/A	N/A	N/A	Utility Pipe; Gas?	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
20	F2	1.886	2.156	0.27	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Clay	Rubble fill with Yard Scatter	80	1820
20	103a	1.968	1.968	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fieldstone Foundation	N/A	No Datable Artifacts

**Table 5: Excavation Summary of Test Unit 20 (Continued)**

20	103b	2.1	2.25	0.15	2.5YR 3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Sandy Loam	Possible Post Mold or Coal Ash Fill	88	No Datable Artifacts
20	103c	1.98	2.51	0.53	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Sand	Interior of Foundation Feature	84	1820
20	G	2.256	3.36	1.104	7.5YR 4/6	Strong Brown	Sandy Clay	Sterile Soil	87	1880

# 18AP116 Unit 20 North Profile

Arbitrary Line



- I: Cement
- II: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam
- III: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam
- IV: 10 YR 4/2 Dark Greyish Brown Clay
- V: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay
- VI: 2.5 YR 3/6 Dark Red Clay



Profile Drawn on 6/17/11 by Kaitlin Schiele, Donie Phillips, and Bill Auchter

Profile Digitized on 12/10/12 by Kathryn Deeley

**Figure 16: Unit 20 Profile of North Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 21**

Test Unit 21 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the northeast corner of the basement of the still standing brick townhome. The unit was placed one foot away from the north and east walls of the basement foundation. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately one foot below the current grade and contained ten stratigraphic levels and one feature.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** was the brick and surface scatter on the top of the unit. These bricks were not articulated and had sandy silt between and underneath them. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.18 feet below the current ground surface. It contained brick, mortar, and flatglass. Under the loose bricks were an articulated brick pad, **Feature 82**, and Level B. In Feature 82 were some artifacts, including bottle glass, lighting glass, two clay marbles, shell buttons, porcelain buttons, nails, porcelain, a tobacco pipe bowl, and a few bone fragments. The bottom of Feature 82 was approximately .178 feet below the current ground surface. **Level B** was the sandy silt surface scatter level exposed on the west side of the unit to the west and north of Feature 82. Level B was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.21 feet below the current ground surface. It contained flatglass, nails, mortar, coal, a hinge, and a rubber washer.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

Below Level B on the north and west side of the unit was **Level C**, a coal ash scatter level surrounding Feature 82. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.26 feet below the current ground surface. Level C contained shell, bone, and porcelain buttons, a tobacco pipe stem fragment, a clay marble, a reconstructed glass votive candle-holder, bottle glass, lighting glass, drinking glass, coal, nails, whiteware, pearlware, and porcelain.

**Level D** was called the level below Level C on the north and west sides of Feature 82. Once Level D was taken down enough to expose that Feature 82 was a single course, Feature 82 was removed, which exposed more of level D. Under Feature 82 was some redeposited subsoil that was included as part of level D. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.47 feet below the current ground surface. Level D contained pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, Rockingham, yellowware, bottle glass, clay marbles, shell, wood, brass, and glass buttons, tobacco pipe stem fragments, slate pencils, brass ring, drinking glass, flatglass, nails, a large amount of bone, including fish bones, crab shell, a number five domino, a whole Vaseline bottle, and some oyster shell. Level D persisted in the northwest corner, before exposing Level E and Level F. Level D, E, and F seemed to mix and undercut each other.

### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level E** was a silty sand scatter level that may have been sand deposit used to support the brick pad. Level E spilled out over most of the unit, but concentrated in the southeast quadrant of the unit. Level E was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.6 feet below the current ground surface. Level E contained bottle glass, flatglass, shell, porcelain, brass, and glass buttons, a slate pencil, some early plastic, straight pins, fish scales, bone, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and a brass spoon.

**Level F** appeared in the northeast corner of the unit, and appeared to be undercutting the level under it, Level G. Level F was a sandy silt kitchen scatter level that was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.6 feet below the current ground surface. It contained eggshell

fragments, shell buttons, slate pencils, whiteware, pearlware, bone fragments, tobacco pipe stem, glass button, flatglass, bottle glass, and iron straight pins.

### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level G** was a sandy silt level with clay, coal and mortar inclusions that appeared in the northeast corner of the unit and extended to approximately the middle of the north wall. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.61 feet below the current ground surface. Level G contained few artifacts but included bone, a shell button and a brass button. Level G was excavated to reveal a darker silty packed soil with deep red stains and mortar inclusions, which was eventually called Level I.

**Level H** was under Level F, on the west side of the unit, was a sandy silt kitchen scatter level. Level H was excavated to depth of approximately 0.67 feet below the current ground surface. It contained bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, porcelain, brass pins, glass buttons, shell buttons, a copper coin, flatglass, fish bones, and animal bones. Under level H, was Level I. Level I was under Level E, so after Level H was closed, Level E was excavated out of the southeast corner of the unit to reveal Level I across the whole unit.

**Level I** was a sandy clay kitchen scatter level with coal and mortar inclusions. It was excavated to a depth of 0.78 feet below the current ground surface. Level I contained brass straight pins, shell buttons, bone buttons, porcelain buttons, an iron button, pearlware, whiteware, Rockingham, creamware, porcelain, a tobacco pipe stem, bottle glass, flatglass, bone, nails and a brass fastener.

**Level J** was a sandy clay level that was approaching sterile. Level J was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.09 feet below the current ground surface level and was the bottom of the excavation. Level J contained few artifacts, but included a piece of creamware, a piece of flatglass, an iron nail, and a piece of lighting glass.



**Figure 17: Unit 21, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North**  
*Photograph by Beth Pruitt, 6/16/11*

### **Interpretation**

Unit 21 contains several kitchen scatter deposits dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. It contained large amount of coal inclusions and animal bones in almost every level. This confirms the family stories that the basement of the house was the original kitchen of the house. The brick pad, Feature 82, lines up with the hole in the east wall of the basement that is where a stove could have stood. However, the numerous artifacts found under the stove suggest that this space was being used before the stove and brick pad were installed. Numerous artifacts were found in Level E, which was the level immediately below the brick pad, which means that the space was used before the pad was there.

In almost every level, a wide variety of buttons were recovered. Level D, the kitchen scatter associated with the brick pad, Level E, the level immediately below level E and under the brick pad, and Level I, a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century kitchen scatter, contained particularly large numbers of buttons. A total of 69 buttons were recovered from levels below B. These buttons included less fancy bone buttons, which were commonly used in undergarments, and also small decorative porcelain buttons, which are too small to be functional, and likely served as decoration on garments. Also in almost every level were straight pins. The unit also contained clothing fasteners and an awl. All of these items indicate that Eleanora Briscoe and Eleanor Portilla, the women who were dressmakers who lived in the house, worked in the basement.

This unit also contained a large number of children's toys, including two pieces of porcelain dolls, a number five domino, a headless lead soldier, twelve clay marbles and a glass marble. Most of these artifacts came from level D, the kitchen scatter level associated with the

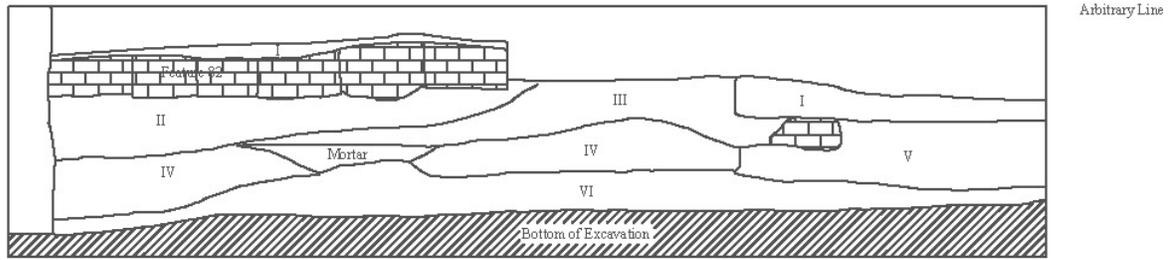
brick pad. This suggests in addition to serving as a place where dress-making occurred, this space was also where children played. Six slate pencils were also recovered from this unit, mostly coming from level E and F, under the brick pad.

Unit 21 indicates that in addition to serving as a kitchen space, the basement also served as a space for women's work and children.

**Table 6: Excavation Summary of Unit 21**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
21	A	0.126	0.184	0.058	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Surface Scatter; Top of Brick Pad	3	No Datable Artifacts
21	B	0.184	0.216	0.032	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Surface scatter surrounding Brick Pad	6	1880
21	82	0.192	0.178	0.014	N/A	N/A	N/A	Brick Pad; Likely where the stove was	30	1840
21	C	0.216	0.26	0.044	10YR 2/1	Black	Sandy Silt	Coal Ash and Kitchen Scatter	12	1880
21	D	0.26	0.456	0.196	7.5YR 2.5/3	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Level under the brick pad	18	1880
21	E	0.53	0.598	0.068	2.5Y 3/3	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Sand	Possible packed sand to support brick pad	36	1866
21	F	0.422	0.598	0.176	10YR 2/2	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Kitchen Scatter	37	1866
21	G	0.592	0.606	0.014	7.5YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Kitchen Scatter	54	No Datable Artifacts
21	H	0.574	0.668	0.094	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Kitchen Scatter	55	1820
21	I	0.632	0.782	0.15	2.5YR 2.5/4	Dark Reddish Brown	Sandy Clay	Kitchen Scatter	60	1840
21	J	0.782	1.096	0.314	2.5YR 2.5/3 and 10YR 3/3	Dark Reddish Brown and Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Sterile	69	1742

18AP116  
Unit 21  
South Profile



- I: 7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown Sandy Silt
- II: 5 YR 3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Silt
- III: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
- IV: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand
- V: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
- VI: 5 YR 3/3 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay



Profile Drawn on 6/15/11 by Sophia Chang, and Beth Pruitt  
Profile Digitized on 12/11/12 by Kathryn Deeley and Clio Grillakis

**Figure 18: Unit 21 Profile of South Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 22**

Test Unit 22 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the center of the northern room of the basement of the still standing brick townhome. The unit was placed one foot away from the north wall of the basement foundation and one foot away from the west wall of Unit 21. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately one foot below the current grade and contained ten stratigraphic levels.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** was a modern brick and rubble scatter level. In addition to the brick, the level contained pieces of rebar, and wire. The curved piece of rebar extended beyond the unit, running from the west to the north across the unit. Because it was not fully contained within Unit 22, it was not removed as part of Level A, but was instead pushed to the side of the unit so that excavation could continue. The wire also extended beyond the unit was also moved to the exterior of the unit to allow excavation to continue. Some of the bricks on the surface were articulated in rough lines on the south side of the unit, but most of the bricks were jumbled on the surface of the unit. The brick was removed, counted, weighed, and discarded. Level A appears to be the remnants of a modern construction discard or work done to reinforce the architecture of the house. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.242 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level B** was the loose silt below and in-between the brick scatter. Level B was a very thin level, and contained a large amount of brick, charcoal, mortar, and painted wood. It appears that the wood is remnants of the lathe that would have covered the ceiling of the basement that fell to the ground. The wood was painted green and blue. Level B also contained two black rubber rings, a brass hinge and two iron brackets. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.234 feet below the current ground surface. Although this measurement is higher than the recorded measurement for level A, it likely reflects the slight differences in where the measurements were taken from, and not that the ground got higher.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

Level C and Level D appeared at the same time, with **Level C** concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit and Level D covered the rest of the unit. **Level C** was a large coal deposit concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit. It also contained a large amount of flat glass, likely a result of being located near one of the basement windows on the north side of the unit. This level also contained fish bones, mammal bones, bottle glass, nails, a clay marble, shell buttons, Prosser buttons, a copper rivet button, porcelain, ironstone, and whiteware. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.284 feet below the current ground surface.

Although Level C was excavated first, Level D was likely on top of Level C, but did not extend into the northwest corner, and level C and level E were actually the same layer. **Level D** was a sandy silt kitchen scatter deposit. It contained bottle glass, flatglass, coal fragments, two screws, a wire nail, coarse earthenware, porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, and a piece of pink string. Like Levels B and C, Level D contained painted wood fragments that appear to have fallen from the ceiling. Level D also contained a large amount of animal bone, including a fish scale and mammal bones. Level D also contained a number of mortar inclusions, but these were

initially thought to be part of Level C and some of them were removed with Level C. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.364 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level E**, another sandy silt level, was probably a continuation of Level C underneath Level D. It was concentrated on the eastern half of the unit and the center of the western half of the unit. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.312 feet below the current ground surface. It contained wire nails, a brass clothing fastener, bottle glass, ironstone, pearlware, a bone button, and part of a porcelain doll. It also contained a large number of animal bones, including mammal and fish bones. In both Level E and Level C, there were very thin, dark black circles, approximately the size of a medium size bucket. It is possible that the dark black color of both Level C and Level E are the result of the use of coal, filled into buckets and then used to fuel a coal stove, which would have been on top of the brick pad feature in Unit 21.

**Level F** was silty sandy level, with a large number of coal inclusions, that originally appeared in the southwestern corner and northwestern corner of the unit and extended across the whole unit after the removal of level E. This was a particularly artifact rich level, and contained large amounts of bottle glass and flat glass, four clay marbles, seven brass straight pins, two brass hawk bells, a wooden lice comb, bone buttons, brass buttons, nine safety pins, metal and glass beads, a cowrie shell, slate pencils, a jack, yellowware, ironstone, pearlware, whiteware, and porcelain. A very large number of animal bones were also found in this level, including fish, turtle, mammal, and rodent, as well as egg shell. The artifacts seem to have been concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit, underneath the area excavated as level C. Although the cowrie shell, the hawk bells, and straight pins were all found in this portion of the unit, they do not appear to have been bundled or deliberately placed in the ground. Level F was excavated to depth of approximately 0.414 feet below the current ground surface

**Level G** was a silty clay level with mortar, brick, and coal ash inclusions. Level G appeared at the same time as level H, but level H was constrained to the center of the unit, extending to the south wall, while Level G extended around it, in a horse-shoe shape. Level G was another artifact rich level, and contained a lot of bone, porcelain with a decal, a complete duck skull was recovered in two pieces, a 1906 penny, a 19<sup>th</sup> century Indian Head penny, a USA half dollar, straight pins, marbles, a toy spoon, slate pencils, porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, bottle glass, early plastic fragments, a brass fastener, brass buttons, and a thimble. Level G was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.433 feet below the current ground surface.

#### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level H** was a sand deposit that extended below level G to cover all of the unit except for an approximately one foot wide line along the west and north edges of the unit. Although this level had fewer artifacts than those above it, it contained three ivory knitting needles, a large number of small shell buttons, brass buttons, and prosser buttons, a brass ring, straight pins, a decorative glass peacock head, bottle glass, slate pencils, tobacco pipe stem fragments, an undecorated pipe bowl fragment, brass clothing fasteners, nails, whiteware, pearlware, rockingham wares, and porcelain. There were also a lot of animal bones, including turtle, mammal, and fish bones. Level H was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.482 feet below the current ground surface.

### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level I** was a silty clay level with lots of mortar inclusions, as well as coal and brick inclusions. There were considerably fewer artifacts in level I. Artifacts recovered from Level I included shell buttons, a heavily corroded copper coin, fish bones, mammal bones, nails, whiteware, bottle glass, and flatglass. Level I was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.554 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level J** was nearly sterile, and many of the artifacts that were included in this level appear to have fallen from the walls of the unit, including a yellow plastic tack top, or came from the top of the level. Level J was a mottled silty clay level and contained a brick, a piece of whiteware, some flatglass and bottle glass, corroded nails, a shell button, and three small bone fragments. Level J was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.03 feet below the current ground surface.



**Figure 19: Unit 22, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North**

*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/8/12*

### **Interpretation**

Unit 22 contains several kitchen scatter deposits dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. It contained large amount of coal inclusions and animal bones in almost every level. This confirms the family stories that the basement of the house was the original kitchen of the house.

The majority of the artifacts and levels uncovered in this unit date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the house. The levels that date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century have signs to being used in conjunction with a coal burning stove, because of the thin black coal dust circles,

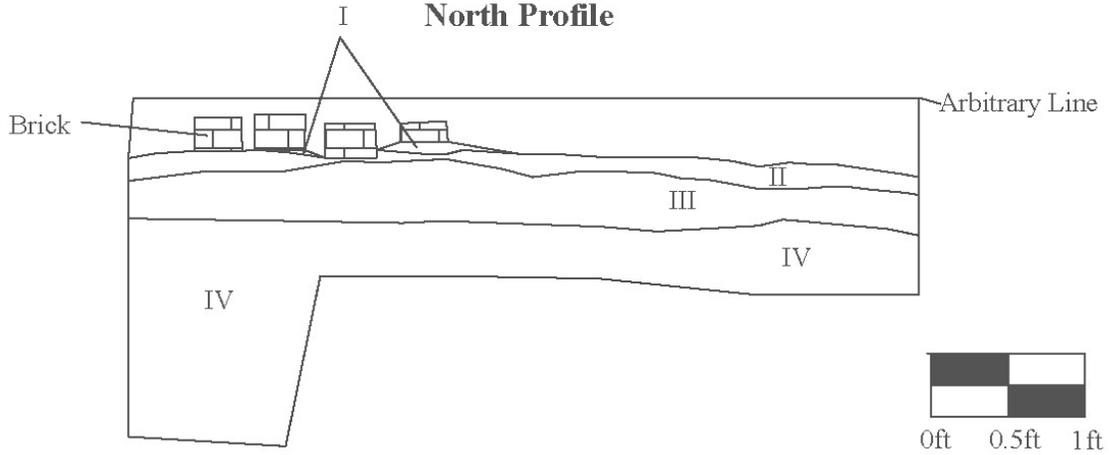
approximately the size of a bucket. In this unit 78 buttons were recovered, most of which (42) were found in levels dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and ranged from large bone and brass buttons to small decorative porcelain and shell buttons. Unit 22 also contained 28 straight pins (19 from early 20<sup>th</sup> century) and a thimble. All of these objects indicate that there were dressmaking activities taking place in the basement during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which coincides with the occupation of Eleanora Briscoe and Eleanor Portilla, both listed in the censuses as dressmakers.

Also in unit 22 were several items associated with children, including 6 marbles, and 12 slate pencils. Most of the toys came from level F, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation level. This supports the idea that, in addition to serving as the kitchen of the house, the basement was also a place where women performed their work and took care of the children.

**Table 7: Excavation Summary of Unit 22**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
22	A	0.158	0.242	0.084	N/A	N/A	Brick	Modern Brick and Rubble and Wire	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
22	B	0.242	0.234	-0.008	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	Surface Scatter	6	1840
22	C	0.184	0.284	0.100	7.5 YR 3/2	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Coal Deposit	15	1910
22	D	0.190	0.364	0.174	2.5 YR 3/1	Very Dark Grey	Sandy Silt	Kitchen Scatter	19	1910
22	E	0.238	0.312	0.074	10 YR 2/1	Black	Sandy Silt	Kitchen Scatter	22	1880
22	F	0.274	0.414	0.140	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Sand with Coal Inclusions	Kitchen Scatter	23	1849
22	G	0.433	0.433	0.000	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Kitchen Scatter	32	1906
22	H	0.404	0.482	0.078	10 YR 7/1	Light Grey	Sand	Kitchen Scatter	38	1840
22	I	0.482	0.554	0.072	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Kitchen Scatter	39	1830
22	J	0.554	1.030	0.476	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Sterile Subsoil	45	1830

**18AP116  
Unit 22  
North Profile**



- I: 10 YR 3/2 Very Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt
- II: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Sand
- III: 10 YR 4/3 Brown Silty Sand
- IV: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay

Drawn by Clio Grillakis, Marcella Stranieri, and Andrew Brown on 6/8/12  
Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on 10/23/13

**Figure 20: Unit 22 Profile of North Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 23**

Test Unit 23 measured four feet by four feet and was located in the southern room of the basement of the still standing brick townhome, two feet north of the south foundation wall, and three feet west of the east foundation wall. The size of the unit was reduced from a traditional five by five foot unit to leave enough room to walk between the unit and the central wall that divided the basement. The unit was two feet away from the south foundation wall to eliminate the need to disturb twentieth and twenty-first century immovable debris. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately six-tenths of a foot below the current grade and contained five stratigraphic levels and two features.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** was the layer of loose modern brick that covered the surface of the unit. Most of the bricks were partial, and were concentrated on the east side of the unit. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.14 feet below the current ground surface.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level B** was the thin layer of silt that was underneath the loose brick scatter of Level A and the articulated brick layer, which was visible in the south and west side of the unit. In addition to the bricks, level B contained few artifacts. A wire nail, a small animal bone fragment, and a small two-hole shell button were found in between the bricks. This brick pad was likely put down shortly after the bedding sand of level D, but not immediately after, because there was a thin layer of silt between the bedding sand and the bricks, called Level C. Level B was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.254 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level C** was the thin silt layer between the brick layer and the bedding sand. Level C contained a large number of small brick fragments, a few pieces of flat glass and bottle glass, half of an L-shaped metal pipe connector, some small pieces of copper wire with plastic coating, a few fragments of whiteware, and yellowware, a walnut shell, and a red plastic gem stone. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.302 feet below the current ground surface of the basement.

**Level D** was hard packed layer of bedding sand, probably associated with the brick layer of Level B. This level contained very few artifacts, and only a few pieces of corroded iron, a piece of copper wire with plastic coating, a piece of flatglass, and a few fragments of brick, mortar and oyster shell were recovered from this level. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.358 feet below the current ground surface.

**Feature 106** was a coal ash deposit that extended across the north edge of the unit. This feature was probably a level that would have been on top of Level E, but was excavated after Level E to make sure that it didn't extend underneath of Level E. The portion of this level that was included in the excavation unit appeared to be the tapering of this coal ash deposit that was centered north of Unit 23. As a result, this level, because it did not fully appear in this unit, was excavated as a feature. It contained very few artifacts, with only a piece of an annular banded pearlware pitcher, and a piece of undecorated whiteware recovered from the feature. Feature 106 was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.637 feet below the current ground surface of the basement.

**Feature 105**, a copper pipe, was first seen at the top of Level E and extended through Level E, running from the middle of the south wall to the middle of the east wall. Because it extended beyond the unit, it was not removed, and was instead pedestalled as Level E was removed. There was no evidence of a builder's trench associated with the installation of the pipe, and it is possible that it was placed on the ground surface when it was installed and buried by the bedding sand and brick layer. The small size of the copper pipe suggests that it may be a gas pipe.

**Level E** was a hard packed red clay level that was nearly sterile. A few artifacts were found near the top of the level, including a piece of flatglass, a small piece of bone, a few pieces of corroded iron, and piece of copper wire with plastic coating. Level E was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.616 feet below the current surface of the ground in the basement.



**Figure 21: Unit 23, Bottom of Excavation, Facing South**  
*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/5/12*

### **Interpretation**

There is considerable lack of 19<sup>th</sup> century material recovered from Unit 23. This creates several possibilities. It is possible that this half of the basement was not utilized during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, or utilized considerably less than the north half of the basement. The southern half of the basement lacks windows like those found facing the street on the north side of the basement, which means that this half of the basement would not have had much natural light. It is also possible that this portion of the basement was utilized during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but was continuously swept, leaving behind very little evidence of how the space would have been used.

Finally, it is also possible that the 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits were removed when the copper pipe and brick layer and associated bedding sand were installed.

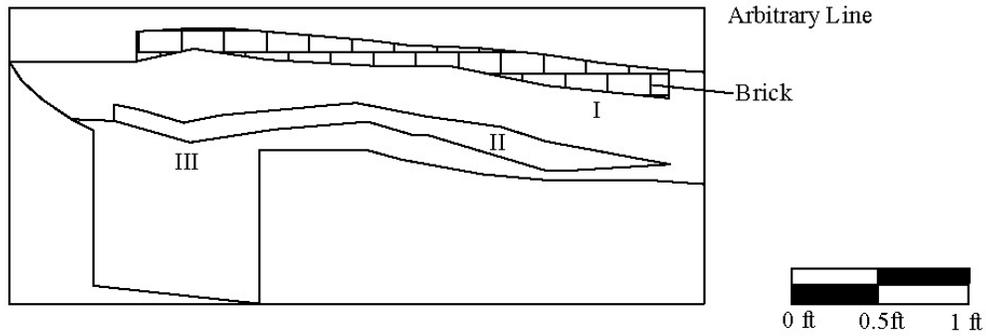
It appears that during the early to mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century there were major changes in the use of the basement space, as an addition was built to the original house, the kitchen was moved out of the basement into the addition, and the back room of the basement had a brick floor, an asbestos pad, and a furnace installed. The brick wall that separated the two rooms was also probably shored up during this period, and the existing cinderblock wall was likely installed during this time period. Cinder block, in the form that we are familiar with today, was being produced by 1919 and was popular in basement construction projects between 1900 and 1930<sup>1</sup>. All of this construction and change supports the idea that the evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century use of this space was removed or destroyed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Table 8: Excavation Summary of Unit 23**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
23	A	-0.310	0.140	0.450	N/A	N/A	Brick	Loose layer of Brick	2	No Datable Artifacts
23	B	0.128	0.254	0.126	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	Loose silt on top of brick pad	5	1880
23	C	0.254	0.302	0.048	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	Thin layer of silt between brick and bedding sand	12	1927
23	D	0.302	0.358	0.056	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Bedding Sand	17	1910
23	105	0.583	0.583	0.000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Metal (copper) Pipe	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
23	106	0.543	0.637	0.093	7.5 YR 3/1	Very Dark Grey	Coal Ash	Coal Ash Deposit	29	1830
23	E	0.358	0.616	0.258	7.5 YR 3/4 and 10 YR 3/6	Dark Brown with Dark Red	Silty Clay	Sterile Clay	44	1910

<sup>1</sup> [http://preservapedia.org/Concrete\\_block](http://preservapedia.org/Concrete_block)

**18AP116  
Unit 23  
North Profile**



- I: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sand
- II: 10 YR 3/1 Very Dark Grey Coal Ash
- III: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Olive Brown Clay

Drawn by Darin Murray, Edward McClaughlin,  
and Brittany Hutchinson on 6/5/12  
Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on 10/23/13

**Figure 22: Unit 23 Profile of North Wall**

## **18AP116 Unit 28**

Test Unit 28 measured four feet by four feet and was located in the backyard, east of the addition to the brick townhome and south of the modern brick pathway. The unit was designed to fit between units 19 and 20, and contained an STP from the initial excavations of the site in December, 2009, which was excavated as a feature. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately four feet below the current grade and contained fourteen stratigraphic levels and four features.

### *Modern Occupation*

**Level A** was a surface scatter level with brick, mortar, and coal inclusions. It also contained oyster shell, wire nails, glass from a light bulb, bottle glass, pieces of plastic, a plastic twist tie, burlap, a piece of painted porcelain, fragments from a flowerpot, and a piece of ironstone. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.402 feet below the current ground surface of the backyard.

**Level B** was dark silty sand level immediately south of and bounded by Feature 110, a wooden plank that extends out from the west wall across the southern half of the unit. This soil was likely runoff that was stopped from running down the rest of the yard toward East Street by the wooden plank. It contained few artifacts, but oyster shell, mortar, brick, flatglass, lighting glass, bottle glass, plastic, a piece of flowerpot, and two pieces of ironstone were recovered in this level. Level B was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.432 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level C** was a brown clay level with lots of brick, mortar, coal, and stone inclusions and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.648 feet below the current ground surface of the yard. There were lots of stones immediately north of Feature 110. Level C also contained bottle glass, flatglass, the top of a yarn mop, red and black cloth, plastic fragments, whiteware, ironstone, coarse earthenware, rubber, wire nails, mammal bones, and pieces of wood painted red.

**Feature 110**, a wooden plank that extended from the west wall approximately three feet, and was located approximately one foot north of the south wall, first identified at the top of level A, but removed at the bottom of level C. It appears to have been installed to help with erosion, and was leaning so that the top of the plank was further south than the bottom of the plank.

### *Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Feature 112** was a series of mortar features that were on either side and below feature 110, on the south side of the unit. It first appeared at the top of Level D1. The mortar was sand tempered with large inclusions, and some wood still attached. Feature 112 was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.64 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level D** was subdivided into two levels, both of which were rubble fill levels. Level D1 was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.132 feet below the current ground surface and Level D2 was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.428 feet below the current ground surface. The STP from 2009 was found at the bottom of D1, and was excavated at Feature 120. None of the dirt from this feature was screened because it was screened and the artifacts were

recovered in the initial excavations in 2009 (see Leone 2009). It is likely that this feature extended through Level C, but the soils were so similar that the edges of Feature 120 could not be seen. Feature 120 was excavated to a depth of approximately 2 feet below the current ground surface. Level D1 contained brick and mortar, oyster shell, bottle glass, flatglass, painted plaster, a cream colored plastic button, several pieces of plastic and aluminum foil, wire nails, cut nails, parts of a metal can, unglazed coarse earthenware, one piece each of whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and porcelain, and a few small fragments of bone. Level D2 contained brick and mortar, oyster shell, flatglass, bottle glass, brown bodied stoneware, a small number of pieces of ironstone, pearlware, porcelain, and creamware, and several animal bone fragments. Neither level D1 or level D2 contained very many artifacts. This clay level may have been a fill level used to raise the grade when the addition was built on the southern half of the house.

**Feature 121** was found at the bottom of Level D2 in the middle of the east wall of the unit. It was a light olive brown square clay deposit. This clay feature was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.51 feet below the current ground surface. This means that the clay cap was approximately 0.15 feet thick, and contained only two artifacts – a single oyster shell and a piece of rotting wood at the bottom of the clay. The wood was too degraded to be able to be recovered.

**Level E** was a coal ash level that first appeared in the southeastern half of the unit, but was found to extend across the whole unit. This level was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.662 feet below the current ground surface in the backyard of the site. Level E contained more artifacts than Level D, including several pieces of pearlware, porcelain, and whiteware, pieces of a plain tobacco pipe bowl, flatglass, bottle glass, animal bones, the wood and iron from the end of a pencil, and lots of corroded iron nails. This level still contained fewer artifacts than most of the yard scatter levels, and may have been the part of the initial attempts to raise the grade of the yard when the addition was constructed.

#### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level F** was a silty loam yard scatter deposit with brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell inclusions. It also contained several corroded iron nails, including some cut nails, animal bones, flatglass, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, and a few pieces of creamware. Level F was a thin level, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.678 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level G** was also a yard scatter deposit that contained brick, mortar, and coal, but also substantial deposits of sand. It appears that these sand inclusions came from the sand tempered mortar, which was found in abundance in this level. Level G was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.814 feet below the current surface of the ground. This level contained considerably more artifacts than the previous levels. Artifacts found in Level G included mammal bones, a fish scale, gray bodied stoneware, ironstone, whiteware, oyster shell, flatglass, bottle glass, lighting glass, and cut nails. Also recovered as part of level G were a piece of Styrofoam and vinyl, but it is likely that both these modern materials fell out of the wall from an earlier level.

The brick inclusions that were found in Level G gave way to larger, more complete bricks found in Level H. **Level H** also contained mortar and sand inclusions in addition to the large brick fragments. The brick fragments made up the majority of the artifacts recovered from this level but still consisted of unarticulated scatters. Also recovered from level H were pieces of animal bone, cut nails, flatglass, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, and one piece each of a coarse earthenware flower pot, porcelain and creamware. Level H was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.056 feet below the current ground surface.

#### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level I** was a sandy clay deposit that was confined to the northeast corner of the unit. It was very thin and lacked the inclusions found in levels H and J. There were very few artifacts recovered from level I, but they included a few nails, a piece of yellowware, and a piece of exterior lead glazed earthenware. Level I was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.048 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level J** was another brick, and mortar rubble layer with coal inclusions. In addition to the brick and mortar, this level also contained a tobacco pipe bowl and stem, whiteware, pearlware, porcelain, ironstone, cut nails, mammal bones, bird bones, flatglass, bottle glass, and serving glass. Also recovered in this level was a piece of white vinyl that looked the same as the piece of white vinyl that was recovered in level G, making even more likely that both pieces fell out of the wall. Level J was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.32 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level K** was a yard scatter level, with few inclusions in it, especially compared to the levels above it. Level K was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.568 feet below the current ground surface and contained animal bones, oyster shell, flatglass, bottle glass, serving glass, corroded iron nails, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and a piece of an unglazed coarse earthenware flowerpot.

#### *Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation*

**Level L** was a fill level that contained mostly oyster shell fragments, along with some small brick fragments and charred wood. This level also contained a tobacco pipe stem, a piece of creamware, a piece of porcelain, animal bones, flatglass and bottle glass. Level L was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.626 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level M** was a yard scatter level with occasional inclusions of brick, oyster shell, and mortar. Level M also contained a tobacco pipe stem, animal bones, a piece of white salt glazed stoneware, a piece of tin glazed earthenware, and a piece of creamware. The majority of the artifacts were concentrated at the interface between level L and level M, with fewer artifacts being found near the interface between level M and level N. Level M was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.782 feet below the current ground surface.

**Level N** was an almost sterile level, with a few artifacts found near the interface between level M and level N. Level N was divided into two sublevels, with Level N2 being a window excavated in the northwest corner of the unit to ensure that the soil was sterile. Level N1 was excavated to a depth of approximately 3.09 feet below the current ground surface and contained

a tobacco pipe stem and undecorated bowl, oyster shell, brick, pieces of flatglass and bottle glass, and mammal bones. Level N2 was excavated to a depth of approximately 4.18 feet below the current ground surface and contained a single corroded iron nail, and a tiny piece of bottle glass, both of which likely fell from the wall during the rushed excavations of level N2.



**Figure 23: Unit 28, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North**  
*Photograph by Benjamin Skolnik, 6/15/12*

### **Interpretation**

Unit 28 represents the changing uses of the backyard space at this site over time. The modern occupation demonstrates that this portion of the yard has suffered from erosion, which the owners tried to mitigate with the installation of Feature 110, the east-west running plank that is leaning downhill, and is no longer stopping dirt from washing downhill. The evidence of runoff being a problem in the yard since at least the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century suggests that some of the materials that would have been part of yard scatter deposits may have washed from the high (southern) part of the yard to the lower (northern) part of the yard.

Evidence of early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation included a large modern concrete feature, Feature 112, that still had small pieces of wood attached to it. This feature looked very similar to Feature 41 in Unit 13, which is thought to be some kind of mitigation feature. It is possible that these two features are related and are evidence of the major changes to the yard immediately before or immediately after the construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> century addition to the original structure.

The early 20<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits include a fair amount of rubble, and were likely disturbed by the construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> century addition to the original structure. This same pattern is seen in unit 20, suggesting that a large portion of the yard was disturbed by this construction episode. However, units 12 and 13 do not seem to show this pattern, so it appears that whole yard was not disturbed.

Most of the deposits from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century were yard scatter deposits and reflect the permanent occupation of the site by a family for the first time in the history of the site. The number of artifacts recovered from this period is considerably greater than those recovered from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the artifacts recovered are remnants of architectural debris, which may be associated with the construction of an outbuilding, such as the privy, or the construction of a structure on another site, such as the brick building at 101 East Street (see Chapter V: Conclusions, p.102).

The early 19<sup>th</sup> century contained a fair amount of oyster shell, which is consistent with the idea that the yard landscape was changed around the time of the construction of the original structure. The yard scatter levels deposits below the oyster fill levels suggests that there may have been some occupation of the site prior to the construction of the original structure, but it was minimal and primarily connected to food preparation, as indicated by the presence of animal bones and only a small number of personal artifacts, including serving dishes.

**Table 9: Excavation Summary of Unit 28**

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
28	A	0.306	0.402	0.096	10 YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Surface Scatter	43	1939
28	B	0.224	0.432	0.208	10 YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Rain Runoff Deposit	46	1910
28	110	0.023	0.533	0.510	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wooden Plank	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
28	C	0.426	0.648	0.222	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy clay	Rubble Scatter	47	1910
28	112	0.322	0.640	0.318	N/A	N/A	Mortar	Mortar Deposits	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
28	D1	0.664	1.132	0.468	10 YR 3/3 with 10 YR 4/6	Dark Brown with Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Rubble Fill Level	51	1910
28	D2	1.132	1.428	0.296	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Rubble Fill Level	57	1840

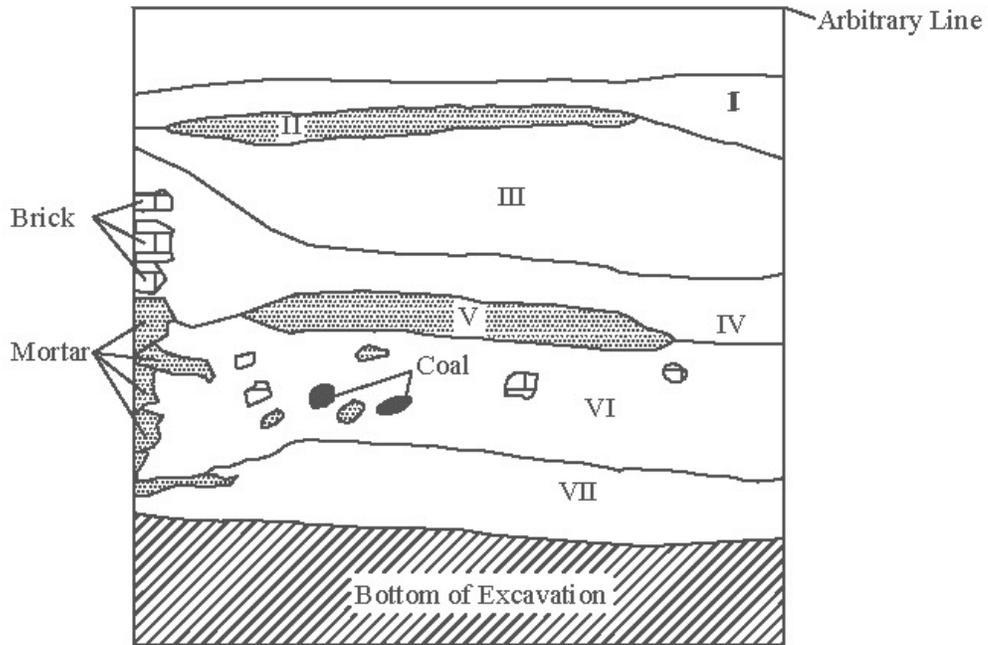
**Table 9: Excavation Summary of Unit 28 (Continued)**

28	121	1.362	1.510	0.148	2.5 Y 5/4	Light Olive Brown	Clay	Clay Deposit on top of wood	59	No Datable Artifacts
28	E	1.428	1.662	0.234	10 YR 4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt and Coal Ash	Coal Ash Deposit	60	1850
28	F	1.664	1.678	0.014	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam	Yard Scatter Deposit	62	1830
28	120	1.100	2.008	0.908	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt/Loam	2009 STP	N/A	No Artifacts
28	G	1.660	1.814	0.154	10 YR 3/4 with 10 YR 3/4 and 10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	63	1840
28	H	1.814	2.056	0.242	10 YR 6/8; 10 YR 5/8; 10 YR 3/6; 10 YR 4/6; 2.5 YR 3/4	Brownish Yellow; Yellowish Brown; Dark Yellowish Brown; Dark Reddish Brown	Sandy Silt	Brick Rubble and Scatter	64	1830
28	I	1.950	2.048	0.098	7.5 YR 4/4; 10 YR 3/6; 10 YR 4/6	Dark Brown; Dark Yellowish Brown; Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay; Sandy Silt; Silty Sand	Silty Sand Deposit	66	1840
28	J	2.064	2.320	0.256	7.5 YR 3/4; 10 YR 5/8	Dark Brown; Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter and Building Rubble	67	1840
28	K	2.320	2.568	0.248	7.5 YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Clay Deposit/Yard Scatter	68	1830
28	L	2.576	2.626	0.050	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Oyster Shell Fill Level	69	1720
28	M	2.626	2.782	0.156	7.5 YR 4/4	Brown	Loam/Sand	Yard Scatter	70	1720
28	N1	2.782	3.090	0.308	7.5 YR 4/3	Brown	Loam/Sand	Nearing Sterile	71	No Datable Artifacts

**Table 9: Excavation Summary of Unit 28 (Continued)**

28	N2	3.180	4.180	1.000	7.5 YR 4/3	Brown	Loam/ Sand	Sterile Window	72	No Datable Artifacts
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**18AP116  
Unit 28  
South Profile**



- I: 5 YR 3/2 Dark Reddish Brown Silt
- II: Mortar Deposit
- III: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Clay
- IV: 10 YR 4/3 Brown Coal Ash
- V: Mortar and Coal Ash Deposit
- VI: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt with coal, brick, mortar, and oyster inclusions
- VII: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Silt



Drawn by Clio Grillakis, Marcella Stranieri and Molly Greenhouse on 6/14/12  
Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on 10/28/13

**Figure 24: Unit 28 Profile of South Wall**

#### **18AP116 STP 4**

In West African Spirit practices, it is common for objects to be placed in locations of crossroads. These crossroads often include thresholds of doorways and bottoms of stairs. In order to explore one of these possible locations for the placement of items indicative of West African Spirit practices, a one foot by one foot test unit was placed at the bottom of the stairs that lead into the basement of the house, near the center of the western wall of the basement. At the bottom of the stairs, and on the top of the unit, was a wooden crate that appears to have been placed at the bottom of the stairs to be used as the last step and to level the floor at the bottom of the stairs. This crate was easily lifted up, and the unit was placed in the center of the space it covered. This small test unit, or shovel test pit (STP), was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.5 feet below the current ground surface and contained three stratigraphic levels. Although shovel test pits are usually excavated using a shovel, the location of this unit prevented shovels from being used, and trowels were used instead. The unit was excavated stratigraphically and screened through ¼ inch mesh.

**Level A** was a silt surface scatter level that contained mostly modern artifacts, including pieces of copper wire, plastic, vinyl record fragments, corroded iron nails, flat glass, and several fragments of bone, including a mammal pelvic bone. This level was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.106 below the current ground surface. **Level B** was thin sandy silt fill level that contained no artifacts other than small flecks of mortar. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.148 feet below the current ground surface. **Level C** was a sandy silt scatter deposit that contained several artifacts, including pieces of brick, and mortar, two clay marbles, animal and fish bones, glass, cut nails, a piece of plastic, and a silver-colored saint's medallion. This medallion is a St. Gerard Majella medallion with Our Lady of Perpetual Help on the back. St. Gerard is the patron saint of childbirth and motherhood and is frequently associated with difficult pregnancies.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint\\_id=150](http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=150)



**Figure 25: STP 4, Bottom of Excavation, Facing South**  
*Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/12/12*

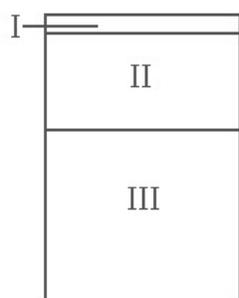
### **Interpretation**

This unit shows how some artifacts may have been lost or swept aside as part of the cleaning of the basement space. However, the presence of the silver medallion is suggestive. It could be that this medallion was associated with the part of the family that converted to Catholicism in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and may have just been lost. However, the eyelet of the medallion is not broken, so it seems unlikely that it would have fallen off of a chain. It may have, instead, been deliberately placed underneath the stairs, serving dual purposes of being a Catholic Saint's medallion and a shiner. In West African spirit practices, small reflective objects, such as charms, mirrors, and pieces of porcelain, were believed to attract benevolent spirits who could be captured within the objects themselves (Thompson 1983; Davidson 2004: 34; see Chapter IV: Artifact Interpretation, Temporal Period: Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century for further discussion).

**Table 10: Excavation Summary of STP 4**

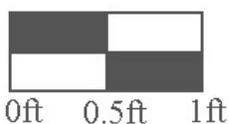
Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
STP 4	A	0	0.106	0.106	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silt	Surface Scatter	55	1910
STP 4	B	0.102	0.25	0.148	7.5 YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Disturbed Fill	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
STP 4	C	0.25	0.752	0.502	7.5 YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Scatter/ Sweeping deposits	58	1910

**18AP116  
STP 4  
West Profile**



I: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Silt  
 II: 7.5 YR 2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Sandy Silt  
 III: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Silty Clay

Drawn on 6/12/12 by Marcella Stranieri, Clio Grillakis, and Andrew Brown  
 Digitized on 10/29/13 by Kathryn Deeley



**Figure 26: STP 4 Profile of West Wall**

## Chapter IV: Artifact Interpretation

### ***Temporal Period: Late 18<sup>th</sup> Century***

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, 99 East Street was part of the land owned and subdivided by Charles Wallace. This land was designated Lot 3, and leased to William Curie. The land remained undeveloped through its sale to Richard Frazier in 1784. By 1819, the property contained two buildings, one of which was likely the brick townhome at 99 East Street. This means that in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that this site did not have a permanent standing structure, and the archaeology reflects the lack of permanent occupation of the site during this time period.

### ***Temporal Period: Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century***

The early 19<sup>th</sup> century is the period during which the structure at 99 East Street is completed and the earliest domestic occupation of the site likely began. Based on the number of artifacts recovered from this period, as compared to those found in later occupation periods, it appears that occupation of the site was lighter during this period than later periods. This matches the historical records because during this period the structure was owned by men who owned multiple properties, and therefore likely did not occupy this property continuously. There was also a large amount of flat/window glass, brick, nails, and other construction materials found in this level, which could be related to the building of the structure on the property. The ceramics found from this time period were mostly pearlware and creamware, with some sherds of whiteware found. Most of the glass recovered was window/flat glass, followed by bottle glass. A large number of nails were found, most of which were either corroded beyond recognition or cut nails. There was a relatively large amount of animal bone deposited at the site during this time period, and a considerable increase in the amount of oyster shell deposited. This increase in the amount of oyster shell found could be the result of an oyster fill deposit used to raise the grade when house was first built.

In Unit 13, Level G was divided into two arbitrary levels to increase vertical control. In level G1, the presence of whiteware, cut nails, yellowware give a TPQ date to the level between 1820 and 1840. Only a few pieces of yellowware in this level allow for an earlier date because these could have come from the level above, Level F. Therefore this level is likely from the occupation of the site during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Level G2 contained creamware, whiteware, pearlware, 4/64 and 5/64 pipestems, and cut nails. The presence of whiteware and cut nails gives this level a TPQ of between 1820 and 1830.

In Unit 13, Level I was given a TPQ date of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century because of the presence of only creamware and pearlware in this level. These were the only artifacts in this level that could produce a limited date range.

Unit 13, Level H contained an 18<sup>th</sup> century glass medicine vial, one cut nail, a piece of tin glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware and 4/64 pipe stem. The cut nail is likely the result of beginning excavations of level H too soon, and should probably be grouped with level G2. The

presence of the pearlware, creamware and the 18<sup>th</sup> century medicine vial gives this level a TPQ date of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Feature 70 in Unit 13 contained a nearly complete cat skeleton, along with a few pieces of flat glass, creamware and pearlware. Since the only datable artifacts in this feature are late 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramics and the feature was found within level H, this feature was given a TPQ date in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Datable artifacts in Unit 12, Level H included a slate pencil, which comes into use in the 1840s, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, yellowware. This gives level H a TPQ of 1840.

Unit 12, Level I was divided into two arbitrary levels. Level I1 contained 5/64 tobacco pipes, creamware, yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone, giving it a TPQ of 1830. Level I2 contained cut nails, pearlware, tobacco pipe 4/64, 5/64, 6/64, one tin-glazed, yellowware, whiteware, and creamware giving it a TPQ of 1840.

Unit 12, Level J contained tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, ironstone, whiteware, a 5/64 tobacco pipe, and cut nails, giving it a TPQ of 1830.

In Unit 19, Level J was a rubble fill level that was divided into two arbitrary levels. In Level J1, datable artifacts recovered included a 5/64 tobacco pipe stem, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, whiteware, pearlware, and cut nails. The presence of whiteware gives this sub-level a TPQ of 1820. In Level J2 datable artifacts included ironstone, pearlware, whiteware, tin-glazed earthenware, cut nails, and a 4/64 tobacco pipe stem. The ironstone found in this sub-level gives level J2 a TPQ of 1840.

The oyster fill of Level K in Unit 19 contained datable artifacts of ironstone, creamware, tin-glazed earthenware, pearlware, cut nails, and a 6/64 tobacco pipe stem. The presence of ironstone gives this level a TPQ of 1840.

In Unit 19, Level L was a yard scatter level that contained datable artifacts of a 5/64 tobacco pipe stem, cut nails, creamware, pearlware, whiteware and tin-glazed earthenware. The presence of whiteware gives this level a TPQ of 1820.

In Unit 20, the only part of the unit that dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was Feature 103, a fieldstone foundation and its interior. Feature 103a was the fieldstone foundation itself, and contained no artifacts other than the stones. Feature 103b was a possible post mold or coal ash deposit on the interior of the fieldstone foundation, and contained no datable artifacts. Feature 103c, the interior of the fieldstone foundation, contained pearlware, whiteware, and creamware. The presence of whiteware gives this feature a TQP of 1820.

In Unit 28, Level L was a fill level that contained mostly oyster shell fragments. Datable artifacts from this level included a 5/64 tobacco pipe stem, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, tin-glazed earthenware, and cut nails. The presence of whiteware and cut nails give this level a TPQ of 1820.

Level M in Unit 28 was a yard scatter level that contained many datable artifacts including white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, and a 6/64 tobacco pipe stem. The white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware give this level a TPQ of 1720.

Level N was an almost sterile level, that contained only a few artifacts, none of which were able to be used to generate a TPQ in either of the two arbitrary sub-levels within Level N. However, because this Level is below Level M, this level must date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century or possibly slightly earlier.

There are no levels in units 21, 22, and 23 that date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This supports the idea that the site had minimal permanent occupation during this period since these three units are located in the basement of the house.

**Table 11: Levels and Features dating to Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation of 99 East Street**

Unit Number	Level/ Feature	Interpretation	TPQ	Artifacts	Depth
12	J	Flat lying bricks on top of mortar and oyster shell	1830	brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, ironstone, lighting glass, mortar, cut nails, animal bone, pearlware, tobacco pipe, porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, whiteware	2.73
13	F. 70	Cat Burial	1780	Bottle Glass, Faunal Materials, Whiteware, Course Earthenware, Pearlware, Creamware, Porcelain, pipe stems, metal materials, flat glass, Tin-glazed earthenware	2.99
13	H	Approaching Sterile Yard Scatter	1820	Pearlware, Creamware, Cat bones, metal materials, flat glass,	2.94
13	I	Sterile Soil	1780	Bottle Glass, Faunal Materials, Metal materials, Pearlware, Creamware, Coarse Earthenware, Porcelain, flat glass	3.54
19	L	Yard Scatter	1820	bottle glass, drinking glass, tobacco pipe stem, tobacco pipe bowl, cut nails, brick, creamware, pearlware, coarse stoneware, coarse earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, jackfield ware, whiteware, bone	3.11

**Table 11: Levels and Features dating to Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

Unit Number	Level/ Feature	Interpretation	TPQ	Artifacts	Depth
28	L	Oyster Shell Fill Level	1720	oyster shell, brick, charred wood, tobacco pipe stem, creamware, porcelain, animal bones, flat glass, bottle glass	2.63
28	M	Yard Scatter	1720	brick, oyster shell, mortar, tobacco pipe stem, animal bones, white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware	2.78
28	N	Nearing Sterile	No Datable Artifacts	tobacco pipe stem and bowl, oyster shell, brick, flat glass, bottle glass,	3.09
28	N2	Sterile Window	No Datable Artifacts	corroded iron nail, bottle glass	4.18

**Table 12: Artifacts from the Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century at  
18AP116**

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	48	2.97
Highly Refined Earthenware	5	0.31
Ironstone/White Granite	3	0.19
Coarse Stoneware	8	0.49
Refined Stoneware	3	0.19
Porcelain	10	0.62
Whiteware	5	0.31
Pearlware	80	4.94
Creamware	64	3.96
Yellowware	0	0.00
Slipware	0	0.00
Tin Glazed Earthenware	15	0.93
Refined Earthenware (other)	6	0.37
<b>Total Ceramics</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>15.27</b>
Serving Glass	6	0.37
Bottle Glass	88	5.44

<b>Table 12: Artifacts from the Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century at 18AP116 (Continued)</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Lighting Glass	3	0.19
Window Glass/ Flatglass	251	15.51
Glass General	1	0.06
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>21.57</b>
Nails General	89	5.50
Handwrought	0	0.00
Cut Nails	9	0.56
Modern Wire Nails	0	0.00
Other Iron Objects	29	1.79
Other Metals	2	0.12
<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7.97</b>
Buttons and Fasteners	2	0.12
Sewing Materials (Pins, Thimbles, Etc)	0	0.00
Toys	0	0.00
Slate Pencils	0	0.00
Marbles	0	0.00
Coins	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipes	12	0.74
Other Small Finds	0	0.00
<b>Total Small Finds</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.87</b>
Faunal Bone	384	23.73
Shell (Oyster)	334	20.64
Organic Material (other)	26	1.61
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	39	2.41
Brick, Whole or Part	95	5.87
Recent/Synthetic Material	1	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## ***Temporal Period: Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century***

The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century was the period of occupation during which the Holliday family took possession of the property at 99 East Street. In this quarter century of occupations, the ceramics recovered were predominately pieces of pearlware, with some whiteware and some creamware. This suggests that the Holliday family continued to use slightly outdated ceramics, or were discarding the pearlware, as more fashionable types of ceramics became more popular in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. There was some bottle glass recovered from this time period, as well as a fair amount of window/flat glass. There were also a relatively large number of nails and some brick recovered from the levels and features that date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These artifacts, as well as the window glass, may reflect the construction of features in the backyard, or be remnants left over from the construction of the building. There was also a relatively large amount of faunal material recovered from this time period, likely reflecting the evidence of cooking and eating at the site. These activities can also be seen in the utilitarian ceramics, coarse earthenware and coarse stoneware, recovered from these levels and features.

Artifacts in Unit 12, Level E included yellowware, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, cut nails, and wire nails. The wire nails may have come from the level above and is likely the result of calling the new level a little too soon, especially since there were only three wire nails in this level. The presence of yellowware gives level E a TPQ of 1840.

In Unit 12, level b of feature 54, the barrel privy, contained 4/64, 5/64 tobacco pipe, 19<sup>th</sup> century glass medicine bottle, creamware, whiteware, pearlware, and one piece of tin-glazed ware. Although all the artifacts from this level of the barrel privy appear to have relatively early dates, the presence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century medicine bottle gives this level of the feature a TPQ of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Unit 12, level F contained whiteware, creamware, pearlware, a 5/64 tobacco pipe, yellowware, and a slate pencil. The slate pencil and the yellowware give the level a TPQ of 1840.

Datable artifacts in Unit 12, level G included an ironstone base with “best goods” impressed into it, dating to between 1851 and 1859. Also in this level were creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware sherds, a slate pencil, a 6/64 tobacco pipe, and cut nails. Therefore, level G of Unit 12 has a TPQ of 1851.

Unit 13, level E artifacts included creamware, pearlware, ironstone, whiteware, yellowware, a 4/64 tobacco pipe, cut nails, and a few wire nails. As with level E in Unit 12, the wire nails likely came from the level above, level D. Therefore, the TPQ for level E is 1840.

Level F of Unit 13 contained fewer artifacts than the other mid 19<sup>th</sup> century levels. The artifacts in level F included whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, and cut nails, giving the level a TPQ of 1840.

In Unit 19, Feature 99a was the interior of a possible garden feature, and datable artifacts recovered from the sub-level included two pieces of whiteware, and a single piece of pearlware.

The presence of whiteware gives this level a TPQ of 1820. However, whiteware was popular through the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

In Unit 19, of the relatively small number of artifacts recovered from the coal ash spillover level, datable artifacts in Level G included cut nails, whiteware, pearlware, and a 9/64 tobacco pipe stem. The presence of whiteware in the level gives Level G a TPQ of 1820. However, whiteware was popular throughout the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Datable artifacts in the yard scatter of Level H of Unit 19 included creamware, yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, ironstone, tinfoil, cut nails, and a prosser button. A single, small piece of tinfoil was found in this level, which likely dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the rest of the artifacts in this level date to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, which is why this level was included in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

Feature 99b in Unit 19 was a brick semi-circle that is a possible garden feature. There were no artifacts in this feature beyond the bricks that constituted the semi-circle itself. But because the association of this feature with Feature 99a, and level H, and because it was found below level F, this feature is included in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In Unit 19, Level I contained datable artifacts that included a pierced Spanish Real, cut nails, ironstone, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. A single piece of very early plastic was found in this level, which suggests a TPQ of 1866. However, the rest of the artifacts date to earlier in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and it is possible that this piece of plastic fell out of the wall of the unit from an earlier level. The Spanish Real has a date of 1789 on it, but since it was found in a level with artifacts from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, it was likely curated and repurposed. Pierced silver coins are common in African American archaeological contexts as “shiners” or reflective good luck charms worn around the neck or ankle as a way to ward off evil spirits (Leone, Fry and Ruppel 2001: 148-149; Ruppel et. al. 2003: 333; Edwards-Ingram 2001: 38; Davidson 2004: 34).

There were no datable artifacts in Level G of Unit 21. However, because both Level G and Level H were found below Level F, both these levels were included in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In the kitchen scatter level of Level H in Unit 21 the only artifacts with certain dates were several pieces of whiteware, and pearlware. There is a copper coin that has a possible “51” on the back, which indicates that this level dates to at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. However, because the lettering on the coin is not clear, the TPQ for this level is 1820, because of the presence of whiteware.

In Unit 21, Level I was a kitchen scatter level with datable artifacts including a prosser button, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, Rockingham ware, cut nails. Prosser buttons were invented in 1840, making 1840 the TPQ for this level.

The only datable artifact from Level J in Unit 21 was a single piece of creamware. This gives the level a TPQ of 1742. However, we know that the house wasn't constructed until the very late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the archaeology indicates that the site wasn't occupied

continuously until the Holliday family moved into the house in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, so this almost sterile level is included in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In Unit 22, Level I was a kitchen scatter level with brick, coal, and mortar inclusions that a smaller number of artifacts than most of the other levels in the unit. The only datable artifacts from Level I were five pieces of whiteware, giving this level a TPQ of 1830.

Level J in Unit 22 was almost sterile and contained a few artifacts, including a piece of whiteware. This artifact gives Level J a TPQ of 1830. Also found in level J was a single piece of yellow plastic, but this artifact likely fell from the wall of the unit and was not part of level J.

In Unit 28, Level I was small sandy clay deposit that only contained a few artifacts, including a single piece of yellowware. This piece of yellowware gives the deposit level a TPQ of 1840.

Level J was a brick and mortar rubble level with datable artifacts including pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and a cut nail. The presence of the ironstone gives this level a TPQ of 1840. There was also a small piece of white vinyl found in this level that matches a piece found in level G, and likely fell out of the wall.

The yard scatter Level K in Unit 28 contained pieces of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. The presence of whiteware in this level give it a TPQ of 1830.

**Table 13: Levels and Features dating to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation of 99 East Street**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
12	E	Yard Scatter	1840	wire nail, cut nail, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, drinking glass, lighting glass, oyster shell, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, mortar, whiteware, yellowware	0.67
12	F. 54b	Barrel Privy	1880	brick, wire nails, cut nails, sewer pipe, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, ironstone, lighting glass, shell casing, crown cap, oyster shell, clinker, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, plastic, mortar, whiteware	0.67

**Table 13: Levels and Features dating to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
12	F	Yard Scatter	1840	nail, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, lighting glass, oyster shell, clinker, slate pencil, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, mortar, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	1.05
12	G	Yard Scatter	1850	brick, animal bone, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, ironstone, lighting glass, mortar, nails, oyster, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, slate pencil, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	1.46
12	H	Yard Scatter	1840	cut nails, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, oyster shell, slate pencil, animal bone, pearlware, serving glass, whiteware, yellowware	1.94
12	I1	Yard Scatter	1840	brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, ironstone, clam shell, oyster shell, animal bone, pearlware, serving glass, mortar, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	2.15
12	I2	Yard Scatter	1840	animal bone, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, lighting glass, cut nails, clam shell, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	2.41

**Table 13: Levels and Features dating to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
13	E	Rich Yard Scatter	1840	wire nails, cut nails, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, rockingham ware, ironstone, brass button, oyster shell, clam shell, clinker, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, slipware, plastic button, mortar, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	1.50
13	F	Yard Scatter	1840	cut nails, brick, bottle glass, coarse stoneware, flat glass, clinker, animal bone, pearlware, mortar, whiteware, yellowware	1.80
13	G1	Possible fill	1840	cut nails, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, drinking glass, flat glass, ironstone, lighting glass, brass ring, oyster shell, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, slipware, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	1.972
13	G2	Redeposited fill	1830	cut nails, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, rockingham ware, lighting glass, brass button, copper button, brass comb, oyster shell, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, tobacco pipe, whiteware	2.39
19	G	Ash Spill from Privy	1820	corroded iron, coal, clinker, cut nails, flat glass, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, tobacco pipe stems, coarse earthenware	1.288
19	H	Yard Scatter and some spill from Privy	1840	brick, clinker, oyster shell, coal, coarse stoneware, coarse earthenware, creamware, yellowware, whiteware, porcelain, pearlware, jackfield ware, ironstone, flat glass, bottle glass, serving glass, tinfoil, cut nails, bone, prosser button	1.48

**Table 13: Levels and Features dating to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
19	F. 99a	Possible Garden Feature	1820	brick, whiteware, coarse stoneware, porcelain, pearlware, flat glass, nails, coal, oyster shell	1.17
19	F. 99b	Brick Semi-Circle; Possible Garden Feature	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	1.25
19	I	Yard Scatter	1840	brick, mortar, slag, oyster shell, flat glass, lighting glass, storage jar glass, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, brass, pierced coin, cut nails, ironstone, creamware, pearlware, coarse stoneware, whiteware, tobacco pipe bowl, bone	1.58
19	J1	Rubble Fill	1820	slag, oyster shell, brick, mortar, flat glass, bottle glass, tobacco pipe stem, slate pencil, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, whiteware, yellowware, pearlware, cut nails, bone	1.76
19	J2	Brick and Mortar Rubble Fill	1840	oyster shell, coal, mortar, brick, bottle glass, flat glass, ironstone, porcelain, yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, tin-glazed earthenware, coarse earthenware, cut nails, brass button, bone button, tobacco pipe stem, bone	2.20
19	K	Oyster Fill	1840	refined redware, yellowware, ironstone, porcelain, creamware, coarse stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, pearlware, tobacco pipe bowl, flat glass, bottle glass, serving glass, drinking glass, cut nails, oyster shell, tobacco pipe stem, mortar, bone button, thimble, bone, oyster shell	2.77
20	F. 103a	Fieldstone Foundation	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	1.97
20	F. 103b	Possible Post Mold or Coal Ash Fill	No Datable Artifacts	flat glass	2.1

**Table 13: Levels and Features dating to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
20	F. 103c	Interior of Foundation Feature	1820	brick, oyster shell, flat glass, bottle glass, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, bone	1.98
21	G	Kitchen Scatter	No Datable Artifacts	bone, shell, shell button, brass button, nails	0.59
21	H	Kitchen Scatter	1820	lighting glass, flat glass, bottle glass, copper coin, coarse earthenware, whiteware, porcelain, pearlware, bone button, shell button, glass button, lead button, straight pins, clay marble, nails, bone	0.57
21	I	Kitchen Scatter	1840	straight pins, shell buttons, prosser buttons, brick, coal, pearlware, whiteware, Rockingham ware, porcelain, tobacco pipe bowl, lighting glass, bottle glass, flat glass, awl, slate pencils, cut nails, brass button, brass clothing fasteners, bone	0.63
21	J	Sterile	1840	oyster shell, creamware, nails, flat glass, lighting glass, bone	0.78
22	I	Kitchen Scatter	1830	shell buttons, copper coin, fish bones, mammal bones, nails, whiteware, bottle glass, flat glass	0.55
22	J	Sterile Soil	1830	whiteware, flat glass, bottle glass, nails, shell button, bone	1.03
28	I	Silty Sand Deposit	1840	nails, yellowware, lead-glazed earthenware	2.05
28	J	Yard Scatter and Building Rubble	1840	brick, mortar, tobacco pipe bowl and stem, whiteware, pearlware, porcelain, Ironstone, cut nails, mammal bones, bird bones, flatglass, serving glass	2.32
28	K	Clay Deposit/Yard Scatter	1830	animal bone, oyster shell, flat glass, bottle glass, serving glass, corroded iron nails, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, flowerpot	2.57

<b>Table 14: Artifacts from the Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century at 18AP116</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Coarse Earthenware	110	1.21
Highly Refined Earthenware	41	0.45
Ironstone/White Granite	30	0.33
Coarse Stoneware	89	0.98
Refined Stoneware	17	0.19
Porcelain	86	0.95
Whiteware	292	3.21
Pearlware	638	7.02
Creamware	328	3.61
Yellowware	55	0.61
Slipware	5	0.06
Tin Glazed Earthenware	7	0.08
Refined Earthenware (other)	130	1.43
<b>Total Ceramics</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>20.12</b>
Serving Glass	55	0.61
Bottle Glass	459	5.05
Lighting Glass	48	0.53
Window Glass/ Flatglass	1030	11.34
Glass General	175	1.93
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>19.45</b>
Nails General	688	7.57
Handwrought	3	0.03
Cut Nails	170	1.87
Modern Wire Nails	7	0.08
Other Iron Objects	369	4.06
Other Metals	24	0.26
<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>13.88</b>
Buttons and Fasteners	40	0.44
Sewing Materials (Pins, Thimbles, Etc)	18	0.20
Toys	2	0.02

<b>Table 14: Artifacts from the Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century at 18AP116 (Continued)</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Slate Pencils	7	0.08
Marbles	1	0.01
Coins	3	0.03
Tobacco Pipes	60	0.66
Other Small Finds	15	0.17
<b>Total Small Finds</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1.61</b>
Faunal Bone	884	9.73
Shell (Oyster)	1097	12.07
Organic Material (other)	134	1.47
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	1176	12.94
Brick, Whole or Part	785	8.64
Recent/Synthetic Material	8	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>9086</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### ***Temporal Period: Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century***

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the backyard of 99 East Street appears to have been less utilized than in other quarter centuries. The majority of the ceramics recovered from this temporal period were whitewares and pearlwares, indicating that this family was curating dishes over several decades, and then discarding them, or that they were continuing to use outdated ceramics throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was also a substantial amount of bottle glass recovered from this time period and a large amount of faunal material. These materials all indicate domestic occupation of the house and backyard. There were also 21 buttons and clothing fasteners recovered from this time period, and 11 slate pencils. These different finds are likely associated with the occupations of the women who lived at this site: school teachers and dressmakers. There were still some construction materials and bricks recovered from this time period, but this may be linked to the construction of outbuildings and pathways leading to those outbuildings in the backyard.

Level D of unit 12 contained very few datable artifacts, with the only datable artifacts being the whiteware sherds in the level.

Level D in Unit 13 was divided into two arbitrary levels to increase vertical control. Level D1 contained pearlware, creamware, whiteware, cut nails, and wire nails. The wire nails give the level a TPQ of 1880. Level D2 contains most of the same artifacts as level D1, including pearlware, whiteware, creamware, cut nails, wire nails, a 4/64 tobacco pipe, and yellowware.

There were more wire nails than cut nails in level D2 and the TPQ for this level is therefore 1880.

Feature 53 in Unit 13 was initially thought to be a post hole, but further excavation determined that this feature was not a post hole. There were no artifacts associated with this feature, but it was found within level D, so it likely dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In Unit 19, Level D was a yard scatter level divided into two arbitrary levels. In Level D1 datable artifacts recovered included porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, plastic, brass buttons, and a shell casing. The plastic, brass button, and shell casing all date to the 1860s, giving this sublevel a TPQ of 1866. Level D2 contained creamware, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, whiteware, and one wire nail. This wire nail gives this sublevel a TPQ of 1880, but because there was only one wire nail, this level is included in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, rather than the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, temporal period.

There were no artifacts in either arbitrary sublevel in Feature 94 in Unit 19. Both Feature 94a1 and 94a2 were coal ash deposits, possibly from the fill of the privy feature in Unit 12. Although there were no artifacts in this feature, it is included in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period because it is associated with level D and above level E.

In Unit 19, in the rubble scatter of Level E the only datable artifacts found were pieces of ceramics, including a 5/64 tobacco pipe stem, ironstone, whiteware, pearlware and Rockingham wares. The presence of Rockingham ware gives this level a TPQ of 1850. However, because level E is above level F, it is included with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century instead of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In Unit 19 Level F datable artifacts included ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, wire nails, cut nails, and plastic maroon tile. The presence of wire nails gives this level a TPQ of 1880. However, there were only 2 wire nails in this level, and most of the other artifacts in this level date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, which is why this level is included with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period instead of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In Unit 20, Level F was divided into two arbitrary levels. In Level F1, datable artifacts included 5/64 and 4/64 tobacco pipe stems, plastic, a prosser button, cut nails, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and 3 bottle caps. These bottle caps give this sublevel a TPQ of 1891. In Level F2, a 5/64 tobacco pipe stem, cut nails, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. All of these artifacts date to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but because it is a sublevel, both Level F1 and Level F2 are included in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In Unit 20, Feature 101 and Feature 102 were utility pipes, and contained no artifacts. Feature 101 was a sewage pipe line and Feature 102 was likely a gas utility line. Because these features were found in Level F, they are included in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

Covering most of Unit 20, Level G contained the last of the artifacts before sterile soil. Datable artifacts in this level included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, a 5/64 tobacco pipe stems, a single wire nail, and cut nails. The presence of the wire nail gives this level a TPQ of

1880, however, since it is only one nail and most of the other artifacts from this level date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, this level is included with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In Unit 21, Level E was the packed sand level below the brick pad that included datable artifacts of whiteware, pearlware, creamware, Rockingham ware, a prosser button, plastic, and a bullet casing. The majority of these artifacts date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, however, the presence of the pieces of plastic in this level caused it to be grouped in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

Level F in Unit 21 was a kitchen scatter level that contained three pieces of plastic, whiteware, pearlware, and a 5/64 pipe stem fragment for datable artifacts. The presence of the few pieces of plastic caused this level to be placed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In Unit 22, Level H was a sand deposit that covered most of the unit. It contained several datable artifacts, including whiteware, pearlware, cut nails, prosser buttons, 5/64 tobacco pipe stems, and Rockingham wares. The pieces of Rockingham give this level a TPQ of 1850.

In Unit 28, Level F was a yard scatter deposit that contained whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and cut nails. The presence of the pieces of whiteware give this level at TPQ of 1830.

In the yard scatter of Level G, a large number of artifacts were found, including datable artifacts of whiteware, cut nails, and pieces of Ironstone. The presence of Ironstone in the level gives it a TPQ of 1840. There were also pieces of Styrofoam and vinyl found in this level, but it seems likely that these pieces fell from the wall.

Finally, Level H was a brick rubble layer that contained whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and cut nails. The presence of whiteware in this level gives it a TPQ of 1830.

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
12	D	Bedding soil	1830	nail, flat glass, lighting glass, serving glass, whiteware, brick, mortar, oyster shell	0.69
13	D1	Yard Scatter	1880	cut nails, wire nails, brick, coarse stoneware, creamware, tack, clinker, oyster shell, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, mortar, tobacco pipe, whiteware	0.73

**Table 15: Levels and Features dating to Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
13	D2	Yard Scatter	1880	wire nail, cut nail, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, flat glass, copper button, clam shell, oyster shell, pearlware, white saltglazed stoneware, tobacco pipe, whiteware, yellowware	1.05
13	F. 53	Initially thought to be a post hole, but is not a post hole	N/A	N/A	0.73
19	D1	Yard Scatter	1866	porcelain, whiteware, coarse earthenware, pearlware, flat glass, bottle glass, lighting glass, plastic, brass buttons, bone button, brick, oyster shell, shell casing, mortar, bone	0.59
19	D2	Yard Scatter	1880	brick, coal, flat glass, bottle glass, leather, creamware, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, whiteware, coarse stoneware, bone	0.94
19	F. 94a1	Coal Ash Deposit	No Artifacts	N/A	0.95
19	F. 94a2	Coal Ash Deposit	No Artifacts	N/A	1.76
19	E	Rubble Scatter	1850	nails, slate pencil, bottle glass, flat glass, drinking glass, oyster shell, brick, mortar, clinker, shell button, tobacco pipe bowl, tobacco pipe stems, marble, brass clothing fastener, coarse earthenware, porcelain, ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, bone	0.73
19	F	Yard Scatter	1880	oyster shell, coal, brick, flat glass, bottle glass, drinking glass, brass button, ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, wire nails, cut nails, bone	1.17

**Table 15: Levels and Features dating to Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
21	E	Possible packed sand to support brick pad	1866	lighting glass, flat glass, bottle glass, drinking glass, porcelain, yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, Jackfield ware, Rockingham ware, shell button, prosser button, glass button, plastic, slate pencil, brass button, bullet casing, brass pin, brass spoon, coal, bone	0.53
21	F	Kitchen Scatter	1866	egg shell, plastic, straight pins, slate pencils, clay marble, pipe stem, shell button, brass clothing fastener, bone button, flat glass, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, tobacco pipe bowl, bone	0.42
22	H	Kitchen Scatter	1850	three ivory knitting needles, shell buttons, brass buttons, prosser button, a brass ring, straight pins, glass peacock head, bottle glass, slate pencils, tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorative pipe bowl, brass clothing fasteners, nails, whiteware, pearlware, rockingham wares, porcelain, mammal bones, fish bones	0.48
28	F	Yard Scatter Deposit	1830	brick, mortar, coal, oyster shell, corroded iron nails, cut nails, animal bone, flat glass, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, creamware	1.68
28	G	Yard Scatter	1840	brick, coal, mortar, mammal bones, fish scale, gray-bodied stoneware, Ironstone, whiteware, oyster shell, flat glass, bottle glass, lighting glass, cut nails, redware tobacco pipe bowl	1.81
28	H	Brick Rubble and Scatter	1830	brick, mortar, animal bone, cut nails, flat glass, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, flowerpot, porcelain, creamware	2.06

<b>Table 16: Artifacts from the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century at 18AP116</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Coarse Earthenware	9	0.32
Highly Refined Earthenware	14	0.50
Ironstone/White Granite	20	0.72
Coarse Stoneware	18	0.65
Refined Stoneware	15	0.54
Porcelain	17	0.61
Whiteware	145	5.21
Pearlware	70	2.52
Creamware	19	0.68
Yellowware	4	0.14
Slipware	0	0.00
Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	0.04
Refined Earthenware (other)	17	0.61
<b>Total Ceramics</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>12.54</b>
Serving Glass	16	0.58
Bottle Glass	200	7.19
Lighting Glass	13	0.47
Window Glass/ Flatglass	173	6.22
Glass General	99	3.56
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>18.01</b>
Nails General	263	9.45
Handwrought		0.00
Cut Nails	39	1.40
Modern Wire Nails	16	0.58
Other Iron Objects	279	10.03
Other Metals	16	0.58
<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>22.03</b>
Buttons and Fasteners	60	2.16
Sewing Materials (Pins, Thimbles, Etc)	16	0.58

<b>Table 16: Artifacts from the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century at 18AP116 (Continued)</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Toys	1	0.04
Slate Pencils	18	0.65
Marbles	4	0.14
Coins	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipes	17	0.61
Other Small Finds	4	0.14
<b>Total Small Finds</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>4.31</b>
Faunal Bone	476	17.11
Shell (Oyster)	45	1.62
Organic Material (other)	140	5.03
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	270	9.71
Brick, Whole or Part	251	9.02
Recent/Synthetic Material	17	0.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>2782</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### ***Temporal Period: Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century***

During this period, there are a lot of materials associated with construction as well as brick and a large amount of corroded iron objects. This may be associated with the construction of the rear addition to the house built during this period. There were fewer ceramics recovered from this time period, but those that were found were predominantly whitewares. There was a fair amount of bottle glass and window/flat glass from this time period. There were 42 buttons recovered from this time period, mostly from Unit 21, in the basement of the house. These levels and features also contained a large number of animal bones and synthetic/recent materials. The presence of a large number of animal bones could be the result of processing animal bones for food occurring in the yard space during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and from cooking that food in the basement of the house.

Unit 12, level C contains a 4/64 tobacco pipe, a screw, wire, plastic cap, wire nails, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. The plastic cap in this level gives it a TPQ of 1900.

Feature 54 in Unit 12 was a barrel privy, which was divided into two arbitrary levels – a and b. Within level a, there were four arbitrary sublevels. In level 54a1 there were creamware, and whiteware sherds, cut nails, wire nails, plastic, and a slate pencil. The presence of wire nails in this sublevel give it a TPQ of 1880. In level a2 of feature 54, a crown cap, wire nails and an ironstone sherd with a maker's mark dating between 1891 and 1897 were found. The crown cap

gives this level a TPQ of 1892. Creamware, whiteware, yellowware, and wire nails were found in level a3 of feature 54, giving the level a TPQ date of 1880. Finally, level a4 of feature 54 contained whiteware, creamware, pearlware, wire nails, cut nails, ironstone, a crown cap, and some plastic. The presence of the crown cap gives this level of the barrel privy a TPQ date of 1892.

Datable artifacts in Unit 13, level C include cut nails, whiteware, creamware, and pearlware sherds. These artifacts alone suggest that this level dates to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, but because this level is associated with feature 41b, the second layer of the concrete mitigation cap, the date assigned to this level is more recent. Feature 41b contained wire nails, cut nails, 4/64 tobacco pipes, giving it a TPQ date of 1880. Therefore, the first layer of the concrete cap, Feature 41b, was installed after 1880, and likely dates to the very early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In Unit 19, Level B was a yard scatter level that contained wire, plastic, styrofoam, whiteware, wire nails, and cut nails. Although the plastic appeared relatively modern, plastic was first produced in 1866, so the TPQ for this level was 1880, because of the wire nails. However, the modern appearance of the plastic suggests that this level more likely dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century than to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Feature 80 in Unit 19 was a brick patio. In this feature were pieces of ironstone, and whiteware, wire nails. The wire nails present in this feature give it a TPQ of 1880.

In Unit 19, Level C was a yard scatter and construction scatter level that contained several datable artifacts, including a plastic white Christmas light, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, ironstone, and asphalt. The TPQ for this level is 1917, when plastic Christmas lights were first produced.

In Unit 20, Level B was a yard scatter level that contained the top of a possible brick pathway. Datable artifacts in this level include pearlware, Rockingham ware, plastic, crown cap, wire nails, cut nails, carbon light, TPQ 1892 because of the presence of the crown cap. Crown cap finishes were patented in 1892.

Feature 88 in Unit 20 was a wood plank feature that divided the poured concrete feature (Feature 89) from the rest of the unit. It contained no artifacts, but it is associated with Level B and C, and therefore dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as well.

In Unit 20, the yard scatter of Level C contained glass, and plastic. Plastic was introduced in 1866, and although this TPQ seems to suggest that this level would date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, it is included in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because of its association with Feature 89, a poured concrete feature, and its position above Level D, which dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Feature 89 in Unit 20 contained no artifacts, because it was the poured concrete under the brick path. Although there were no artifacts in this feature, the concrete itself can be dated to no earlier than the 1840s, but its association with level B and level C indicate that it was laid down in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Level D in Unit 20, a yard scatter level with bricks, contained pearlware, creamware, wire nails, cut nails, plastic, slate pencils, and glass marbles. Glass marbles as toys were first mass-produced in the United States in the 1890s, giving Level D a TPQ of 1890.

Although Feature 85 in Unit 20, a possible brick patio or path, contained several artifacts, the only datable artifact in this feature was a single piece of pearlware. This gives this feature a TPQ of 1780. However, it is included with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation levels and features because it is associated with Levels B and C.

In Unit 20, Feature 96 was a re-deposited clay feature that contained datable artifacts of plastic, whiteware, pearlware, and creamware. Even though the TPQ of this level is 1866, it is included in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because it is on top of Level E.

Underneath Feature 96 in Unit 20, Level E was subdivided into two sublevels. Both sublevels contained artifacts associated with yard scatter and rubble. Datable artifacts in Level E1 included whiteware, creamware, Rockingham ware, glass marble, 4/64 tobacco pipe stem, plastic, and wire nails. The TPQ for Level E1 is 1890 because of the glass marble. In Level E2, datable artifacts include plastic, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, yellowware, cut nails, bottle cap, and wire nails. Bottle cap gives this sublevel at TPQ of 1891.

In Unit 21, Feature 82 was a brick pad, which is likely where the stove sat. It contained several artifacts, but the only datable artifacts were a prosser button, and a piece of ironstone. Both of these artifacts indicate a TPQ of 1840 for Feature 82. However, this feature is included with the levels and features from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because it is associated with Level B. It is possible that the brick pad was laid down in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and continued to be used through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Surrounding the brick pad of Feature 82 in Unit 21 was level B, a surface scatter level. Level B contained a rubber ring, wire nails, cut nails, and lighting glass from a light bulb. The TPQ for Level B is 1880 because of the presence of wire nails.

In Unit 21, Level C was a coal ash and kitchen scatter level that contained datable artifacts of prosser buttons, pearlware, whiteware, wire nails, and a 4/64 pipe stem. The presence of wire nails in this level gives it a TPQ of 1880.

In Unit 21, Level D was a kitchen scatter level under the brick pad. It contained datable artifacts of pearlware, whiteware, Rockingham ware, percussion cap, cut nails, wire nails, and a screw. The presences of wire nails in the level gives it a TPQ of 1880.

In Unit 22, Level C was a large coal ash deposit concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit. Datable artifacts found in Level C included Ironstone, whiteware, and a skinny black plastic strip. The presence of this plastic strip gives this level a TPQ of 1910.

Level D of Unit 22 is a sandy silt kitchen scatter level that contained several datable artifacts including whiteware, pearlware, a screw, a wire nail, and piece of clear plastic. The clear plastic fragment gives this level a TPQ of 1910.

Level E in Unit 22 was a kitchen scatter level with thin circles of coal dust, likely related to use of a coal burning stove in the basement. Datable artifacts in this level included pearlware, Ironstone, and wire nails. The presences of wire nails gives this level a TPQ of 1880, but this level is included in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because the levels below it, specifically level G, date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Level F was a kitchen scatter that contained a large number of artifacts, including datable artifacts of pearlware, whiteware, a prosser button, cut nails, and safety pins. The safety pins give this level a TPQ of 1849. Like Level E, this level is included in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century despite the later TPQ because the level below it dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In Unit 22, Level G was also a kitchen scatter level with brick, mortar, and coal ash inclusions. This level contained several datable artifacts including whiteware, pearlware, Ironstone, prosser buttons, plastic and a 1906 US penny. The plastic gives this level a TPQ of 1910, and the plastic and the penny are what situate this level, and the levels above it, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century temporal period.

In Unit 23, Level B was a thin silt layer underneath the loose brick and the articulated brick pad below it, and contained very few artifacts besides the brick. Datable artifacts found in this level were limited to a single wire nail, giving this level a TPQ of 1880. Despite the late 19<sup>th</sup> century TPQ this level is included in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because of the date of level C.

Level C was a thin silt layer above the bedding sand and below the brick layer. In this level, datable artifacts included whiteware, yellowware, copper wire coated in plastic, and a red toy gem. Catalin plastic, the first kind of colored plastic, gives the red gem and this level a TPQ of 1927. This indicates that the brick pad, or likely brick floor, of level B was put down sometime in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and likely reflects the changed use of the basement after the kitchen addition was built and the cinderblock reinforcing wall was installed.

Level D was the hard-packed layer of bedding sand. It contained very few artifacts and the only datable one was a plastic coated copper wire. This artifact gives the level a TPQ of 1910.

Feature 105 was a copper pipe that extended across the southeastern corner of the unit. Although the pipe itself is difficult to date, its thin diameter suggests that it is a gas pipe, and its appearance at the top of level E suggests that its likely dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century modifications of the basement.

Feature 106 was a coal ash deposit that only contained two artifacts, a piece of whiteware and a piece of pearlware. This gives this level a TPQ of 1830 but it is grouped in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because it appears that level E was below Feature 106.

Level E was a hard-packed red clay level that contained few artifacts, but did contain one datable artifact, a piece of plastic coated copper wire. This gives level E a TPQ of 1910.

In Unit 28, Feature 112 was a series of mortar features that contained few artifacts besides mortar and brick. There were no datable artifacts in this feature.

Level D was subdivided into two levels, both of which were rubble fill levels. Datable artifacts in level D1 included plastic buttons, aluminum foil, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, wire nails, and cut nails. The plastic gives this level a TPQ of 1910. Level D2 contained Ironstone, pearlware, and creamware. This gives this sublevel a TPQ of 1840. Neither sublevel contained a large number of artifacts and may have been associated with raising the grade of the yard when the addition was constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Feature 121 was a light brown clay deposit that only contained two artifacts a single oyster shell and a piece of rotting wood. Neither artifact was able to yield a reliable date, but Feature 121 is included in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century temporal period because it was above level E.

Level E was a coal ash level that contained several datable artifacts including whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and Rockingham wares. The presence of the Rockingham pieces give this level a TPQ of 1850. Although this TPQ dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the materials in Level E, and the levels and features above it more likely were deposited in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century because they contain fewer artifacts than most of the yard scatter levels and likely are associated with the construction of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition to the house.

**Table 17: Levels and Features dating to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Occupation of 99 East Street**

Unit Number	Level/ Feature	Interpretation	TPQ	Artifacts	Depth
12	C	Domestic Yard Scatter	1900	wire nails, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, stoneware, creamware, drinking glass, flat glass, lighting glass, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, plastic, serving glass, mortar, tobacco pipe, whiteware	0.36
12	F. 54a1	Barrel Privy	1895	brick, cut nails, wire nails, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, creamware, drinking glass, flat glass, lighting glass, animal bone, porcelain, oyster shell, mortar, plastic, whiteware	0.56
12	F. 54a2	Barrel Privy	1895	wire nails, brick, bottle glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, flat glass, ironstone, shell casing, hinge, bottle cap, oyster shell, animal bone, serving glass, tobacco pipes	1.31

**Table 17: Levels and Features dating to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
12	F. 54a3	Barrel Privy	1895	brick, bottle glass, wire nail, sewer pipe, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, ironstone, lighting glass, oyster shell, clinker, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, mortar, whiteware, yellowware	2.20
12	F. 54a4	Barrel Privy	1895	bottle glass, wire nails, brick, sewer pipes, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, creamware, ironstone, lighting glass, metal can, oyster shell, clinker, animal bone, pearlware, porcelain, serving glass, mortar, whiteware, yellowware	3.04
13	C	Yard Scatter associated with F.41b	1830	cut nails, coarse earthenware, bottle glass, lighting glass, serving glass, porcelain, rhenish blue and grey stoneware, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, oyster shell, mortar, brick, clinker	0.56
13	F. 41b	Concrete Pad	1880	wire nails, cut nails, bottle cap, porcelain, tobacco pipes, coarse earthenware, lighting glass, drinking glass, bottle glass, flat glass, animal bone, mortar, oyster shell, brick	0.34
19	B	Yard Scatter	1880	brick, mortar, oyster shell, wire, flat glass, bottle glass, plastic, styrofoam, bone, iron lock, corroded iron, coarse earthenware, yellowware, porcelain, whiteware, wire nails, cut nails	0.26
19	F. 80	Brick Patio	1880	Ironstone, whiteware, wire nails, keyhole cover, flat glass, bottle glass, mortar, brick, bone	0.12

**Table 17: Levels and Features dating to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
19	C	Yard Scatter/ Construction Scatter	1917	bottle glass, flat glass, lighting glass, drinking glass, corroded iron, christmas light, twine, coarse earthenware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, ironstone, brick, mortar, oyster shell, asphalt, bone	0.42
20	B	Yard Scatter with the top of a possible brick pathway	1892	coarse earthenware, pearlware, porcelain, Rockingham ware, flat glass, lighting glass, bottle glass, plastic, crown cap, wire nails, cut nails, carbon light, brick, mortar, oyster shell, slag, bone	0.27
20	F. 88	Wood plank dividing concrete from the rest of the unit	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	0.27
20	C	Yard Scatter	1866	flat glass, plastic	0.37
20	F. 89	Poured Concrete under Brick Path	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	0.54
20	D	Yard Scatter with Bricks	1890	sewer pipe, porcelain, pearlware, creamware, flat glass, bottle glass, drinking glass, lighting glass, clothing tag, wire nails, cut nails, plastic, slate pencils, brick, mortar, bone	0.27
20	F. 85	Possible Brick Patio or Path	1780	brick, nails, bottle glass, pearlware, bone	0.31
20	F. 96	Redeposited Clay	1866	plastic, egg shell, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, coarse stoneware, coarse earthenware, brick, coal, bone, brass clothing fastener, nails, clinker	0.68
20	E1	Yard Scatter and Rubble	1890	bottle glass, lighting glass, flat glass, drinking glass, sewer pipe, porcelain, whiteware, coarse earthenware, creamware, Rockingham ware, vinyl, glass marble, tobacco pipe stem, plastic, wire, brass button, rubber, wire nails, cut nails, brick, coal, mortar, concrete, bone	0.47

**Table 17: Levels and Features dating to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
20	E2	Yard Scatter with Rubble	1891	brick, mortar, lighting glass, bottle glass, storage jar, drinking glass, coal, plastic, Black Basalt, coarse earthenware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, porcelain, yellowware, cut nails, bottle cap, wire nails, sewer pipe, oyster shell, bone	0.75
20	F1	Rubble Fill and Yard Scatter	1891	flat glass, bottle glass, lighting glass, serving glass, drinking glass, tobacco pipe stems, tobacco pipe bowls, plastic, prosser button, glass button, sewer pipe, cut nails, handwrought nails, brass tack, oyster shell, creamware, pearlware, coarse earthenware, porcelain, whiteware, bone	1.46
20	F. 101	Utility Pipe; Sewage	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	1.35
20	F. 102	Utility Pipe; Gas?	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	1.70
20	F2	Rubble fill with Yard Scatter	1820	brick, mortar, oyster shell, flat glass, bottle glass, sewer pipe, tobacco pipe stems, tobacco pipe bowls, leather with metal eyelets, cut nails, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, bone	1.89
20	G	Sterile Soil	1880	brick, mortar, coarse earthenware, creamware, tobacco pipe bowl, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, bottle glass, lighting glass, flat glass, sewer pipe, tobacco pipe stems, wire nails, cut nails, bone	2.26
21	C	Coal Ash and Kitchen Scatter	1880	bone, prosser button, clay marble, bottle glass, drinking glass, flat glass, serving glass, coal, mortar, porcelain, pearlware, whiteware, wire nails, pewter cap	0.22

**Table 17: Levels and Features dating to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
21	D	Level under the brick pad	1880	pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, coarse stoneware, Rockingham ware, Black Basalt, yellowware, coarse earthenware, bottle glass, lighting glass, shell button, wood button, ivory domino, tobacco pipe bowl, slate pencils, bone toothbrush, bone game peg, brass decorative plate, percussion cap, drinking glass, flat glass, wire nails, cut nails, bone, fish bones, oyster shell, screw	0.26
22	C	Coal Deposit	1910	flat glass, fish bones, mammal bones, bottle glass, nails, a clay marble, shell buttons, prosser buttons, a copper rivet button, porcelain, Ironstone, whiteware	0.28
22	D	Kitchen Scatter	1910	bottle glass, flat glass, coal fragments, screws, wire nail, coarse earthenware, porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, pink string, painted wood, fish scales, mammal bones	0.36
22	E	Kitchen Scatter	1880	wire nails, brass clothing fasteners, bottle glass, Ironstone, pearlware, bone button, porcelain doll, mammal bones, fish bones	0.31
22	F	Kitchen Scatter	1849	bottle glass, flat glass, clay marbles, brass straight pins, brass hawk bells, wooden lice comb, bone buttons, brass buttons, safety pins, metal beads, glass beads, a cowrie shell, slate pencils, a jack, yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, fish bones, turtle bones, mammal bones, rodent bones, egg shell	0.41
22	G	Kitchen Scatter	1910	animal bone, porcelain, duck skull, 1906 penny, Indian Head penny, US Half dollar, straight pins, marbles, a toy spoon, slate pencils, porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, bottle glass, plastic, brass fastener, brass buttons, a thimble	0.43

**Table 17: Levels and Features dating to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
23	B	Loose silt on top of articulated brick pad	1880	brick, wire nail, animal bone, two-hole button	0.25
23	C	Thin layer of silt between brick and bedding sand	1927	brick, flat glass, bottle glass, metal pipe connector, copper wire with plastic coating, whiteware, yellowware, walnut shell, red plastic gem stone	0.30
23	D	Bedding Sand	1910	corroded iron, copper wire with plastic coating, flat glass, brick, mortar, oyster shell	0.36
23	F. 105	Metal (copper) Pipe	No Datable Artifacts	N/A	0.58
23	F. 106	Coal Ash Deposit	1840	pearlware, whiteware	0.64
23	E	Sterile Clay	1910	flat glass, animal bone, corroded iron	0.62
28	F. 112	Mortar Deposits	No Datable Artifacts	Mortar	0.64
28	D1	Rubble Fill Level	1910	brick, mortar, oyster shell, bottle glass, flat glass, painted plaster, plastic button, plastic, aluminium foil, wire nails, cut nails, coarse earthenware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, porcelain, bone	1.13
28	D2	Rubble Fill Level	1840	brick, mortar, oyster shell, flat glass, bottle glass, brown bodied stoneware, Ironstone, pearlware, porcelain, creamware, animal bone	1.428
28	F. 121	Clay Deposit on top of wood	No Datable Artifacts	oyster shell, wood	1.51
28	E	Coal Ash Deposit	1850	pearlware, porcelain, whiteware, tobacco pipe bowl, flat glass, bottle glass, animal bones, pencil end, corroded iron nails	1.66

<b>Table 18: Artifacts from the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century at 18AP116</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Coarse Earthenware	82	0.76
Highly Refined Earthenware	15	0.14
Ironstone/White Granite	21	0.19
Coarse Stoneware	24	0.22
Refined Stoneware	5	0.05
Porcelain	77	0.71
Whiteware	234	2.17
Pearlware	108	1.00
Creamware	81	0.75
Yellowware	10	0.09
Slipware	2	0.02
Tin Glazed Earthenware	0	0.00
Refined Earthenware (other)	35	0.32
<b>Total Ceramics</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>6.43</b>
Serving Glass	121	1.12
Bottle Glass	1151	10.66
Lighting Glass	306	2.83
Window Glass/ Flatglass	648	6.00
Glass General	236	2.19
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>2462</b>	<b>22.81</b>
Nails General	666	6.17
Handwrought	14	0.13
Cut Nails	122	1.13
Modern Wire Nails	176	1.63
Other Iron Objects	1808	16.75
Other Metals	216	2.00
<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>3002</b>	<b>27.81</b>
Buttons and Fasteners	91	0.84
Sewing Materials (Pins, Thimbles, etc)	25	0.23
Toys	10	0.09

<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Slate Pencils	25	0.23
Marbles	24	0.22
Coins	4	0.04
Tobacco Pipes	30	0.28
Other Small Finds	30	0.28
<b>Total Small Finds</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2.21</b>
Faunal Bone	1760	16.31
Shell (Oyster)	81	0.75
Organic Material (other)	504	4.67
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	604	5.60
Brick, Whole or Part	890	8.25
Recent/Synthetic Material	558	5.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>10794</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### ***Temporal Period: Modern Occupation***

During the last fifty years of occupation of 99 East Street, there were a wide variety of artifacts deposited in the backyard, mostly reflecting surface yard scatter. These levels contained a large number of wire nails, and lighting glass. There are fewer oyster shells in these levels than in the other levels in the backyard, as well as considerably less animal bone. There is a larger amount of recent/synthetic material from this period of occupation, and brick from modern pathways in the yard.

Unit 12, level A was a surface scatter level, and contained pearlware, whiteware, plastic, wire nail, iron screw, creamware, a plastic pen cap, and a paper barcode. This gives the level a TPQ date of 1950, which is when plastic pens began to be made.

In level B of unit 12, datable artifacts included pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, creamware, wire nails, and plastic wrap. Plastic wrap began to be made in 1953, which is the TPQ date for this level.

Unit 13, level A was a surface scatter level and was easily assigned a TPQ date by the presence of a 1987 quarter within the level. Other datable artifacts in the level included cut nails, wire nails, pearlware, and a bottle cap.

Unit 13, level B contained datable artifacts including whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, creamware, Styrofoam, plastic, wire nails, and cut nails. Styrofoam was first produced in 1941, so the TPQ for this level is 1941.

In Unit 13, level a of feature 41, a concrete pad, likely associated with mitigating a sinking feature did not contain any artifacts. However, this feature is associated with level B in unit 13, so it likely dates to the modern occupation of the site, post-1950.

In Unit 19, Level A was a surface scatter level that contained several datable artifacts including a plastic twist-tie, whiteware, cut nails, wire nails, and screw. Plastic twist-ties began to be made in 1939, making 1939 the TPQ for this level.

Datable artifacts in the surface scatter Level A of Unit 20 included a screw, various different kinds of plastic, concrete, creamware, pearlware, ironstone, Aluminum foil, and Styrofoam. The plastic, Styrofoam and Aluminum foil all date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the TPQ for this level was 1910 because that is when Aluminum foil began to be mass-produced.

In Unit 21, the surface scatter in Level A, contained no datable artifacts, but its location as the top level of the excavation and above levels dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century suggests that it represents the modern occupation, or (lack there of) of the basement of the house.

In Unit 22, Level A contained no datable artifacts, and consisted mostly of loose brick fragments, but its location as the top of the excavation unit indicates that it dates to the modern temporal period. Level A appears to be the remnants of a modern construction discard or work done to reinforce the architecture of the house.

Level B in Unit 22 contained lots of general debris, but only had one datable artifact in it, a piece of rubber. This gives Level B a TPQ of 1844. However, the large amount of brick, mortar, and the pieces of wooden lathe that appear to have fallen from the ceiling relatively recently suggest that this level is the result of modern accumulation of debris.

In Unit 23, Level A was the layer of loose brick on the surface of the unit. Although there were no datable artifacts in this level, its location on the surface of the unit places it within the modern temporal period.

In Unit 28, Level A was a surface scatter level that contained several datable artifacts. These artifacts included assorted colored plastics, wire nails, a piece of Ironstone, and a white twist tie. The twist tie gives this level a TPQ of 1939, and its location on the surface puts this level in the modern temporal period.

Level B in Unit 28 was a dark silty sand level bounded by a wooden plank that was exposed to the surface. This level was fairly small and didn't contain a lot of artifacts, however it did contain a few datable artifacts including a piece of yellow plastic and pieces of Ironstone. The presence of the plastic gives this level a TPQ of 1910, but its location near the surface and on the uphill side of the unit suggest that this level is the result of modern run-off, caught by the wooden board of Feature 110.

Feature 110 is included in the modern temporal period because the bottom of this plank was found at the bottom of level C. It is likely associated with modern attempts to control erosion in the backyard.

Level C was a clay level with lots of brick, mortar, coal, and stone inclusions. Datable artifacts in level C included a string mop, several pieces of plastic, ironstone, whiteware, and wire nails. The pieces of plastic give this level a TPQ of 1910 but its location near the surface of the unit puts it in the modern temporal period.

**Table 19: Levels and Features dating to Modern Occupation of 99 East Street**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
12	A	Surface Scatter	1950	Bottle Glass, Flat glass, lighting glass, animal bone, serving glass, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, porcelain, coarse earthenware, grey-bodied coarse stoneware wire nails, brick, plastic, mortar,	0.206
12	B	Yard Scatter	1953	Bottle Glass, Flat glass, lighting glass, animal bone, serving glass, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, porcelain, coarse earthenware, yellowware, Rhenish blue on grey stoneware wire nails, brick, mortar, oyster shell	0.244
13	A	Surface Scatter	1987	Bottle glass, lighting glass, drinking glass, serving glass, flat glass, textile, cut nails, wire nails, coarse earthenware, pearlware, quarter	0.186
13	B	Yard Scatter	1941	Bottle glass, Serving glass, Flat glass, Lighting glass, Roof tile, cut nails, wire nails, coarse earthenware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, animal bone, Oyster shell, refined earthenware, mortar, styrofoam, plastic	0.332
13	F. 41a	Concrete Pad	1910	Bottle glass, drinking glass, flat glass, lighting glass, tobacco pipes, cut nails, wire nails, porcelain, plastic, mortar, oyster shell, brick	0.174

**Table 19: Levels and Features dating to Modern Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Level/ Feature</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Depth</b>
19	A	Ground Scatter	1939	Bottle glass, Flat glass, glass marble, plastic, plastic twist-tie, whiteware, porcelain, cut nails, wire nails, mortar, oyster, brick, rope, screw	0.208
20	A	Surface Scatter	1910	flat glass, screw, brass button, plastic, concrete, coarse earthenware, creamware, pearlware, ironstone, Aluminium foil, styrofoam, twine, brick, mortar, slag	0.098
21	A	Surface Scatter; Top of Brick Pad	No Datable Artifacts	brick, mortar, iron pipe, lighting glass, bone	0.126
21	F. 82	Brick Pad; Likely where the stove was	1840	mortar, brick, bottle glass, flat glass, lighting glass, clay marble, prosser button, shell button, nails, porcelain, tobacco pipe bowls, ironstone, bone	0.192
21	B	Surface scatter surrounding Brick Pad	1880	iron hinge, rubber ring, wire nails, cut nails, flat glass, lighting glass, brick, mortar, coal, bone	0.184
22	A	Modern Brick and Rubble Scatter	No Datable Artifacts	brick	0.242
22	B	Surface Scatter	1844	brick, charcoal, mortar, painted wood, rubber rings, brass hinge, iron brackets	0.234
23	A	Loose Layer of Brick	No Datable Artifacts	brick	0.14
28	A	Surface Scatter	1939	brick, mortar, coal, oyster shell, wire nails, lighting glass, bottle glass, plastic, plastic twist tie, burlap, porcelain, flowerpot, Ironstone	0.402
28	B	Rain Runoff Deposit	1910	oyster shell, mortar, brick, flat glass, lighting glass, bottle glass, plastic, flowerpot, Ironstone	0.432

**Table 19: Levels and Features dating to Modern Occupation of 99 East Street (Continued)**

Unit Number	Level/ Feature	Interpretation	TPQ	Artifacts	Depth
28	C	Rubble Scatter	1910	brick, mortar, coal, stone, bottle glass, flat glass, yarn mop, red and black cloth, plastic, whiteware, Ironstone, coarse earthenware, rubber, wire nails, mammal bones, painted wood	0.648
28	F. 110	wooden plank	No Datable Artifacts	Wood Plank	0.533
28	F. 120	2009 STP	2009	N/A	2.008

**Table 20: Artifacts from Modern Occupation at 18AP116**

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	82	4.29
Highly Refined Earthenware	1	0.05
Ironstone/White Granite	12	0.63
Coarse Stoneware	7	0.37
Refined Stoneware	0	0.00
Porcelain	14	0.73
Whiteware	30	1.57
Pearlware	23	1.20
Creamware	8	0.42
Yellowware	2	0.10
Slipware	0	0.00
Tin Glazed Earthenware	0	0.00
Refined earthenware (other)	2	0.10
<b>Total Ceramics</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>9.47</b>
Serving Glass	16	0.84
Bottle Glass	116	6.07
Lighting Glass	116	6.07
Window Glass/ Flatglass	117	6.12

<b>Table 20: Artifacts from Modern Occupation at 18AP116 (Continued)</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Glass General	26	1.36
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>20.46</b>
Nails General	80	4.19
Handwrought	1	0.05
Cut Nails	29	1.52
Modern Wire Nails	123	6.44
Other Iron Objects	53	2.77
Other Metals	28	1.47
<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>16.43</b>
Buttons and Fasteners	10	0.52
Sewing Materials (Pins, Thimbles, etc)	0	
Toys	4	0.21
Slate Pencils	0	0.00
Marbles	2	0.10
Coins	1	0.05
Tobacco Pipes	1	0.05
Other Small Finds	0	0.00
<b>Total Small Finds</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.94</b>
Faunal Bone	24	1.26
Shell (Oyster)	56	2.93
Organic Material (other)	118	6.17
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	219	11.46
Brick, Whole or Part	434	22.71
Recent/Synthetic Material	156	8.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1911</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Chapter V: Conclusions from 99 East Street

Excavations at the James Holliday House, 18AP116, consisted of three summers of excavations, and three years of analysis in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory. Over 26,000 artifacts were recovered from eight excavation units and two shovel test pits. These analyses have examined multiple factors, from the artifacts found in the ground, to the house itself as an artifact.

Examining the house in the context of the houses that surround it on East Street, the James Holliday House and the house on the south side of this block of East Street all follow general trends identified for Annapolis architecture in the nineteenth century. The houses are taller than they are wide, abut the edge of the street, and use symmetrical front façade elements (Coghlan 1998: 18). They also follow the trends of less decorative townhome construction characteristic of Federal Period Annapolis. The exterior façade that the Holliday family presented to the rest of Annapolis, 99 East Street, appears to be of the same style as the buildings around it. Its gable roof, symmetrical façade with an off-center door, and minimal decorative elements match the style of all of the other buildings on that block, presenting the appearance of a uniform and cohesive neighborhood.

Although the exterior façade of the house at 99 East Street matched trends seen in both black and white culture in Annapolis, analysis of the assemblages recovered from the backyard of the house shows material culture that does not conform to cultural patterns promoted for dominant Victorian society, especially looking at consumption patterns for buying dishes. In much of the scholarship on consumerism, there has been an emphasis on trying to understand identity through goods that individuals consumed, specifically looking at race, class, and ethnicity (i.e. Mullins 1999, Brighton 2001, Wall 1991). This understanding of objects and commodities as an expression of identity comes out of an understanding of self-definition being tied to possessions (Bourdieu 1984; Velben 1898; Belk 1998; McCracken 2005). Implicit in this understanding of being able to study identity through consumption is the idea of consumer choice, or the agency of the individual. Usually, scholars who give any kind of legitimacy to the study of agency, ignore the potential of structures to shape social action, and tend to subsume structure as part of the site-specific historical and social context, and focus on the individual behaviors of isolated actors (Mullins 2011). However, this idea of being able to study identity through meanings read in material objects also requires an understanding that identity and self-definition are ultimately tied up in a question of whether someone conforms or diverges from what is expected of them. In order to understand what is expected of someone, you have to accept or acknowledge, to some degree, the presence of social norms which structure society. For example, you can't talk about a distinctive 19<sup>th</sup> century African American identity expressed with mis-matched ceramics without acknowledging that the social norm defined for the white middle-class at the time was to have matched sets (Mullins 1999, 2011). And you can't talk about working-class women rejecting middle-class emulation without first acknowledging what the middle-class consumption was supposed to look like, and why working-class women were expected to emulate it (Wall 1991, 1999).

Etiquette books and newspapers and magazines promoted the consumption of specialized, stylish wares that were deemed essential for a genteel table (Mullins 1999: 147). Nineteenth century ceramics were generally marketed as sets of complementary vessel forms with matching decorative techniques (Mullins 1999: 148). Mass production of these ceramics increased their availability and contributed to modest, stable prices, which meant that poorer consumers would still be able to purchase inexpensive sets of dishes (Nickles 2002; Mullins 1999: 147-8). However, the fact that these ceramics could be purchased in sets does not mean that all consumers were buying matching sets, and studies have shown that African Americans acquired many of their dishes in non-matching sets, resulting in a wide variety of decorative techniques seen in their collections of dishes (Mullins 1999: 148). These mis-matched sets of ceramics do not conform to the norms of dominant Victorian society. Analyses of the ceramics from 99 East Street show a wide variety of different decorative techniques and a large number of different vessels within the assemblage. This suggests that although the exterior presented to the society of Annapolis by the Holliday family conforms to the expectations of Victorian society, in private, the family did not feel the need to uphold Victorian ideals. Decorative diversity in African American ceramic assemblages in Annapolis goes against prescribed Victorian ideals for ceramic consumption (Mullins 1999: 148).

Prior work done on African American symbolism in Annapolis has focused on the idea of the purchase of ceramic vessels as a tactic comparable to recycling or pilfering (Mullins 1999: 147). The archaeological evidence recovered from sites associated with African Americans in the city suggests that African Americans acquired many of the ceramics they used from places outside of the mass marketplace (Mullins 1999:147). Assemblages from African American sites in Annapolis “are distinguished by aesthetic diversity, including a wide variety of designs and decorative techniques; the ceramics are older than most artifacts in the same assemblage; and most ceramic tableware is heavily worn, indicating extensive use of the vessels” (Mullins 1999: 148). Analyses of the cost of purchasing matching sets of ceramics show that price itself would not have prevented poorer consumers from purchasing these goods, and their absence in the archaeological record of African American sites does not necessarily indicate that these families did not understand the table etiquettes promoted by dominant Victorian society (Mullins 1999: 148, 153). Therefore, the absence of matching sets in African American assemblages in Annapolis is not an indication of African Americans being unaware of or unable to afford to conform to societal ideals, but rather show a conscious choice to purchase ceramics in small quantities rather than in matching sets (Mullins 1999: 148).

Tracing the household consumption patterns across time shows that over the last 150 years, the Holliday family felt varying degrees of need to conform to Victorian ideals, which is discussed below.

### ***The Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century – The Construction Period and Early Occupation***

This is the period during which the original building was constructed on the site. The historical records indicate that the still-standing townhome on the property was built sometime between 1789 and 1819. Although there was some architectural debris and brick found in the archaeological excavations, there was nothing that indicated a specific year or date range during which the house was constructed. The relative lack of construction debris suggests that they

staging of the construction either took place in the street, or the materials were stored somewhere else. It is possible that this house was built as part of a large development project on the street. It would explain the relative uniformity of the properties on the south side of East Street.

The relative lack of domestic artifacts from these levels suggests that there was little permanent occupation of the site during this time period. After the construction of the house, it appears that the house was not being lived in full time. This is supported by the historical documents, which demonstrate that during this time period the property was owned and occupied by several white families, the Frazier, Cross, Selby, and Iglehart families. However, none of these families lived at the site for very long, and two of the families, the Frazier and Iglehart families, owned other properties in Annapolis. It is also demonstrated in the archaeology and the fact that there are very few domestic artifacts, and the majority of the artifacts recovered from this period were animal bones and oyster shells.

The large number of oyster shells come predominantly from the back part of the yard, and may be associated with modifications of the yard space prior to or immediately following the construction of the house. This period of occupation contained more oyster shells than every other period, except for the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Oyster shells were commonly used in Annapolis as a way to raise the grade or modify yard spaces because of their abundance in the Chesapeake (Cochran et al. 2010; Miller 2013).

The only personal items that were recovered from this time period were pieces of tobacco pipes, and the overall number of artifacts recovered from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century considerably lower than every other period of occupation. However, the presence of some artifacts, including bottle glass, pearlware, creamware, and coarse earthenwares indicates that the site was being used for something. It is possible that during this period, the site was used for food preparation, which would examine the presence of some cooking wares (coarse earthenwares), serving dishes (pearlware and creamware) and animal bones. It may also explain the presence of the bottle glass. Among serving dishes that were recovered among the ceramics, the presence of predominantly pearlware and creamware conforms to historical data about the ware types available during this time period.

### ***The Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century – The Holliday Period***

The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century was the period during which the Holliday family took possession of the property at 99 East Street.

During this period, there appears to have been major modifications to the yard space and a transition in the use of the basement space. The large amount of oyster recovered, particularly from the units in the backyard, suggests that the grade of yard space was once again modified using oyster shells. In particular, this grade change seems to be related to the demolition of a brick feature, either a walkway, path, or patio, located in the southeastern portion of the yard prior to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This brick feature seems to have been removed before or in association with the installation of a barrel privy in this same portion of the yard.

The relatively large amount of construction materials recovered may also reflect a changing use of the basement space and the construction of a brick townhome at 101 East Street. Prior to James Holliday's purchase of 99 East Street, a small kitchen building was recorded as being located at 101 East Street (MIHP AA-492). This structure is not described in detail, but was likely not a substantial building, based on the price that James Holliday paid for the purchase of 101 East Street in 1860. However, this structure may help explain an excerpt from an early history of the U.S. Naval Academy, which says:

“On one occasion, when Jim made the summer cruise in the practice ship, he witnessed the destruction of his home in Annapolis, by fire, just as the vessel cast anchor on her return. Of course the Midshipmen made up a purse for him, sufficient to rebuild the house, but Jim spent several years in meditation upon the plans of a more spacious home, and in the mean time the subscription paper was handed to every member of the new class admitted in September each year, with ever increasing financial results, until finally the per capita tax reached an amount beyond the possibilities of a Midshipman's purse, and then Jim and his clever scheme were sat upon by the Academic Board.

But the house was built in the second year of the war, and the generous Cadets paid his traveling expensed to Annapolis and back to Newport that he might have the pleasure of seeing it. In fact they could not do too much for the kind hearted messenger who first took them by the hand on entering the gates of the Academy, and let them through the various stages of their first probationary trial.” (*History of the U.S. Naval Academy [to ca. 1890]*. Ford, T.G. Micropublication. USNA, Annapolis, Maryland: Imprint by USNA Nimitz Library, 1979. Reels 1 through 4).<sup>3</sup>

Based on this account, it would seem that James Holliday's house burnt down sometime around the start of the Civil War. However, nothing found in the archaeological record at 99 East Street indicates that there was ever a large fire at this property. And the structure seems to have been built around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, not in 1863. However, an 1863 construction date would be accurate for when the brick townhome at 101 East Street could have been built. Based on the historical records, the brick townhome at 101 East Street was built at some point between 1860 and 1876, at which point James Holliday was assessed for one lot and two brick buildings on East Street (MIHP AA-492). Therefore, it is possible that the fire that is referenced in this Naval Academy history was of the small kitchen building and the money from the Naval Academy cadets was used to build the house at 101 East Street. If this is the case, then the construction materials, including the brick, mortar, nails, and flat glass, found in the backyard of 99 East Street in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century could be associated with this construction.

The burning of the detached kitchen building would also explain the change in the archaeological record in the basement of the townhome at 99 East Street. The earliest materials recovered from the units placed in the basement date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This suggests that prior to this time period, the basement space was not being utilized much. During the mid-19<sup>th</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Archival materials found by Judith A. Cabral, 2009

century, the materials found in the basement were primarily organic materials, including oyster shell and animal bone, and ceramics. Both of these things suggest that this space was being used for cooking, eating, or food preparation. This may indicate that when the detached kitchen burned down, the Holliday family moved the kitchen for the building from outside to the basement of the house.

The arrival of the Holliday family to the property likely marks the first full-time domestic occupation of this site since the construction of the townhome. This is reflected in a significant increase in the number of artifacts recovered archaeologically (from approximately 1,000 to approximately 9,000 artifacts). There was also an increase in the number of personal artifacts recovered, including buttons, sewing materials, slate pencils, coins, toys, and tobacco pipes.

The barrel privy (Feature 54) was likely installed by James Holliday or at his request during this time period. This is supported by the major yard modifications, the materials found at the deepest levels of the privy and by the fact that prior to the arrival of the Holliday Family it appears unlikely that the site was being occupied for extended periods of time as a full-time residence. When the Holliday family moves into the property, having a private privy would have been necessary. The size and use of privies depended on the number of occupants living at a site, and the general sanitation laws of the area, so it is unlikely that prior to permanent occupation there would have been a need for a privy on the site (Geismar 1993). The construction materials found may also be associated with the construction of a structure associated with the barrel privy, although we have no other evidence of such a structure. Most privies had some kind of associated architecture (Stottman 2000). The lack of an associated structure may mean that this barrel privy was actual a well, still constructed by Holliday and his family, although it has been interpreted here as a privy.

Most of the artifacts recovered from this time period came from the backyard units, which is what was expected since backyards were used for food preparation and discarding of materials during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was an increase in the animal bone recovered from this temporal period, likely a reflection of the diet of the permanent residents of the house during this period, the Holliday family. There was also an increase in the amount of bottle glass, and ceramics found in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The ceramics recovered were predominately serving vessels, particularly pieces of pearlware (7.02% of total assemblage), whiteware (3.21%), and creamware (3.61%). The distributions of these three types of wares are likely reflective of trends in 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, with pearlware becoming less fashionable during this time period, and whiteware and the new ware type – Ironstone – becoming popular (Miller 1991). Some pieces of Ironstone were found in the time period, which indicates that the Holliday family was able to obtain pieces of this newest, and most popular ware type during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, although they were likely being more careful with it, which would explain why there are fewer pieces of it in the archaeological record. There was significantly less creamware in the assemblage from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, as compared to pearlware, which reflects the changing preference for the more stylish pearlware, even though creamwares remained the cheapest ceramics throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Miller 1991). This suggests that the Holliday family had enough money to be purchasing stylish dishes and were making a choice to obtain those dishes over less expensive, less stylish creamware vessels. Therefore, it seems that Holliday family was not unable to conform to Victorian ideals of dining etiquette, if they wanted to. However, more in depth

analyses of the ceramics indicate that the Holliday family was not conforming to these ideals and instead were demonstrating an overall preference for a brightly colored, mis-matched dinner table.

Also in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century context was a 1789 Spanish Real, a silver coin about the size of a dime, that was pierced from the back to front and was found immediately adjacent to a jewelry clasp.



**Figure 27: Photograph of Pierced 1783 Spanish Reale with brass ring attached, back of the coin on the left and front of the coin on the right**

*Photograph by Benjamin Skolnik, 7/11/11*

The Spanish Real was a unit of currency for Spain for several centuries after the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, and was most popular between 1530s and 1850s. During the colonial period, Reales were circulated throughout the U.S. and were valued at 12 ½ cents and were called a “bit” with “two bits” being slang for a quarter (Allen 2009:107). These coins were no longer being accepted as currency by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

However, pierced coins are commonly found in African American archaeological contexts. Coins were often used as charms to contain healing spirits or ward off harmful ones (Edwards-Ingram 2001; Ruppel et. al. 2003). Most protective charms were worn on the body, although some were also placed by doors, steps and gates (Ruppel et. al. 2003). Using coins as charms seems to have come from European origins, and silver coins especially were worn as charms against witchcraft (Davidson 2004: 27). Silver coins are highly reflective and therefore may have been seen as “flash” and used as a way to translate the idea of “the ‘flash of the spirit,’” a Kongo term used by religious practitioners to describe inanimate objects that are naturally

reflective” (Davidson 2004: 34). According to Timothy Ruppel’s readings of the Virginia slave narratives, coin charms were used to for a number of protections including children during childhood, to help ease the pain of teething, the protection of an individual from conjure, the prevention of rheumatism, bringing luck, preventing sickness, avoiding indigestion, and preventing cramps (Leone, Fry and Ruppel 2001: 148-149; Wilkie 1997: 86-7 in Edwards-Ingram 2001:39; Davidson 2004: 34). These protective charms were typically worn on ankle, neck, on a string of beads, in shoes, or carried, and under the floor by a door (Leone, Fry, and Ruppel 2001). The presence of this pierced silver coin indicates that the Holliday family may have continued to embrace translations of West African spirit practices during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Late 19<sup>th</sup> century - the Briscoe Period***

The artifacts found dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century are predominantly evidence of the domestic occupation of the site. In general, there were fewer artifacts recovered from this time period, including fewer animal bones, oyster shells, ceramics, and glass. The overall reduction in the total number of artifacts found from this period likely reflects a reduced number of occupants living in the house during this period. During the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, James Holliday lived at 99 East Street with his seven children (See Appendix A). By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, four of those children had died and two had moved away. When James Holliday died in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, he left the house at 99 East Street to his wife and daughter, Matilda and Eleanora, who lived there alone until Eleanora married Benjamin Briscoe and had three children. Benjamin Briscoe was a sailor, and therefore associated with the Navy like James Holliday. Briscoe was instead aboard ships for extended periods of time and would therefore not be contributing to domestic discards.

There appears to be some remnants of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century modification of the property and the construction of the two properties on either side of 99 East Street, 101 and 97 East Street. The brick townhome at 101 East Street was likely completed by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the frame structure that was built at 97 East Street was not completed until after James Holliday’s death in 1882, at which point Matilda Holliday, his wife, had a structure built at 97 East Street “in order to equalize the distribution of property among her children” (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1886). This structure burned down in 1989 (MIHP AA-492). This structure was not constructed in 1885, but was completed by 1891, according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1885 and 1891.

Also in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there is an increase in the number of buttons, fasteners, and sewing materials found. This reflects the presence of a dressmaker at the site. Eleanora Holliday Briscoe is listed in the 1880 census as a dressmaker (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). There is also an increase in the number of slate pencils, marbles, and toys found at the site. Archaeologists associate toys with children without a second thought. But the lives of children are not often discussed in the archaeological record. When children and their toys are discussed, the toys are more often than not associated with a specific gender or gender role (Kamp 2001; Calvert 1992). The most obvious is something like a porcelain doll, which is almost exclusively associated with little girls. The role of little girls was to help in the house, helping with younger children, and with housework, and were typically more house bound than their brothers (Calvert

1992; Kamp 2001). Games and toys provide encouragement for practicing adult roles (Calvert 1992; Kamp 2001). Toys are all that is left to tell us about many children. Most children don't write records of their own, and if they do, they very rarely end up in archives or museums where archaeologists can see and utilize them. Sometimes, if we are lucky, the existence of children is recorded in census records, or birth records, and we might learn names. But often, the toys left behind by children are the only record left of them.

The majority of both the sewing materials and the slate pencils were recovered from the basement of the house, in Unit 21. This suggests that the basement, which is referred to by the family as the original kitchen of the house, may also have been a space for women and children. The combination of the artifacts associated with dressmaking, traditionally a women's occupation, and the toys found in this context suggest that the basement of this house was a space utilized by women and children during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As a kitchen, it also represents a space where domestic responsibilities of cooking and child-rearing, was blended with an occupational space, used to help supplement the family's income.

Most of the ceramics recovered from this time period were serving wares, predominately whiteware and pearlware pieces. Although there were other kinds of wares recovered, including Ironstone, coarse earthenware, stoneware, and yellowware. However, the percentages of each of these categories, and the fact that most of the pieces are small suggests that whitewares, and to a lesser degree pearlwares, were likely the types of wares used most frequently, and therefore experienced more wear and tear, and therefore, breakage and discard.

### ***Early 20<sup>th</sup> century – The Briscoe/Brown Period***

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the number of artifacts recovered increased dramatically from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Each category of artifact stayed approximately the same percentage of the total assemblage, when compared to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, which suggests that we are still largely seeing an assemblage that predominantly reflects domestic occupation. But the increase in overall numbers shows the increased number of occupants of the site during this time period. During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Briscoe family was living at 99 East Street, which consisted of two parents, Eleanora Holliday Briscoe and Benjamin Briscoe, and their three children, until John T. died after 1910. During this time period, Eleanor Briscoe, one of the three Briscoe children, married Cosme Portilla. They had three children, James (who is also listed as McKee in some records), Marcellus, and Domingo, who lived with her at 99 East Street until 1926, when she and her husband Cosme Portilla, sold their portion of the property.

Most of the ceramics found from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were whiteware, which makes sense since by this time period, pearlwares and creamwares were out of style. During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as the domestic science movement became increasingly popular, plain white dishes continued to gain popularity (Knauf and Deeley 2011). However, at 99 East Street, the Briscoe and Brown families continued to demonstrate a preference for multi-colored dishes.

Two categories of artifacts that have been largely absent from earlier occupation levels were recovered in larger numbers from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century – lighting glass, and synthetic materials. This reflects the increased availability of light bulbs, the installation of electric lights

during this period and the invention of several different kinds of synthetic materials, including plastic.

There is considerably more bottle glass recovered from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation levels. This suggests that the use of bottle glass was more prevalent in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century than in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and that bottle glass may have served different purposes in the different time periods. Further analysis is necessary to determine what types of bottle glass were being used during these different periods and if the types of bottle glass change over time, or if the change is a reflection of less use of the same types of bottles. Although the full analysis of the glass from this site has not been completed, preliminary examinations of the artifacts suggest that many of these bottles could be part of the trend seen in African American households in Annapolis of consuming large numbers of home remedies sold in glass patent medicine bottles (Mullins 1999: 50-4). Using water and herbs as part of home remedies was common in African American communities, as part of traditions that descended from West African ideas of the symbolic power of water and herbs associated with various African diets (Mullins 1999: 51; Deeley, Woehlke and Leone In Press). Utilizing mineral water remedies that came in patent medicine, and other glass bottles, indicate the complexity of African-American health care in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They suggest that African Americans were maintaining traditions from Africa by assigning importance to the use of water in the treatment of physical symptoms. But at the same time, the contents of these bottles could have been used as a genteel medicine, which is how they were designed to be consumed within the dominant society (Mullins 1999: 53). The prevalence of patent medicine bottles and home remedies within the African American community in Annapolis is also likely a reflection of the societal and structural realities of the White dominated medical system in the city (Mullins 1999: 54). Many types of healthcare were denied to African Americans, so they were forced to treat themselves through “cure-alls” and home remedies (Mullins 1999: 54). The increase in bottle glass found from this period may also be associated with the closing of the barrel privy, since a lot of the bottle glass was recovered from that feature.

Most of the materials recovered from the top of the barrel privy date to this period, which suggests that the outdoor privy stopped being used during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This makes sense, since indoor plumbing was installed with the addition that was constructed on the south side of the original brick structure. The construction of this addition accounts for the large amount of brick, mortar, tile, and nails found in this period of occupation. Although no specific date for the construction of the addition could be discerned from the archaeology, it appears that it was later than previously thought, based on the materials recovered from the basement units.

The largest number of buttons, and sewing materials recovered from any of the temporal periods were from the levels dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and most of these were found in the two units on the north half of the basement. This is indicative of the increase in the number of dressmakers living at the site. In 1880, there was one dressmaker at the site, Eleanora Holliday Briscoe. By 1910, there were two dressmakers living at the site, Eleanora Briscoe and her daughter Eleanor (Lillian) Briscoe.

There was also an increase in the number of toys, slate pencils, and marbles recovered from this time period. These toys likely belonged to the Portilla children. But some of them, especially the slate pencils, may also be an indication of the presence of a school teacher, Lucy

Briscoe Brown. Like the sewing materials and buttons, most of the toys and slate pencils were recovered from the northern basement units.

In addition to the toys and buttons, the STP under the steps in the basement yielded a small, tin Saint's medallion. This medal was dedicated to St. Gerard Majella, the patron saint of motherhood and childhood. The medal is interesting because of its possible dual meaning. The St. Gerard medallion is very similar in size and physical function as the pierced silver Reale found in the backyard from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and could be interpreted as another protective charm with roots in West African Religious practices. However, during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century several members of the Briscoe and Brown families converted to Catholicism. Joseph Anthony Brown's family had been members of St. Mary's Catholic Church since at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Eleanora Holliday Briscoe was conditionally baptized by St. Mary's Church on her death bed in 1923. Lucy Briscoe, who married Joseph Brown, in 1904 (St. Mary's Church Archive). Eleanor Briscoe Portilla, it appears never converted to Catholicism, even though she was married at St. Mary's Catholic Church. There is a lot of documented evidence of syncretism between West African Religions and Catholicism (Hazzard-Donald 2013; Young 2007; Thompson 1983).

All of the materials recovered from the three units in the basement, the brick pad, and the coal dust circles that all date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century indicate that the basement of the house continued to be utilized as a space for cooking, sewing, and child rearing into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This means that the modern kitchen, which was part of the addition, did not exist in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and that the addition on the house wasn't built until later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as late as the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

In the backyard of the site a heavily corroded iron gun was recovered from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation levels near the addition to the original structure. The corrosion on the gun makes it difficult to determine the make and model of the gun, and the small size suggests the possibility that this gun is actually a toy. However, the presence of a gun at the site is highly suggestive given the family lore associated with the extra-curricular activities of Cosme Portilla.



**Figure 28: Corroded Iron Gun, found in Unit 20**  
*Photograph by Benjamin Skolnik, 6/2011*

According to family tradition, Cosme Portilla was involved in some Prohibition-era rum-running in Annapolis, and as a result, was involved in a car chase where the driver of the car was shot and killed (conversations with Dee Levister). Shortly thereafter, Cosme Portilla, and his wife Eleanor sold their portion of 99 East Street to Anthony and Lucy Brown, possibly to help offset Cosme's debts, and Cosme Portilla moved away (conversations with Dee Levister). This also appears to have been a point of contention in the marriage of Cosme Portilla and may explain why on Portilla's draft card, his address was listed in Philadelphia, and Eleanor's permanent address was listed at 99 East Street (U.S. Selective Service System 1942).

This period is also the period in which Filipino culture would have been introduced at 99 East Street through the marriage of Eleanor Briscoe to Cosme Portilla in 1919. Further examination of the materials recovered dating to this period could indicate the introduction of new cultural practices at the site (although assigning ethnic markers to individual artifacts is problematic). However, analyses conducted so far have not found the presence of a Filipino signature at this site. Conversations with Dee Levister, and the release of the 1940 census indicate that Cosme Portilla and his wife did not live at this site for an extended period of time, which could account for the lack of a Filipino signature. It is also possible that we do not currently have enough information to determine what a Filipino signature would look like. With more information on Filipino material culture, we may be better able to determine if there is material evidence of the Filipino occupation of this site in the archaeological record.

### ***Modern Occupation – the Brown/Portilla Period***

During the last fifty years of occupation at 99 East Street, the number of artifacts significantly decreased. The majority of the artifacts recovered from this period were bricks and other construction materials: brick, nails, plaster, mortar and roof shingles, possibly left over from the construction of the addition to the original house. Less animal bone and oyster shell

were found in these levels, which could reflect the adoption of the system of municipal trash collection.

The relative lack of personal artifacts recovered from this period reflect the reduced occupation of this site during the last 50 years. In addition to the construction materials, other artifact categories that were found in significant numbers included coarse earthenwares, bottle glass, lighting glass, flat glass, and synthetic materials. Most of the earthenwares were flower pots, which reflect the use of the yard space for some gardening. The glass reflects general yard scatter, some of which appears to be very recent, and may have been deposited since the house stopped being occupied permanently. The presence of the synthetic material is expected since the amount of synthetic materials produced and available increased during this period.

### ***Further Research***

In order to fully understand the relationship of the Holliday family to Annapolis and its major institutions, more archival research is needed, particularly of the records from the Naval Academy. Judy Cabral has done some research in the USNA archives that indicates that James Holliday is present in the records of the Naval Academy. One of the current research goals is to try to determine if James Holliday was using money he received from the Academy to purchase goods, which would have involved trying to determine what the Naval Academy was paying James Holliday and other freed blacks like him. Some of these records suggest that James Holliday was also receiving gifts from the Superintendents and midshipmen:

“Of course, the successful ones, regarded him as part of the machinery which transformed them into full-blown Cadets of the United States Navy, and no favor of his asking could well be denied him. They filled his purse from time to time, replenished his wardrobe, and supplied him with head-gear for untold generations of his descendants.” (Ford 1979)

This account suggests that the materials given to Holliday were restricted to clothing. However, further exploration of the USNA policies would help understand whether other materials from the Academy may have ended up at 99 East Street as well. There is some evidence that there were strict anti-thief policies in place at the Academy (Brown 1994). However, other sources suggest that toting materials from the Academy was a common occurrence in Annapolis (Mullins 1999b). It is also possible that this type of relationship may have existed between Anthony Brown and St. Mary’s Catholic Church. Further investigation into the relationship between the church and its employees and members will help determine if this is a possible explanation.

Another major research goal of the project is to explore the connection between African Americans and Filipinos in Annapolis, as seen through the extended Holliday family. Very little is known about Filipinos in Annapolis now, but it is an important avenue that needs to be explored. It appears that African Americans and Filipinos played very similar roles in the US Navy, in terms of the occupations they were afforded and the roles they were expected to play in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Schneller 2007). So far, the archaeological evidence from the James Holliday house indicates that there is no archaeological signature of Filipino occupation of this site. However, as research continues into understanding Filipino contributions to Annapolis,

and other cities like it in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a better understanding of what to look for at site like the James Holliday House may become apparent.

Initial examinations of the ceramics recovered from this site suggest that the dishes that the Holliday family purchased were bought in smaller numbers, and in non-matching sets. This conforms to a trend identified by Mullins (1999) in African American contexts in Annapolis. In order to explore this trend further, the patterns of these dishes will be examined more closely, to better understand African American consumption and taste, and to explore the idea of an African American dining aesthetic. In particular, this site will be used with the site that Mullins explored in the 1990s, the Maynard-Burgess House (see Mullins 1999; Mullins and Warner 1993), and two sites excavated by Archaeology in Annapolis in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, 49 Pinkney Street (see Deeley 2011) and 40 Fleet Street (see Cochran et. al. 2008; Knauf 2013). Initial investigations into these sites suggest that the pattern identified by Mullins only accounts for one portion of the African American community in Annapolis (see Deeley and Knauf 2012). If these patterns are interpreted as part of strategies for negotiating racism in 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Annapolis, multiples patterns of consumption are indicative of multiple strategies for negotiating racism. It appears that the Maynard and the Holliday families participated in the same strategies for negotiating racism in Annapolis, and therefore likely belonged to the same class within the African American community in the city.

By examining the patterns seen in different groups within the African American community of Annapolis, a better understanding of the diversity within clusters of African American households within the City will be gained. Looking not only at the existence of patterns, but at the potential sources of the patterns and aligning them with literature and thought from the same time period (specifically African American thinkers) allows this dissertation to begin to explore how the strategies promoted by prominent African American intellectuals would have been actualized in everyday life.

### ***Recommendations***

The three seasons of archaeological investigations at this site were quite extensive and covered the majority of the backyard of 99 East Street and substantial portions of the exposed surfaces in the basement of the house. Additional archaeological excavations at 99 East Street would not contribute significantly to the understanding of this property. However, if opportunities present themselves in the future for excavations at either 97 or 101 East Street, archaeological testing at these adjacent properties would help understand how the three properties were utilized together throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In particular, excavations at 101 East Street would help answer questions about the potential detached kitchen in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and the account of a burning structure, and the construction of a property using money from the midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy recorded in a 19<sup>th</sup> century history of the Academy.

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