

Figure 9. Agricultural field on the north side of Academy Street at Creamery Road. View looking north (July 2007).



Figure 10. Former 1912 East New Market High School, now an assisted living facility, located at the intersection of Creamery Road and Academy Street. View looking south (July 2007).



Figure 11. Commercial businesses in the northwest and northeast corners of the North Main Street, Academy Street, South Main Street, and Railroad Avenue intersection. View looking north (July 2007).



Figure 12. Commercial businesses in the southeast and northeast corners of the North Main Street, Academy Street, South Main Street, and Railroad Avenue intersection. View looking east (July 2007).

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Figure 13. General view of the town park located in the southwest corner of the North Main Street, Academy Street, South Main Street, and Railroad Avenue intersection. View looking northwest (July 2007).



Figure 14. General view of project setting along Railroad Avenue. View looking east (July 2007).



Figure 15. General view of project setting along Railroad Avenue. View looking west (July 2007).

## 3.0 REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

A comprehensive regional and local prehistoric and historic context for the project area, as well as recorded archeological sites in the project area, has been previously discussed in *Detailed Background Research and Phase I Archeological Survey for the East New Market Streetscape Project: MD 16 from West of Linkwood Road to the Northern Corporate Limit and MD 14 from Creamery Road to East of MD 392, Dorchester County Maryland* (Ebright and Perrson 2007). In addition, recent research for the proposed relocation of the East New Market Railroad Depot provided an abbreviated historical context for the community (Soresen-Mutchie and Katz, 2008) (Appendix F). The current monitoring task and the 2007 Phase I archeological survey of East New Market are part of the same project, and as such the 2007 cultural context will be referenced to in this report. The historic and local context of the East New Market community is constantly being updated through the efforts of Frank Collins and others at the East New Market website, <a href="http://www.collinsfactor.com/eastnewmarket/index.htm">http://www.collinsfactor.com/eastnewmarket/index.htm</a>. Current research on the history of East New Market from this website will be cited for property-specific resources not discussed in Ebright and Perrson (2007).

# 4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Research Design

The purpose of the archeological monitoring task is to expediently identify and record any newly discovered archeological resources located in the footprint of ground disturbance. Ebright and Perrson's (2007) Phase I archeological survey of the project area investigated areas outside of the historic downtown locus but within the limits of impact for construction. No archeological sites were formally documented in the earlier study. An archeological site was identified in the current study. Per the direction of the Archeological Registrar at the Maryland Historical Trust, the boundary for the newly recorded site, 18DO466, was created to encompass the entire limits of the streetscape, including the areas previously surveyed by Ebright and Perrson (Jennifer Cosham, personal communication September 17 2007). In the following discussion, Site 18DO466 refers to the archeological resources encountered in the current project.

As presented in Appendix II, *Special Provisions for Archeological Monitoring* (Ebright and Perrson 2007), background research of the East New Market Streetscape project suggested moderate to high potential for undocumented archeological resources associated with prehistoric and historic occupation in the project area, including foundation remains, early drainage systems and street surfaces, slavery-associated features, boundary stones, human remains associated with a former cemetery and chapel, Euroamerican-Indian trade goods and trading locations, and earlier prehistoric remains. Monitoring activities were mandated in areas "...established by background research to have medium and high archeological potential, when deeper exposures occur during construction for drainage, curb and gutter installation, and roadbed reconstruction" (Ebright and Perrson 2007:II-2). These specific areas are outlined in Section 1.0 of this current report on the monitoring effort.

The archeological monitoring effort was designed to permit identification of features in the widespread exposures occurring during construction and avoid disruption to local residents and businesses. In addition, the monitoring task

- "...may contribute to the following research questions centered around adaptation to a frontier environment, interaction among Native American, African-American, and Euroamerican cultures, community planning in an interior setting, and town evolution with regard to regional settlement and economic development.
- How did the location of the town relative to the Choptank Indian Reservation affect the founding of the town, its location, its layout, and the subsequent location of roads?
- Did the early geographical isolation affect architectural fabrics employed? Did the shift from water to overland transportation result in changes in materials employed, or in preferences for locally procured versus imported materials. Is ethnicity reflected in the choice of fabrics, construction styles, internal structure organization, decorative elements, or re-use of pre-existing foundations or structural elements?
- Can residences of slaves be identified? What is their nature in terms of location, layout, and material culture? Can ethnicities of slaves other than African-Americans be identified?
- If human remains are encountered, can their ethnicity be identified? What differences are there in burial practices?
- How was the distribution of town commercial, industrial, and domestic structures affected by the shift from early overland roads, to railroads, to use of the automobile and trucks?
- How does the layout and use of space differ between the core of the town and the later "Depot" community?
- Does evidence exist of Indian trade or other interaction in the project area? What is its nature, and did it change through time?
- Does archeological evidence of the slave trade exist in East New Market? What is its nature?

- Does archeological evidence of the Underground Railroad exist in East New Market? What is its nature?
- Is there archeological evidence for an Antebellum African-American community in "The Depot" portion of the project area?
- What can be learned about the African-American community's contribution to East New Market's history? Can lifestyle differences between African-American and Euroamerican inhabitants of East New Market be detected in the archeological record?" (Ebright and Perrson 2007:66-67).

Data collected during the monitoring task would be used to identify any potential contributing elements to the East New Market Historic District (D-647), listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As described in Special Provisions – Archeological Monitoring, the East New Market Historic District is considered to be significant at regional and local levels. From a regional perspective, East New Market likely served as a focal point between Euroamerican and Indian interaction from the mid seventeenth throughout the eighteenth centuries, given its location within the Choptank Indian Reservation and on the path between the Choptank and Nanticoke reservations. Little is known regarding early Euroamerican and pre-Civil War settlement and development of East New Market, as well as enslaved African-Americans reported in the community. Locally, the stability and preservation of the town layout, coupled with the 1884 brick sidewalk present in the project area, suggests that intact, temporally stratified deposits are likely preserved in the community. The recovery of human remains during construction activities at the old East New Market High School implies the potential for the discovery of unmarked graves associated with the former Union Chapel and the earlier 1794 chapel on North Main Street. These resources have the potential to provide new information about early burial practices and ethnicity in the community (Ebright and Perrson 2007:66).

# 4.2 Field Methodology

The field methodology for the archeological monitoring of the East New Market Streetscape project area consisted of the inspection of mechanically-exposed surfaces. Trench or inlet excavation surfaces were cleared off by trowel to define potential soil anomalies and expose the stratigraphic profile of the landform. Soil profiles exhibiting soil anomalies or potential cultural features in trench or inlet walls were mapped, photographed, and left in place. A total of two 3.3-foot square test unit excavations were conducted adjacent to these mechanical excavations to carefully expose the potential cultural features.

Test unit excavations were conducted at 0.3-foot levels within each respective soil horizon. Each soil stratum was excavated and screened separately. Features were mapped in planview, photographed, and then bisected along their longest axis. One half of the feature was excavated and screened. The remaining portion of the feature was mapped in profile, photographed, and then excavated completely. All features were excavated in 0.3-foot increments. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch wire mesh in order to ensure uniform recovery of artifacts regardless of age, cultural affiliation, or soil stratum. Artifacts were collected and provenienced by stratigraphic layer. All artifacts were bagged and removed to the RK&K laboratory in Baltimore, Maryland, for cataloging and analysis.

In addition to the test units, a total of seven, one-foot-wide test trenches were excavated by shovel within the project area. Soils were excavated by natural horizons within each trench, and the excavated soil screened through 0.25-inch mesh.

Cultural remains and artifact concentrations were assigned feature numbers based on the integrity, context and provenience of the resource. These types of resources included foundations, drainage features, and other subsurface features. It was anticipated that indistinct artifact scatters associated with residential landscaping, utility improvements, and other modern disturbances

would be present in the project area that could not be definitively linked to a specific activity on a property. These artifact scatters were not be assigned a feature number. Similarly, fill exposures of uncertain origin, function, and integrity identified in the profile walls of utility trenches were not assigned a feature number.

Soil profile information, including measurements, soil texture, and color, was recorded on standardized forms. The location of all test excavations were recorded on scaled base maps. All excavations were backfilled upon completion. Cultural features and land modifications were also plotted on base maps, as were potential culturally influenced vegetation (trees, shrubs, ornamentals, and ground cover). Photographs in black-and-white print film were taken of each area as needed. Digital photos were also taken. A comprehensive list of the excavations can be found in the Soils Log (Appendix C).

At the completion of the test excavations, archeological base maps were created illustrating the locations of test excavations, standing structures, proposed project area limits, and ground disturbances within the project area.

# 4.3 Laboratory Methodology

All artifacts recovered during the course of the archeological monitoring were cataloged using standard typologies and terminology for the Mid-Atlantic Region. Recovered prehistoric artifacts were cataloged using standard typologies for the project region and analyzed for chronological and functional attributes as discussed in Coe (1964), Broyles (1971), Stephenson et al. (1963), Kent (1996), and Custer (1996a, 1996b, 2001). Recovered historic period material was cataloged using a variant of Stanley South's functional classification scheme and analyzed for chronological attributes (South 1977). The functional categories enable artifact material to be sorted and analyzed by use and compare the assemblage for identification of possible activity areas within the site. All artifacts were classified by functional class and materials as per current historical material culture studies. Glass color and decorative treatment were also noted when present.

Waste debitage associated with the manufacture of stone tools was characterized as primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes, and shatter. Primary flakes are characterized as having a rough or patinated outer cortex that is present over more than 50 percent of the flake and covers the entire dorsal surface of the artifact. Secondary flakes display less than 50 percent cortex covering the dorsal surface. Tertiary flakes are typically associated with shaping the tool, such as bifacial reduction, and do not exhibit cortex. Shatter is characterized as lithic debris which does not exhibit a bulb of percussion or striking platform. A complete listing of all artifacts recovered can be found in Appendix D.

The artifacts recovered during the study will be donated to the MHT curation facility at Jefferson Patterson Park, pending receipt of signed Deed of Gift agreements from property owners. Artifacts of recent derivation that are determined to be unassociated with an identified historic site will be cataloged and discarded with special notation within the catalog list. Acid-free copies of the artifact catalog, field notes, photo log, and drawings will be included with the artifact submission.

### 5.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING

To facilitate the project discussion, the project area was divided into four sections: 1) Cambridge Avenue, Linkwood Road and South Main Street; 2) North Main Street; 3) Academy Street; and 4) Railroad Avenue. Respective cultural features and properties will be discussed individually under each section heading.

### 5.1 Cambridge Avenue, Linkwood Road and South Main Street

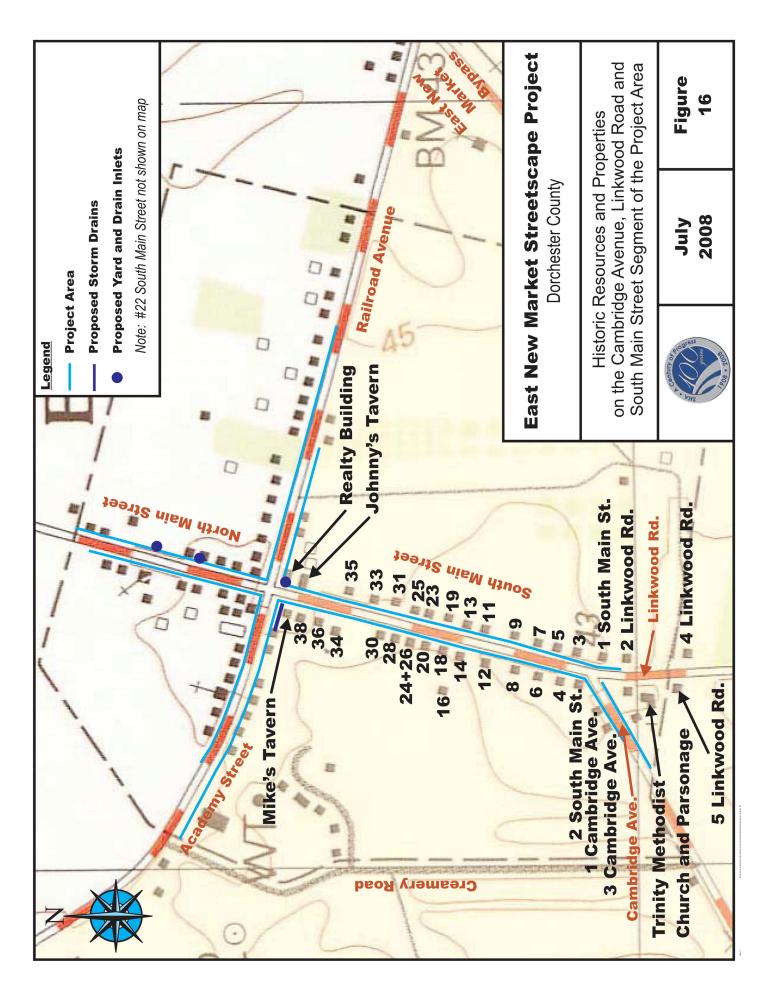
The south end of the project area, extending from the project terminus to the intersection of Cambridge Avenue, Linkwood Road, and South Main Street, produced no distinct evidence of cultural features in the subsoil (Figure 16). The general soil profile exhibited a thin 0.4 to 0.6 foot-thick dark brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam sod and topsoil horizon overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam E-horizon subsoil. Excavation of the proposed sidewalk bed fronting #3 Cambridge Avenue, a late-twentieth-century dwelling situated on the north side of the road, yielded substantial quantities of gravel (70-80%) associated with a gravel pull-off located in the residence's front yard. Root stains associated with a large coniferous tree removed as part of the sidewalk project were observed in the base of the excavated sidewalk bed at the corner of Cambridge Avenue and Linkwood Road, the corner of the Methodist Church property. This same tree appears on an early twentieth-century postcard of the church, suggesting that the landscape surrounding the intersection has changed little since the turn of the century (Figure 17). A general scatter of mid-nineteenth- through twentieth-century ceramics, undiagnostic bottle glass, and unidentifiable metal debris were recovered from the Cambridge Avenue sidewalk bed excavations. However, none of the cultural materials were found in a feature, or in appreciable quantities, to be defined as deposits associated with the occupants of one particular property.

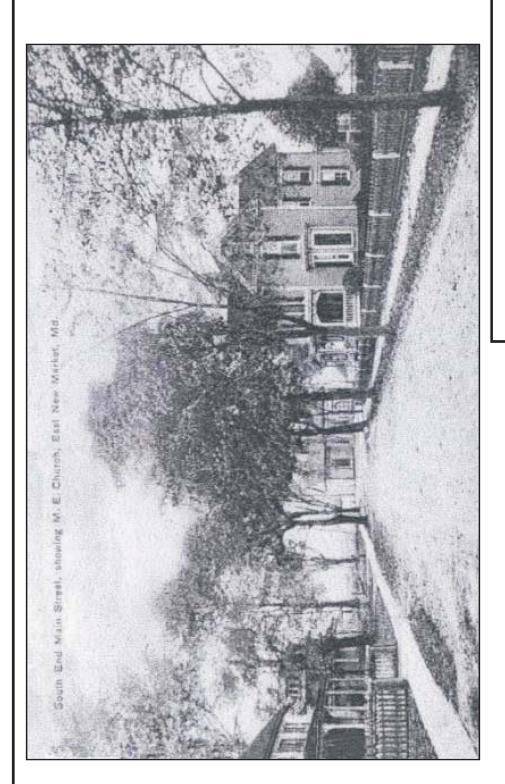
Sidewalk bed excavations fronting #1 through #7 South Main Street yielded no subsurface archeological deposits or features associated with the historic residences lining the roadway. Stripping activities were limited to within the existing fill for the extant sidewalk, or in areas of culturally sterile subsoil.

## #8 South Main Street

The sidewalk bed excavations conducted along the east and west sides of South Main Street yielded discrete evidence of previous landscape features and structures. Removal of the sidewalk bed in front of #8 South Main Street, the late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century Haskins-Houston House, exposed three clusters of post mold stains, designated Feature 1, parallel to the roadway (Figures 18 and 19). Circular, square and rectangular mold stains of varying sizes and depths were noted in the sidewalk bed (Table 1). Excavation of the post mold stains revealed that Post A, B, and G cut into other molds, indicating repeated post installation activities (Figure 20).

The fill material, a mottled yellowish brown and pale brown (10YR 5/4 mottled with 6/3) loamy sand, was consistent between all mold features. Three brick fragments were recorded around the base of the post in Post A, the only feature to exhibit this construction, possibly an attempt to stabilize the structure. A small assortment of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century decorated and undecorated pearlware sherds, one mid eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century





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Early 20th century postcard showing view of South Main Street towards Cambridge Avenue and Linkwood Road Intersection



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**Figure** 

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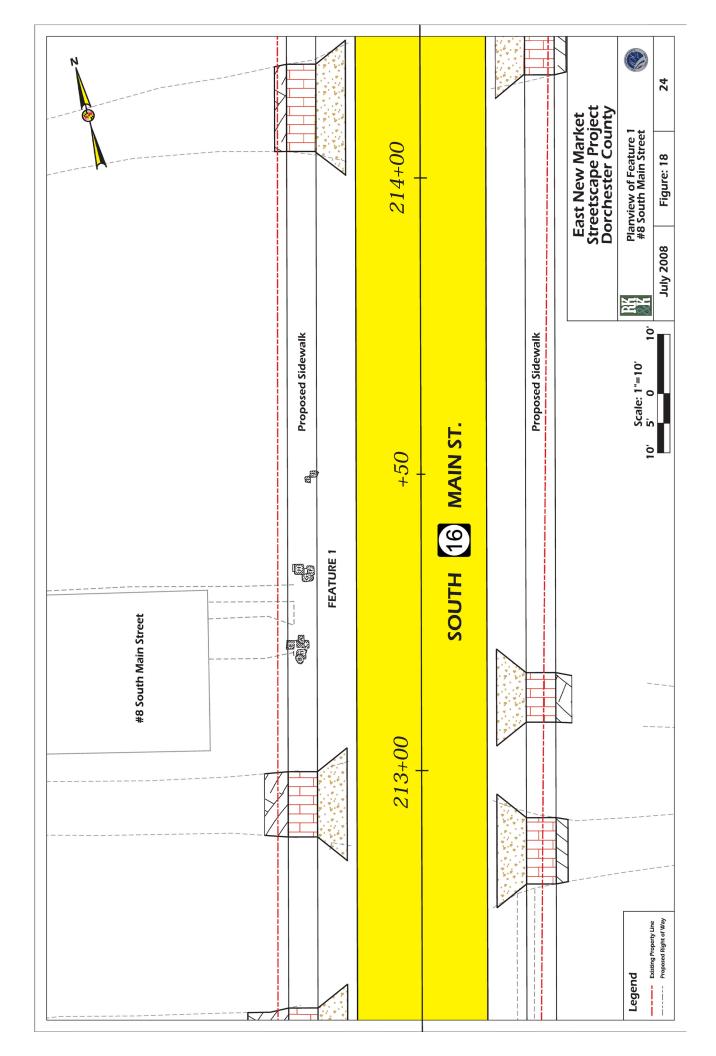




Figure 19. Excavation of Feature 1, post molds A through E, #8 South Main Street (August 2007).



Figure 20. Feature 1, post molds A through E, #8 South Main Street (August 2007).

undecorated creamware sherd, window glass, and cut nails comprised the majority of the artifact types recovered from the feature fill (Appendix D).

Table 1. Feature 1, Post Mold Stains, Exposed in Front of #8 South Main Street

Post	Shape	Size	Depth	Intersects
Α	Rectangular	9 by 18 in	0.9 ft	Cuts into Post C
В	Circular	12 in diam	0.4 ft	Cuts into Post D
C	Rectangular	9 by 18 in	0.9 ft	Post A
D	Rectangular	16 by 20 in	1.5 ft	Post B
Е	Rectangular	10 by 16 in	0.5 ft	
F	Square	12 in	0.9 ft	
G	Rectangular	9 by 15 in	0.7 ft	Possibly cuts into Post H
Н	Square	15 by 13 in	0.4 ft	Post G
I	Square	8 by 10 in	0.6 ft	Adjacent to Post J but does not cut into it
J	Rectangular	7.5 by 11 in	0.5 ft	Adjacent to Post I but does not cut into it

Given the close grouping of individual post molds within each cluster, post molds cutting into other molds, and the consistent 15.0 foot distance between the three clusters of post molds, it is suggested that Feature 1 possibly represents a fence line associated with the dwelling. Figure 17, an early twentieth-century postcard view of the south end of South Main Street, shows a post fence line on the west side of the street, with #2 South Main Street, the 1882 Blake-Andrew House, in the background (East New Market 2005a). However, the general date range of the ceramic types recovered from the post molds corresponds to the late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century occupation of the Haskins-Houston House. It is uncertain if the post molds represent a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century landscape feature, or if the cultural materials were introduced into the mold stains at a later point in time. It can not be determined from the limited excavations if the size and shape of the post mold reflects its use. Post D, measuring approximately 16 inches by 20 inches in size and 1.5 feet deep, generally reflects the dimensions found with structural posts, but it is inconclusive from the monitoring effort that this post mold is associated with a structure. The Historic Record Report and other background of the Haskins-Houston House posted on the East New Market website provides no evidence that a porch or an outbuilding existed to the east of the dwelling at one time which could account for a structural support like Post D (East New Market 2005b). In addition, the website also indicates that cedar and white oak posts served as boundary markers for the property along South Main Street. However, from the boundary description provided on the website, any markers would have been established to the south of the house or at the very northern limits of the property, well outside of the area of exposed post mold stains.

### #9 South Main Street

Removal of the sidewalk bed across the street at #9 South Main Street produced limited evidence of cultural remains associated with the domestic occupation of the property (Figure 16). The soil profile exposed in the east wall of the storm water line trench evidenced a 0.5-foot-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay topsoil horizon (Stratum I) overlying a layer of greenish gray (Gley 1 5/1 5G) coarse sand and gravel (Stratum II) from 1.4 to 1.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). Below the gravels, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand fill (Stratum III) was noted from 1.5 to 1.8 feet bgs, followed by a mottled brown and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/3 m/w 2.5Y 5/6) compact sandy loam fill (Stratum IV) from 1.8 to 2.6 feet bgs, and a mottled strong brown and light gray (7.5 YR 5/8 m/w 7/2) clayey sand subsoil (Stratum V) from 2.6 feet bgs to the bottom of the trench at 4.5 feet bgs (Figure 21). A thin, diffuse deposit of crushed and whole oyster shell was observed at the bottom of Stratum III in the profile north of the front entrance walkway to the residence, but not to the south of the walkway. To the south of the front walkway, the trench profile exhibited a small, 10.0 foot-long by 2.0 foot-deep area of mottled and banded



Figure 21. #9 South Main Street, south of front walkway, profile of drain pipe trench showing sand fill deposit. View looking east (April 2007).

sand fill below the gravel horizon (Figure 22). Several large fragments of an 8.0 inchdiameter terra cotta drain pipe were observed intruding out of the fill deposit.

The excavation for a relocated water meter for #9 South Main Street at Station 213+00, located on the southern edge of the property, uncovered a fill deposit associated with previous landscape and utility improvements. The mottled dark grayish brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/2 m/w 6/4) loamy sand fill extended approximately 1.0 to 2.0 feet in depth and was limited to the area surrounding a utility pole and the water meter box. Excavations to the east of the utility pole and meter box revealed a continuation of the fill deposit, decreasing in depth and following a feeder line which links the water meter to the residence. Rotted roots and root disturbance was noted along the south side of the fill, suggesting the location of a shrub or other ornamental planting removed as part of the original water meter installation.

A distinct collection of mid-nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century artifacts were collected from the fill. Large pieces of an ironstone hollowware vessel(s) (n=3), including a base/footring fragment with banded design and two mended rim sherds exhibiting a twisted rope pattern under the rim and fluted panels on the body, possibly represent a chamber pot or tureen (Figure 23). Ironstone rim (n=2) and base (n=2) fragments from flatware illustrate the remains of plates and saucers in the assemblage. One base/footring sherd exhibited a maker's mark indicative of pottery manufactured by H. Burgess, of Burslem, England (1864-1892) (Local History of Stokeon-Trent, England 2007a, b). An aqua bottle base fragment exhibits the embossed letters "PATN OV2...7" around the bottom foot. No mould marks are visible on the base, but likely represents a machine-made container. This manufacturing process was generally active from the 1881 to the 1950 (Jones et al 1989:38). A fragment of a clear jar embossed with a grape vine and leaf motif on its exterior represents a machine-made manufacture common from the late nineteenth-century and on (Jones et al. 1989:35). Four large window glass fragments and one machine cut nail represent the remaining artifacts collected from the fill surrounding the utility pole and water meter (Appendix D).

A single test unit excavation, TU 2, was placed approximately 14.0 feet north of the front entrance walkway to the residence, straddling the eastern portion of the exposed sidewalk bed and the western portion of the front yard. In the eastern (yard) portion of the test unit, the excavation revealed a 0.3 foot-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay topsoil/sod horizon (Stratum I) overlying a 0.5-foot-thick brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam A-horizon (Stratum III). A light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam E-horizon subsoil (Stratum IV) was recorded below Stratum III. The western (sidewalk bed) portion of the test unit produced 0.4 to 0.5 foot-thick mottled brown, light yellowish brown and light olive brown (10YR 4/3, 2.5Y 6/4 and 2.5Y 5/6) densely compacted loamy sand fill (Stratum II) overlying Stratum IV (Figure 24). Stratum II, contiguous to Stratum III, is interpreted as a fill deposit laid down as the bed for the 1884 brick sidewalk. A soil probe inserted into Stratum IV revealed a continuation of the soil horizon to 2.05 feet below datum (approximately 1.9 feet below ground surface), increasing in moisture content with depth. At 2.05 feet below datum, the soil profile transitioned into a very moist strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay B-horizon subsoil (Appendix C).

A varied assortment of bottle glass, architectural refuse and modern debris collected from TU 2 attests to the historic occupation of the property. Stratum I yielded clear (n=1) and amber (n=1) bottle glass fragments, aqua window glass shards (n=2), an oyster shell fragment, two aluminum pull tabs, and one aluminum screw cap, while Stratum III produced fragments of clear bottle glass (n=2), aqua window glass (n=3), machine cut nails (n=3), and handmade brick (n=3). Stratum II, the sidewalk bed fill, evidenced a larger number of cut nails (n=11), as well as one common wire nail, and aqua window glass (n=9) than Stratum I and III, but similar counts of



Figure 22. #9 South Main Street, profile of drain pipe trench showing oyster shell deposit. View looking east (April 2007).



Figure 23. Ironstone sherds recovered from a water meter and utility pole disturbance at #9 South Main Street. The bottom base sherd exhibits the makers mark of H. Burgess (1864-1892).



Figure 24. TU 2, north wall profile, #9 South Main Street (April 2007).

glass and brick. One sherd of undecorated whiteware, recovered in Stratum II, represents the only ceramic found in TU 2. No cultural materials were recovered from the E-horizon (Stratum IV) and no prehistoric artifacts were found in TU 2 (Appendix D).

The variety of soil horizons and shell layer noted in the east trench wall and fronting the residence at #9 South Main Street was initially interpreted as evidence of a possible sheet midden associated with the nineteenth- and twentieth-century occupation of the Edmondson House. Excavation of TU 2 revealed that the soil profile viewed in the east wall of the storm water line trench was likely the product of ground disturbance and construction activities associated with development of the current roadway and utility infrastructure. A review of the project plans indicates the presence of an approximately 18 inch-diameter sanitary sewer line extending along the east side of South Main Street, roughly on the edge of pavement. The fill horizons observed in the east trench wall represent infilling of the trench after the installation of the sewer line. These fill deposits were not noted in TU 2, excavated approximately 5 feet east of the storm water line trench, or in the west wall of the storm water line trench and under South Main Street.

The soil horizons and artifact deposits recorded in TU 2 suggest a relatively intact landform fronting the Edmondson House, yet the distribution and quantity of the artifacts offers no evidence of a sheet midden or other cultural feature. The assortment of bottle glass, nails, and other refuse illustrates a mix of mid- to late-nineteenth- through twentieth-century domestic and architectural materials. The front yard of the Edmondson House, and to a lesser degree the house itself, has undergone several changes with the addition and removal of ornamental plantings, trees and other landscape features, and utility improvements, throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as depicted in various photographs on the East New Market website (East New Market 2005c). Landscape changes, including tree and shrubbery removal, alterations of pathways, and excavating and planting new plant stock, and utility installation, combined with alterations to the dwelling façade, provides a vehicle for the dispersal of household and architectural refuse across the yard.

### #11 South Main Street

Excavations conducted fronting #11 South Main Street yielded distinct variations in the soil profile between the footprint of the sidewalk and the location of the storm drain line (Figure 16). The trenching and installation of an erosion fence in March of 2007 uncovered an extensive quantity of shell button refuse in the front yard of the residence (Figure 25). The shell button refuse included one-, two-, and four-hole fasteners of varying sizes and finishes, button blanks, as well as a small number of brick fragments and oyster shell halves. Several buttons exhibited shell cortex with pink markings, identified as *Littorinidae bembicium melanostomum* (Figure 26). According to the landowner, Virginia Tolley, the button debris was brought in from a button factory in Federalsburg, Maryland, and used as landscaping material to fill in a low spot along the northern and western portions of the property (Virginia Tolley, personal communication 2007). This button debris came from the Excelsior Pearl Works, which operated from 1930 to the 1950s in Federalsburg, commercially producing various sizes of disk, shank, and sequin mother of pearl shell buttons (Tom Bradshaw, personal communication 2008; Scarborough 1940).

The excavation of a storm water drain trench fronting #11 South Main Street revealed no evidence of the button debris, but the presence of an oyster shell lens and fill deposits. The general profile exhibited portions of the sand sidewalk bed (Stratum I) from 0.0 to 0.8 feet bgs, followed by a layer of oyster shell (Stratum II) from 0.8 to 1.0 feet bgs. Stratum III (1.0 to 1.7 feet bgs), a mottled very pale brown, brown and brownish yellow (10YR 7/4, 5/3 and 6/6) sand fill, Stratum IV (1.7 to 2.3 feet bgs), a dark brown (10YR 2/2) friable sand fill, Stratum V (2.3 to



Figure 25. Shell button refuse, #11 South Main Street. View looking southeast (March 2007).



Figure 26. General assortment of shell buttons, blanks and errors recovered from TU 1, Stratum II (0.5-0.7 fbgs), #11 South Main Street. The pink mottled buttons in the upper left resemble the *Littorinidae bembicium melanostomum* species from Australia.

2.8 feet bgs), a black (10YR 2/1) sand fill containing cinders and brick, and Stratum VI (2.8 to 3.4 feet bgs), a lamellae-stained light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay B-horizon subsoil, were noted throughout the remainder of the profile (Figure 27). Inspection of Stratum IV and V revealed ferrous concretions of stone within the soil matrix, possibly the result of long-term saturation. Lateral transitions of the stratum depth were noted. Stratum II, the oyster shell horizon, disappeared from the profile approximately 20.0 feet to the south of the driveway, with Stratum III pinched into a thin lens. Stratum IV and V trended upward in the profile to within 1.2 feet of the ground surface, with subsoil rising as well. While brick fragments were observed in Stratum V, no cultural materials were recovered from the soil horizons in the trench profile.

Based on the presence of the cinder and brick fill in the trench profile and button refuse in the yard, TU 1 was excavated approximately 8.0 feet south of the driveway and 2.0 feet east of the sidewalk. Stratum I, 0.0 to 0.5 feet bgs, evidenced a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam topsoil horizon, followed by Stratum II, 0.5 to 0.7 feet bgs, a dense horizon of shell button debris mixed in a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam matrix. Stratum III, 0.7 to 1.2 feet bgs, consisted of a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy loam fill horizon. A dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) sandy loam fill horizon was observed in Stratum IV, 1.2 to 1.8 feet bgs. Stratum V, a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam E-horizon, was exposed in the bottom of the excavation (Appendix C) (Figure 28).

Two soil stains were exposed at the top of Stratum V. Feature 2, located in the northwest corner of the test unit, consisted of an 0.8 foot by 0.6 foot very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy loam stain surrounded by a 1.1 foot by 1.0 foot light gray (2.5Y 7/2) sandy clay matrix (Figure 29). Feature 3, a 1.2 foot by 0.5 foot very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy loam stain containing oyster shell bits, was noted in the middle of TU 1. Both features were left in situ due their depth below the limits of impact.

The artifact assemblage from TU 1 yielded a large cross-section of button types and manufacturing debris, as well as ceramic sherds, nails, brick, and other refuse. A one percent sample of the button debris was collected from each horizon due to the extensive quantity of material recovered. As noted in Table 2, Stratum I and II exhibited a similar mixture of button refuse and ceramics, with a small assortment of modern trash noted in Stratum I. Conversely, Stratum III vielded a dramatic increase in domestic and architectural debris and a decrease in button refuse (Table 3). A large number of cut nails, a few pieces of copper and iron wire, window glass shards, and brick fragments in the assemblage likely reflect building demolition remains in the makeup of Stratum III, with contributions of domestic, faunal, personal and unidentified classes of artifacts in the mix. Approximately seven nails and 20 oyster shell fragments were collected from the top 0.2 foot of Stratum IV, but due to the mottled interface between Stratum III and IV, were categorized as part of Stratum III. The temporal characteristic of the Stratum III assemblage predates the overlying button fill. Cut nails were generally manufactured between the 1790s to the 1890s, while pearlware and creamware represent mideighteenth- through early nineteenth-century wares (Edwards and Wells 1993:11-14; Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory 2002a; Miller et al 2000). The one sherd of brown saltglazed stoneware is attributed to a nineteenth/early twentieth-century period of production (Miller et al 2000). White-glazed clay marbles, referred to as "Chinas", were generally manufactured from 1840 to 1903 (Bauman 1991:31-34).

The discrete late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifact component defined within Stratum III provides an interesting assessment of property integrity and archeological preservation. While Stratum I and II are associated with the occupation of the current, circa 1929 structure, an earlier structure, first mentioned in the 1846 deed for the property, resided on the lot. This structure,



Figure 27. #11 South Main Street, profile of drain pipe trench showing oyster shell and fill deposits. View looking east (April 2007).



Figure 28. TU 1, north wall profile, #11 South Main Street (April 2007).

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