

Table 2. Artifact Assemblage in Stratum I and II, TU 1, #11 South Main Street

Stratum	Count	Artifact Description
I	2	brick fragments; one w/mortar
I	4	nails, machine cut
I	2	nails, wire, common
I	7	button; shell; blanks; ½-3/4"
I	6	button; shell; 4-hole sew thru; 1 1/8-7/8"
I	27	button; shell; 4-hole sew thru; 7/16-1/2"
I	10	button; shell; 2-hole sew thru; 1 1/8-7/8"
I	13	button; shell; 2-hole sew thru; 7/16-1/2"
I	1	Button; shell; shank; 3/4"
I	5	redware; body
I	1	Coal
I	1	Cotter pin, iron
I	2	Plastic
I	1	rubber tube
I	2	Slag
I	8	oyster shell; 2 left hinge; 4 right hinge; 2 frags
II	3	button; shell; shank; 5/16-7/16"
II	3	button; shell; 2-hole sew thru; 7/8"
II	18	button; shell; 2-hole sew thru; 7/16-9/16"
II	2	button; shell; 4-hole sew thru; 7/8"
II	33	button; shell; 4-hole sew thru; 7/16-1/2"
II	21	button; shell; blanks; 5/16-7/8"
II	1	pearlware; body; undecorated
II	2	redware; body
II	1	Washer; iron; 5/8"
II	1	Slag; glass

Table 3. Artifact Assemblage in Stratum III, TU 1, #11 South Main Street

Stratum	Count	Artifact Description
III	8	brick; one handmade, one machine made
III	4	Window glass; aqua
III	1	key; iron
III	1	latch hook
III	1	Bracket; iron
III	92	nail; machine cut; fragments
III	1	tack; machine cut
III	1	button; shell; 2-hole sew thru
III	1	pearlware; rim; plate; blue shell-edge
III	1	Redware; body; black glaze
III	1	stoneware; body; brown mottled glaze
III	1	creamware; body; undecorated
III	3	bottle; clear; one base w/ pontil, two body
III	4	bottle; body; aqua; partial embossed letters
III	2	bottle; body; olive
III	3	bottle; one base, two body; amber
III	2	one body and one base, clear
III	3	Coal
III	1	Wire; iron
III	1	Wire; copper
III	11	Unidentified metal fragments
III	6	Slag
III	1	pipe stem; kaolin
III	1	marble; clay
III	1	tooth fragment; mammal
III	73	shell; oyster

built as early as 1796 or as late as 1840, was likely moved to the back of the lot to allow for the construction of the current residence (East New Market 2005d). The collection of cut nails and ceramics recovered in Stratum III are contemporaneous to the period of occupation of the original structure, and likely represent household refuse from the residence's occupants and architectural debris from the relocation of the structure. Stratum IV represents an isolated fill episode which possibly predates the relocation of the house. The two subsurface features exposed in TU 1 provided little information regarding the location of an earlier structure, but Feature 2 possibly represents a post feature.

The data collected in TU 1 suggests that foundation remains or other features associated with the original structure may still exist on the property within the project area. Removal of the existing brick sidewalk by volunteer Boy Scouts and the underlying sand bed during stripping and grading operations did not expose any intact, significant cultural features associated with the earlier occupation of #11 South Main Street.

#12 South Main Street

Monitoring activities in the proposed sidewalk bed fronting Smith Cottage (ca. 1834-1846) exposed no cultural deposits or subsurface features associated with the occupation of the property (Figure 16).

#13 South Main Street

Excavations conducted at #13 South Main Street, the 1877 Shadrach Carmine House, documented minimal evidence of historic cultural remains associated with the late-nineteenth-century residence (Figure 16). The existing brick sidewalk fronting the residence was constructed as part of recent curb and driveway apron improvements and does not represent the original 1884 sidewalk.

A 0.8 foot-thick bed of green sand and gravels observed under the brick sidewalk also extended under the eastern portion of the existing roadway. Within the front yard, a 1.0 to 1.3 foot-thick mottled dark brown and yellowish brown (10YR 3/3 and 5/8) silty sand fill, similar to Stratum III in the trench profile fronting #11 South Main Street, was recorded below the gravel and sand bed, followed by a viscous, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay B-horizon (Figure 30) (Appendix C). A small pocket of burnt brick and mortar was observed within the mottled fill in the front yard, but the limited exposure of the refuse, and its depth below any impacts, prohibited clarifying the context of the deposit. The soil profile in a water service trench excavated from a water meter at the southwest corner of the #13 South Main Street across South Main Street to the water main on the west side of the roadway revealed a brown (10YR 4/3) coarse sand deposit below the dark grayish brown sandy clay horizon. Groundwater perked quickly from the coarse sand deposit.

The soil conditions encountered in the excavations at #13 South Main Street provide an interesting view of historic development on the natural drainage network of the project area. It is suggested that the landform between #13 and #11 South Main Street at one time consisted of a drainage channel or wetlands setting, inundated over time by colluvium, wind-blown soils, and eventually historic development. The viscous, dark grayish brown sandy clay and brown coarse sand, unlike the yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay E-horizon evident in many of the excavations across the project, represent conditions found in long-term saturated environment. According to the landowner, the basement of the structure is prone to flooding during heavy rains (John Rahe, personal communication 2007). Standing water was observed in the backyard of #13



Figure 30. #13 South Main Street, profile of drain pipe trench showing modern brick sidewalk and fill deposits. View looking east (April 2007).

and #11 during the excavations, with rapid percolation and flooding of groundwater into the trench. Despite the use of button waste and other deposits to fill in low-lying areas, groundwater continues to follow the natural channels across the landscape.

#14 South Main Street

Monitoring activities in the proposed sidewalk bed fronting Thomas E. Collins house (ca. 1872-1877) exposed no cultural deposits or subsurface features associated with the occupation of the property.

#18-26 South Main Street

Monitoring activities in the proposed sidewalk bed fronting the A. F. Dukes House (#18, ca. 1862-1877), the Mrs. Helsby House (#20, ca. 1873-1877), the William Willoughby House (#22, ca. 1834-1850), and the William Willoughby Carriage Manufacturing (#24-26, ca. 1871-1877) exposed no cultural deposits or subsurface features associated with the occupation of the properties (Figure 16).

#19-23 South Main Street

Monitoring activities in the proposed sidewalk bed fronting the McAllen House (#23, ca. 1949) and the Dr. George P. Jones House (#23, ca. 1796-1828) exposed no cultural deposits or subsurface features associated with the occupation of the properties (Figure 16).

#27 South Main Street

The trenching and installation of the silt fence at #27 South Main Street, the circa 1800 Mackey-Rawlings-Reid House, uncovered a concentration of brick fragments centered on the north side of the driveway and at the front entrance to the house (Figure 16). Given the presence of sod across much of the front yard, it was suspected that the brick represented materials from the 1884 sidewalk feature. Removal of the 0.5 foot-thick sod horizon confirmed that the original sidewalk and front walk was still present below the topsoil and in fairly good condition (Figure 31). Detailed features in the sidewalk and front walk construction design were visible, including the 6.0 foot- wide herringbone pattern of the main walkway, runners placed along the border of the walkway, and the curved transition from the main sidewalk to the 6.0 foot-wide front walk of the residence. Flat sections of concrete rubble were noted along the southeast edge of the front walk, likely a pathway from the front walk around the south side of the residence (Figure 32). The main sidewalk exhibited three, approximately 1.5 foot-diameter areas missing brick. Two of these voids were found in the center of the main walkway aligning with the main entrance to the residence, with the third void along the west edge of the sidewalk (Figure 33). A dark gravish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy loam horizon was exposed along the south edge of the front walkway. It is uncertain the origin of these voids, but may be root disturbances associated with a hawthorn tree that once stood along the roadway.

In addition to the brick, an assortment of historic artifacts was noted on the ground surface along the northwestern and northern portions of the house within the project area. Whiteware, yellowware, brick, oyster shell, a brass escutcheon, faunal material, olive bottle glass, porcelain, and a fluted kaolin pipe bowl/stem fragment were collected from a 10.0 foot by 3.0 foot concentration adjacent to the front porch of the residence (Figure 34). Decorative designs were noted in the ceramic collection, including two blue transfer print whiteware sherds (1828-present), a yellowware body sherd with a molded band design (1830-present), a redware sherd with a predominantly white mottled with tan and green slipped interior (1733-1850), a thinwalled manganese glazed redware sherd (1822-1900), and an ironstone body sherd with a brown



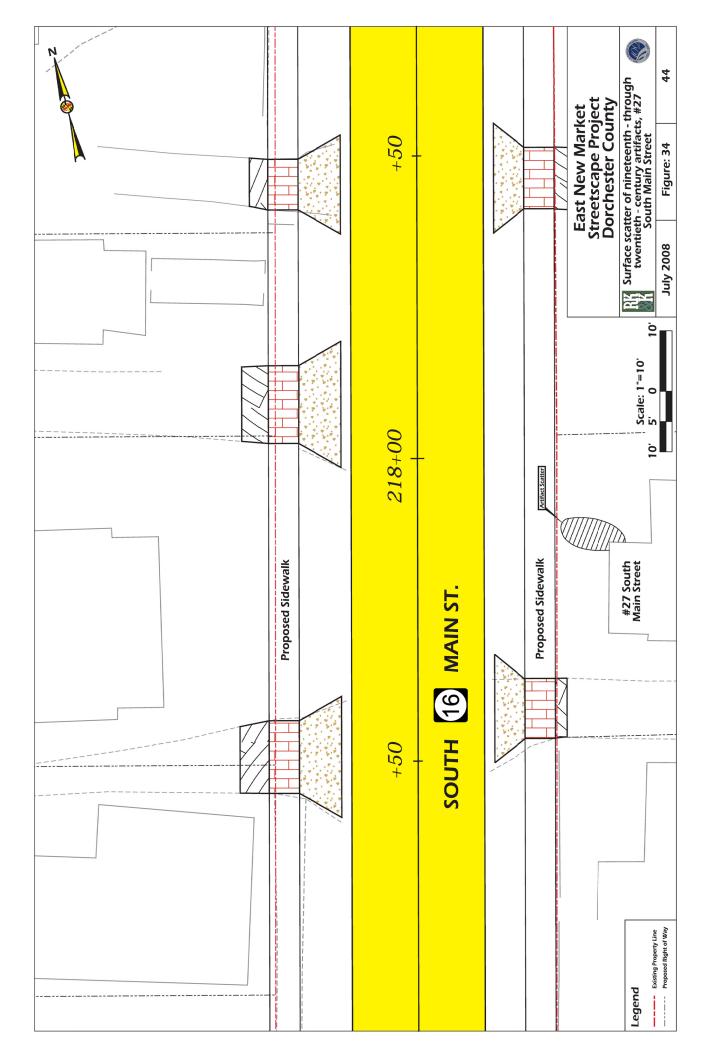
Figure 31. #27 South Main Street, 1884 brick sidewalk and front walk to residence. View looking north (May 2007).



Figure 32. #27 South Main Street, broken concrete section adjacent to southeast corner of the front walk. View looking east (May 2007).



Figure 33. #27 South Main Street, voids (middle right and left) in brick sidewalk. View looking east (May 2007).



and green banded design on the exterior (1860-present) (Appendix D). A ground aqua patent lip and neck glass bottle fragment illustrates a manufacturing method used on medicine and extract bottles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Jones et al 1989:81). Inspection of the property to the north and northeast of the house, and outside of the project area, revealed additional whiteware, redware and ironstone fragments, brick, window glass, oyster shell, bottle and vessel glass, and other refuse on the surface.

Based on the stratigraphic profile exposed in the storm water drain trench, the cultural material is limited to a near-surface fill deposit. The soil profile in the east wall of the storm water drain trench at #27 exhibited a 0.6 foot-thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam sod/topsoil horizon (Stratum I), a 1.0 to 1.4 foot-thick gravelly grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam fill horizon (Stratum II), a 0.4 foot-thick mottled dark brown and brownish yellow (10YR 3/3 and 6/6) silty clay fill horizon (Stratum III), and a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay E-horizon (Stratum IV) (Figure 35) (Appendix C). Approximately 20.0 feet to the south, at #23 South Main Street, a 0.8 foot-thick light gray (10YR 7/2) silty sand subsoil, and a gravelly mottled light gray and brownish yellow (10YR 7/2 and 6/6) sand B-horizon was observed below the fill. Brick and shell fragments were observed in the fill profile.

It is unlikely that the fill deposit is indicative of a midden feature, given the wide dispersal of refuse. A photo of the house in 2006 after renovations shows a substantial quantity of fill material deposited along the front of the house (Figure 36). The origin of the fill material is unknown. Attempts made to contact the landowner to confirm the source of the fill material were unsuccessful. Based on the amount of cultural material scattered around the western, northern and northeastern portions of the house, these deposits represent the effects of grading and landscaping activities. Removal of the existing brick sidewalk and a portion of the underlying sand bed did not expose any subsurface features or other cultural remains associated with the extant structure.

#28 South Main Street

Monitoring activities in the proposed sidewalk bed fronting the William Willoughby Carriage Shop (ca. 1871-1877) exposed no cultural deposits or subsurface features associated with the occupation of the properties (Figure 16).

#31-33 South Main Street

The trench excavation fronting #31 and #33 South Main Street, the c. 1901 Charles Webster House and the c. 1789 William Riley House, respectively, yielded a 0.6 to 0.8 foot-thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam sod/topsoil horizon overlying a 1.0 to 1.4 foot-thick reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) silty sand fill (Figure 16). A strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey sand B-horizon was found below the fill deposit (Appendix C). Large pieces of cut stone, as well as numerous smaller fragments of stone and brick, were noted in the fill horizon in the east trench wall fronting the porch at #33 (Figure 37). Removal of the existing brick sidewalk and a portion of the underlying sand bed did not expose any subsurface features or other cultural remains.

#30 South Main Street

Monitoring activities in the proposed sidewalk bed fronting the New Market House (ca. 1780-1790) exposed no cultural deposits or subsurface features associated with the occupation of the properties (Figure 16).



Figure 35. #27 South Main Street, profile of drain pipe trench showing fill deposits. View looking northeast (April 2007).



Figure 36. 2006 photograph of #27 South Main Street showing fill material deposited in the front yard (East New Market 2005e).



Figure 37. #33 South Main Street, profile of drain pipe trench showing stone and brick rubble. View looking east (April 2007).

#34 South Main Street – Daffin-Mitchell House (c. 1795-1800)

The excavations conducted in the sidewalk footprint at the Daffin-Mitchell House property uncovered a wealth of information regarding two mid-to late nineteenth-century outbuildings associated with the residence (Figure 16). Feature 4, a small, 12.0 foot-long, two-course-wide foundation of brick runners, was exposed at the south end of the property (Figures 38 and 39). Removal of the overburden encompassing the foundation revealed a total of four courses of brick in height. Demolition activities had disturbed portions of the foundation, leaving in some spots no brick, or minimally one course. Several bricks in the foundation exhibited a bluish-white glaze on their faces, but the glazed faces were mortared together (Figure 40). This construction feature suggests that some of the brick in the foundation may have been robbed from another structure. A 4.0 to 5.0 foot-long modern brick retaining wall is located at south end of the foundation. A white marble property marker inscribed with the letters "A. M." abuts the south end of the retaining wall (Figure 41).

Soil anomalies were observed in conjunction with the foundation. A 0.5 to 1.0 foot-wide mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam builder's trench, designated Soil 6, extended along the east side of the foundation (Figure 38). Fragments of mortar and charcoal flecks were noted in the builder's trench matrix. Two, 1.5 foot-wide by 3.0 foot-long dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand stains, labeled Soil 7, abutted the north end of the foundation. The dark grayish brown stain was replaced with mottled light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam containing fragments of charcoal, mortar and brick (Appendix C). This soil matrix, classified as Soil 4, continued north for 40.0 feet along the western portion of the exposed sidewalk bed.

Limited sampling of the builder's trench at the north corner of the foundation revealed evidence of mixed soil episodes below and adjacent to the brick. As shown in Figure 42, Soil 6 formed a rectangular, 1.1 foot-long by 0.5 foot-wide stain at the north end of the foundation. The rectangular portion of Soil 6 was excavated to approximately 1.3 feet below the base of the brick foundation, the maximum depth which could be achieved within the narrow confines of the trench. Sherds of burnt blue hand-painted porcelain (n=2), aqua window glass (n=1), machine-cut nails (n=16), wrought nails (n=4), bone (n=1), and a tooth fragment (n=1) were recovered from the excavated fill, predominantly from within and adjacent to a 0.7 foot-long by 0.5 foot wide pocket of burnt wood located approximately 0.3 foot below the corner bricks of the foundation (Figure 42). No additional brickwork associated with the foundation was noted in the profile. The bottom of the feature sloped gently down to a 0.5 foot-wide ledge at 0.9 feet below the bottom of the brick, which then extended deeper down into the unexcavated portion of the profile (Figure 43). Soil 7 appears to undermine the unexcavated potion of Soil 6, and may be the result of a rodent disturbance.

The archeological data recovered in the rectangular section of Soil 6 at the north corner of the foundation suggests that the brick foundation may have been constructed over an earlier post structure. The position of the bottom ledge in the profile corresponds roughly to the southern edge of the rectangular stain at the surface. Given the comparative position of these two points, as well as sharing the subsoil wall to the east, this rectangular feature possibly represents a post mold constructed prior to the brick foundation. The full extent of the post mold is unknown, but likely continues to the west under the existing foundation. The burnt wood and other refuse encountered in the profile wall generally corresponds to the location of the post mold stain, and may reflect demolition debris from an earlier, late-eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century structure.

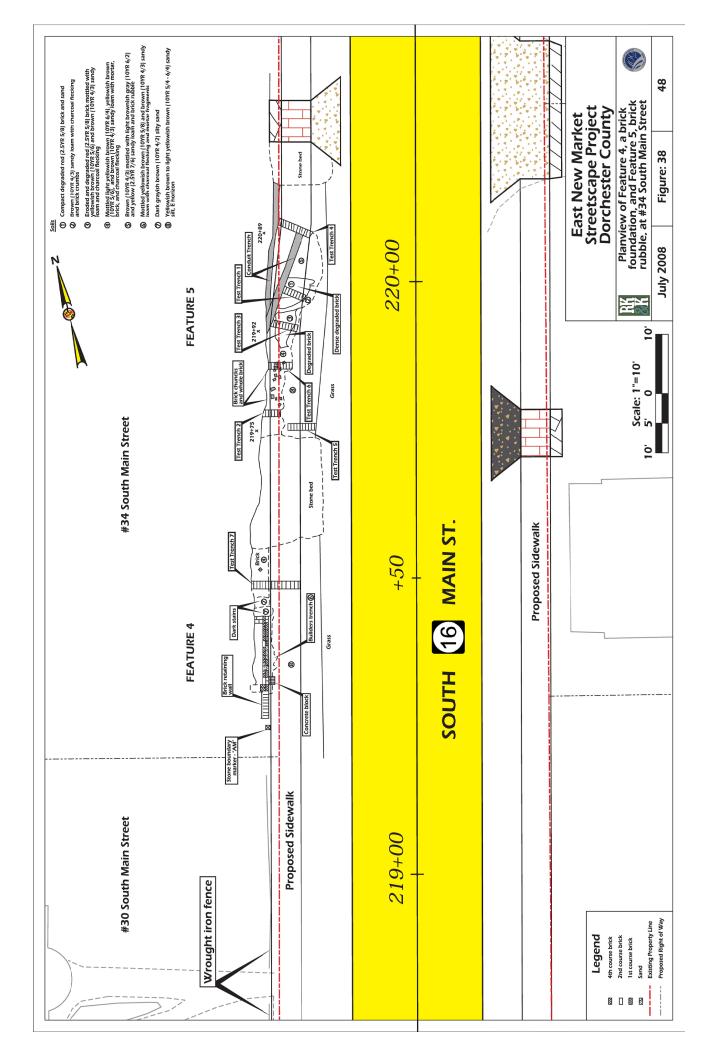




Figure 39. General view of Feature 4, #34 South Main Street. View looking southwest (August 2007).



Figure 40. Feature 4, #34 South Main Street. Glazed brick is visible at the north corner of the foundation. View looking northwest (August 2007).



Figure 41. Feature 4, #34 South Main Street. A marble property marker is present at the south end of a modern brick retaining wall. View looking north (August 2007).

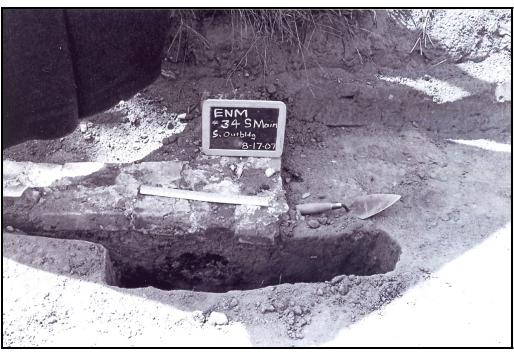
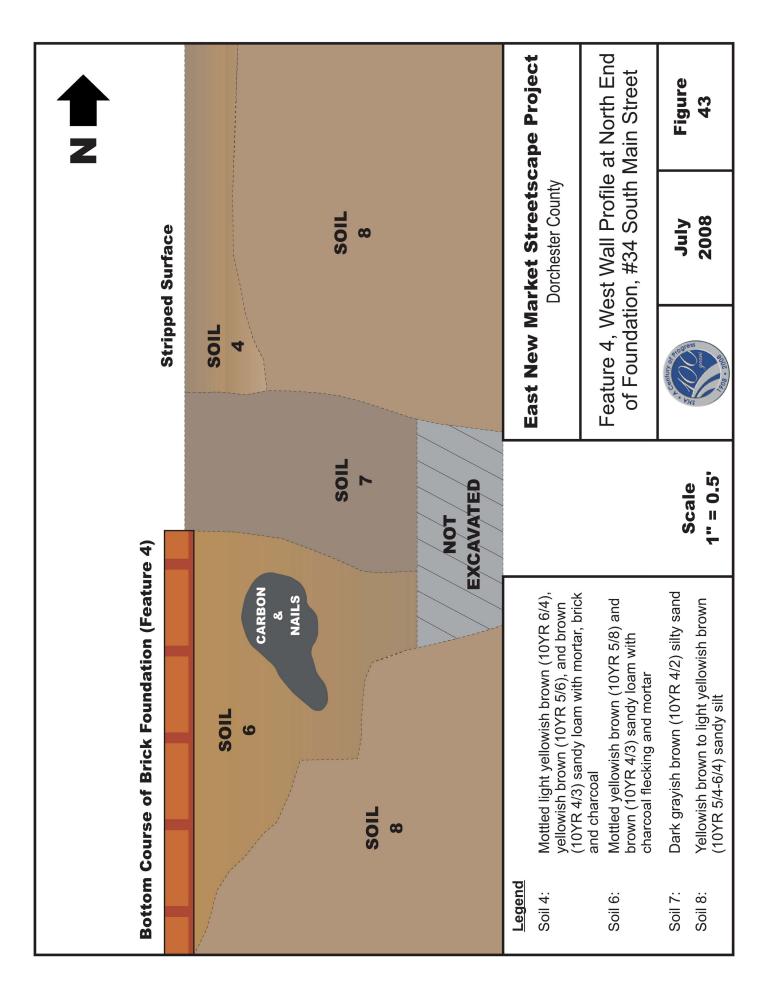


Figure 42. General view of the rectangular stain at north end of builder's trench in Feature 4. Note charcoal concentration below the bottom brick course. View looking west (August 2007).



Feature 5 exhibited a dense concentration of crumbled brick and sand within a complex of mottled soils (Figure 44). The compact crumbled red (2.5YR 5/8) brick concentration (Soil 1), measuring 5.0 foot wide by 5.0 foot long, was encompassed by a 10.0 foot by 6.0 foot stain of brown (10YR 4/3) mottled with the light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and yellow (2.5YR 7/6) sandy loam and brick rubble (Soil 5) to the north (Figure 45). To the south, the compact brick transitioned to a 5.0 foot by 3.0 foot concentration of eroded and degraded red (2.5YR 5/8) brick mottled with charcoal-flecked yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Soil 3) (Figure 46). A pocket of charcoal-flecked brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Soil 2) separated the crumbled, compact brick from the mottled brick deposit to the south. A mottled light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam containing fragments of charcoal, mortar and brick (Soil 4) was observed south of Soil 3 (Figure 47).

Limited excavation of Feature 5 identified shallow deposition of the fill soils. Test trench 1, which bisected the compact crumbled brick concentration, exposed a 0.2 foot-thick layer of disintegrated brick (Stratum I – Soil 1), followed by a 0.2 foot-thick layer of charcoal-flecked brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Stratum II - Soil 2), and a yellowish brown to light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 6/4) compact sandy silt E-horizon (Stratum III – Soil 8) (Figure 48). The soil profile in Test trench 4, located at the north end of Feature 5, yielded a 0.1 to 0.3 foot-thick brown (10YR 4/3) mottled with the light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and yellow (2.5YR 7/6) sandy loam fill deposit (Stratum I - Soil 5) overlying a 0.1 foot-thick layer of disintegrated brick (Stratum II - Soil 1). A 0.2 foot-thick charcoal-flecked dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand (Stratum III - Soil 2) was noted below the brick, followed by the subsoil (Figure 49). Test trench 3, placed to the south of the brick concentration, evidenced a 0.3 foot-thick brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 to 5/6) sandy loam matrix containing brick (Stratum I – Soil 3) overlying the E-horizon, while Test trench 2, 6 and 7 produced a 0.2 to 0.3 foot-thick yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand fill with mortar, oyster shell and brick fragments (Stratum I - Soil 4) overlying subsoil. In trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, the soil horizons tapered from thin deposits along the eastern edge of the feature to thicker horizons to the west, terminating at a modern electrical utility trench.

Test trench 5 sampled a 1.3 foot-wide by 7.0 foot-long mottled brownish yellow and yellowish brown (10YR 6/8 and 5/4) linear stain extending from the roadway (Figure 50). Unlike the sloping profile recorded in the other trenches, the profile in Test Trench 5 exhibited a rectangular deep profile in the subsoil (Figure 51). Brick (n=1), window glass (n=1), etched vessel glass (n=3), wrought (n=1) and wire (n=1) nails, metal fragments (n=2), and bone (n=1) were found in the trench soils (Figures 52 and 53). Due to the increasing difficulty in excavating the trench and the location of the stain below the grade of the proposed sidewalk, approximately 1.5 feet of the trench sample was excavated, documented, and backfilled. Given the depth of the fill in Test trench 5, this soil anomaly is attributed to ground disturbance from the installation of an underground utility. The stain extends from the edge of South Main Street and possibly represents the location of a water or sewer line that connected to the early twentieth-century Waggaman House (East New Market 2005f).

Despite the limited extent of the excavations conducted at #34 South Main Street, a variety of glassware and ceramics, architectural items, faunal remains, and other refuse was collected from the exposed surface and the test trenches. Domestic refuse (n=154, 58.1%) provided the largest artifact class recovered in the assemblage, followed by architectural (n=53, 20%), faunal (n=48, 18.1%), metal (n=5, 1.9%), tobacco (n=3, 1.1%), clothing (n=1, 0.4%), and agricultural (n=1, 0.4%) items. Slightly over half of the ceramic collection (n=66, 52%) consists of mid-eighteenth-through early-nineteenth-century wares, including embossed white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1),



Figure 44. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. Compact degraded brick and sand (Soil 1). View looking west (August 2007).



Figure 45. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. Mottled sandy loam fill with brick rubble (Soil 5). View looking northwest (August 2007).



Figure 46. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. Mottled sandy loam fill with brick rubble and charcoal flecking (Soil 3). View looking southwest (August 2007).



Figure 47. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. Mottled sandy loam fill with mortar, brick, and charcoal flecking (Soil 4). View looking southwest (August 2007).



Figure 48. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. Profile of Test trench 1. View looking south. Photo courtesy of MDSHA ENM field office (August 2007).



Figure 49. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. Profile of Test trench 4. View looking west. Photo courtesy of the MDSHA ENM field office (August 2007).

56