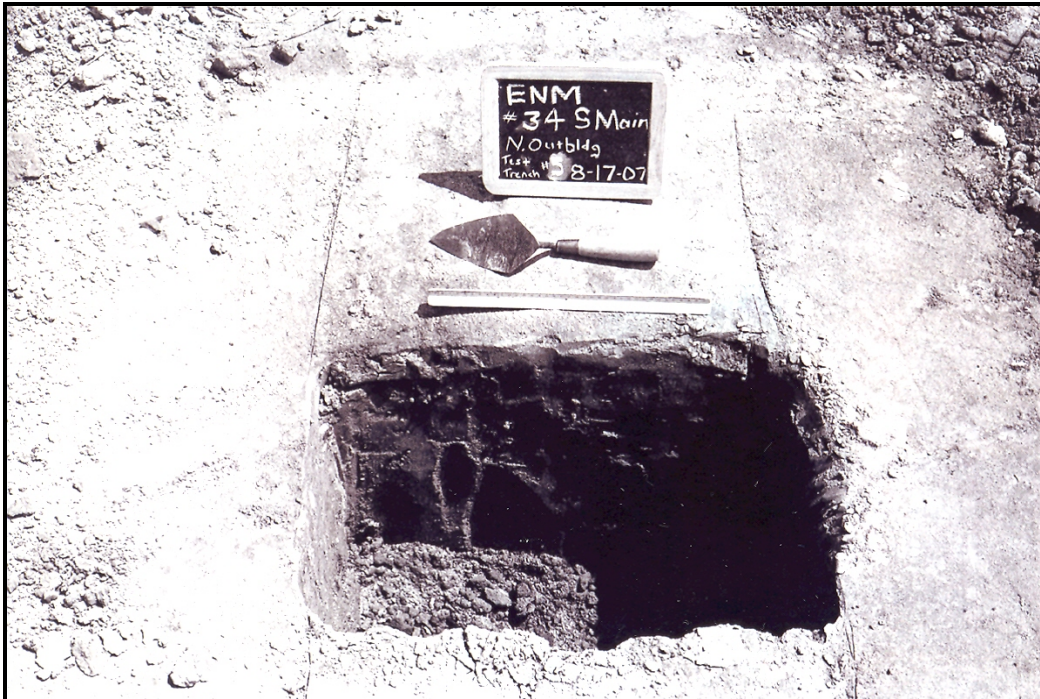




**Figure 50. Feature 5, #34 South Main Street. The linear soil stain in the foreground was sampled by Test trench 5. View looking north (August 2007).**





**Figure 51. Test trench 5, #34 South Main Street. Profile of east the wall. View looking east (August 2007).**



**Figure 52. Etched glass fragments recovered from Test trench 5.**



**Figure 53. Stamped metal fragment recovered from Test trench 5.**



creamware (n=2), pearlware (n=53), overglaze hand-painted porcelain (n=2), and slipped (n=5) and Jackfield-type redware (n=3) (Miller et al 2000; South 1977; Hume 1969; Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory 2002b). A porcelain teacup rim sherd recovered from the surface collection in the area of the Feature 4 exhibits a green, red and brown floral pattern on the exterior and a red and black circle border on the rim interior (Figures 54 and 55). This sherd bears two shades of green enamel on the exterior and possibly represents an example of the *famille verte* pattern of Chinese overglaze export porcelain (1690-1730), the earliest ceramic type recovered from the #34 South Main Street (Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory 2002b). Within the pearlware collection, examples of blue and green shell edge, blue and polychrome hand-painted, and transfer-print decorations illustrate the diversity of designs (Appendix D). A sherd of engine-turned red stoneware found in the general surface collection of the Feature 5 exemplifies a ware manufactured from 1763 to 1775, whereas American blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware sherds (n=3) recovered from the surface collection of Feature 4 and 5 were generally produced between 1705 and 1930 (Miller et al 2000:10) (Figure 56). One sherd of American blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware found during the surface collection at Feature 4 exhibits the numbers “1 ½” stamped within a circle, likely a measurement of weight the container held (Figure 57). Manganese (n=23) and clear lead (n=1) glazed redware, undecorated whiteware (n=15) and ironstone (n=4) reflect nineteenth through twentieth century wares in the collection (Appendix D).

The glassware assemblage (n=27) yielded examples of nineteenth-century manufacturing methods. The surface collection in Feature 4 produced an aqua bottle base fragment with the numbers “127” embossed into foot. It is unclear from the inspection of mould seams on the base if a two-, three- or four-piece mould was used to form the container, but likely represents a late-nineteenth-century machine-made container (Appendix D). Stratum I in Test trench 4 contained a fragment of solarized vessel glass, common from 1875 to 1920. Solarized glass is the result of manganese in the glass mix reacting to ultraviolet rays of the suns, turning the clear glass to a light amethyst color (Jones et al 1989:13).

Analysis of the architectural class of artifacts revealed similarities in temporal periods as identified in the domestic assemblage. A mix of wrought (n=8), machine cut (n=25) and wire (n=1) nails reflects general fastener manufacturing processes of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively (Appendix D). Unfortunately, the corroded nature of the machine cut nail assemblage (n=25) prohibits discerning the use of hand-finished (1790-1810) or machine-made heads (1805-present) (Miller et al 2000:14; Wells 1998).

Evidence of personal goods and foodstuffs were also recovered from #34 Main Street. Three kaolin pipe stems, one from the surface collection in Feature 5 and two from Test trench 4, Stratum I, illustrate tobacco smoking activities. A tombac shank button, recovered from Test trench 2, represents a common type of clothing fastener from the eighteenth century (Button Bytes Light 1997). The back of the button exhibits a wire eye shank set in a blob of metal, with evidence of lathe finishing on the blob (Figure 58). The *Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) Cataloguing Manual: Buttons* identifies a cone with wire eye shank style, generally manufactured in the eighteenth to early nineteenth century, as often having a lathe finished cone shank (Aultman and Grillo 2003). The faunal collection included examples of mammal (n=30), bird/fish (n=1), turtle (n=6), and unidentifiable (n=3) bone, as well as whole/fragment teeth (n=5) attributed to mammals (Appendix D). One bone fragment recovered from the surface collection at Feature 4 exhibited saw marks associated with butchering activities. A bone handled iron utensil likely illustrates cutlery used at a table setting (Figure 59).





Figure 54. Exterior view, possible *famille verte* porcelain sherd recovered from the surface collection of Feature 4.



Figure 55. Interior view, possible *famille verte* porcelain sherd recovered from the surface collection of Feature 4.





**Figure 56.** Exterior view of an engine-turned red stoneware sherd (right) and a glazed redware (left) sherd recovered from the surface collection of Feature 5.



**Figure 57.** Feature 4, surface collection, gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd exhibiting a volume or weight mark.





**Figure 58. Tombac shank button, Test trench 2.**



**Figure 59. Bone handled iron utensil, Feature 4, surface collection.**

The distribution of the artifact assemblage provides limited interpretation for defining activity areas within the exposed portion of #34 Main Street. In Feature 4, 16 machine cut and two wire nails, as well as two burnt porcelain sherds, were recovered from the builders trench matrix below the brick foundation, predominantly from within a concentration of burnt wood. It is apparent from the profile that the homogenous dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand stains (Soil 7), possibly a rodent disturbance, did not impact the burnt wood episode. According to the East New Market website entry for the Daffin-Mitchell House, a brick storehouse was constructed ca. 1865 in the south corner of the lot (Figure 60) (East New Market 2005g). A fire subsequently damaged the storehouse in 1896 and the structure was removed by 1920 (Figure 61). The machine cut nail assemblage is attributed to fasteners used on the roof of the mid- to late-nineteenth-century phase of the storehouse, while the few wire nails reflect fasteners used to rebuild the structure after the 1896 fire. The recovery of the nails, porcelain sherds, and other detritus underneath the existing brick foundation suggests that the existing brick foundation is not the original structure but likely a reconstruction after the 1896 fire. Glazed brick, mortared together at the glazed surfaces, represents reuse of building materials from the original structure. The post mold-shaped feature identified in the north corner of the foundation possibly is associated with an earlier storehouse constructed by John Stevens between the late 1790s and 1801 in the south portion of the property (East New Market 2005h).

Feature 5, conversely, consists of a series of demolition fill episodes graded over the property. Despite the mix of soils noted in the planview of the feature, limited horizontal continuity of soil horizons was observed in the test trenches. Soil 1, the disintegrated brick, and Soil 2, a charcoal-flecked brown sandy loam, continued across the northern half of the feature. Soil 5, a mottled sandy loam horizon, appears to be limited to the northern half of the feature as well, capping a portion of Soil 1. Soil 5 (Stratum I) in Test trench 4 yielded a large assemblage of faunal artifacts (n=18), ceramics (n=34), glassware (n=10), and tobacco-related items (n=2), but a minimal number of architectural items (n=3). The overwhelming number of domestic and faunal materials in this fill possibly reflects spoils collected from a midden deposit on the property and graded over the ground. Soil 1 (Stratum II) in Test trench 4 contained a greater number of ceramic (n=13) and faunal (n=10) artifacts compared to the same horizon in Stratum I of Test trench 1. However, this may be the result of grading activities physically mixing cultural materials from Stratum I into Stratum II in Test trench 4. Soil 3 was limited to a fairly small pocket and did not appear to extend into the surrounding fill deposits. Soil 4 extended further to the south, connecting with Feature 4. A ca. 1866 frame store house once fronted South Main Street in the general location of Feature 5 in 1877, but by 1922 was moved to the middle of the lot, then possibly moved back to the edge of the road by 1936 (East New Market 2005i) (Figures 60 and 61). The fill episodes noted in Feature 5 are interpreted as disturbances associated with the relocation of the 1877 storehouse, given its spatial relationship to Feature 4 and the Daffin-Mitchell House.

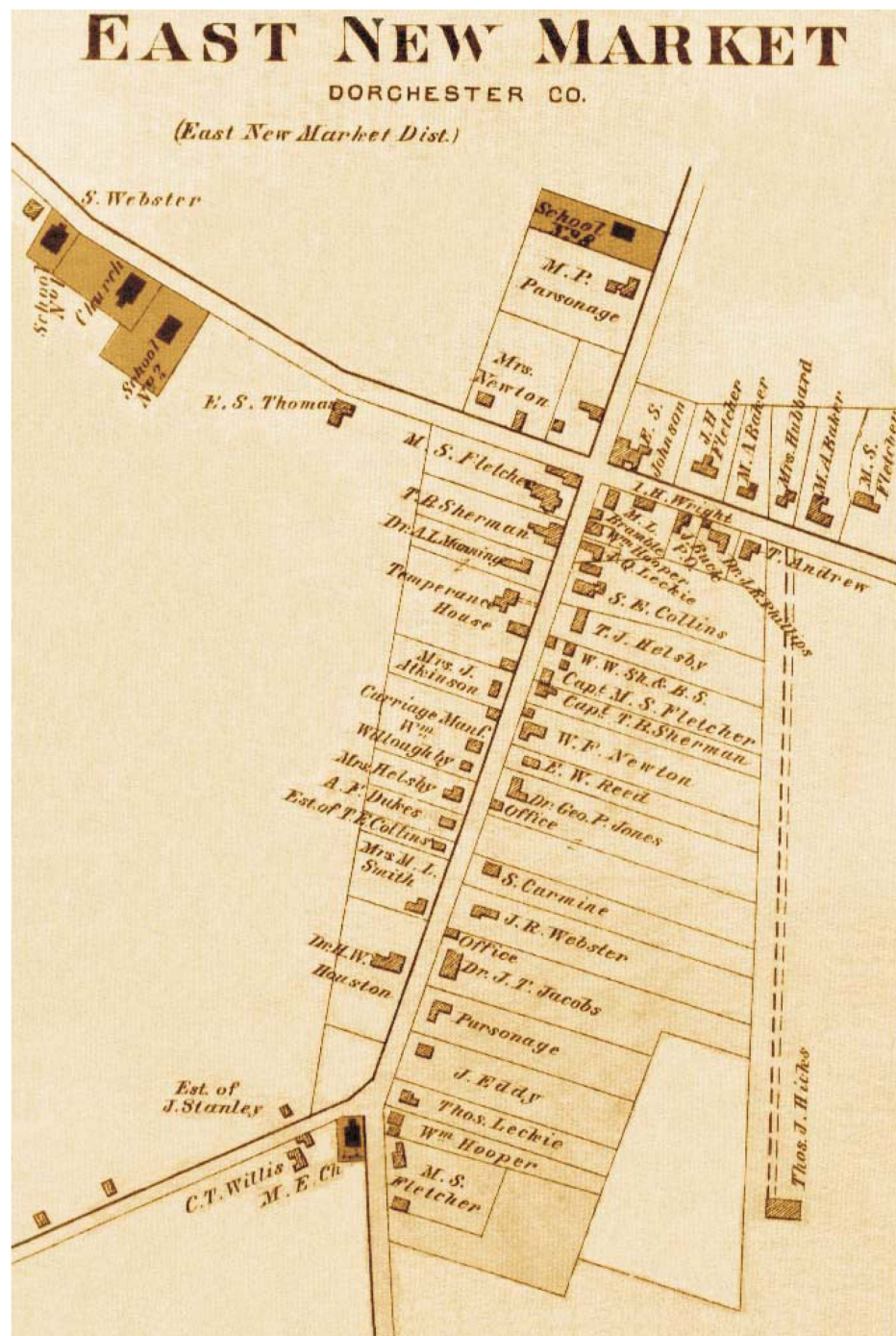
### #35 South Main Street

Excavation for the sidewalk bed fronting the Old Tavern (ca. 1795) exposed a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand E-horizon in the south half of the lot and sidewalk bed fill in the north half of the lot (Figure 16). No cultural features were exposed in either portion of the lot.

### #36-38 South Main Street and Mike's Tavern

The proposed sidewalk bed in front of #36, the c. 1850-1860 Dr. A. L. Manning House, and #38, the c. 1877-1885 Thomas B. Sherman House, contained the original brick sidewalk buried under a 0.2 foot-thick brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt topsoil (Figure 16). Removal of the overburden and brick exposed a mottled brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/4) silt loam





## East New Market Streetscape Project

## Dorchester County

## 1877 Map of East New Market

**Source: Lake, Griffing, and  
Stevenson, 1877**



**July  
2008**

### Figure 60





fill, the original bed for the sidewalk. The sidewalk bed excavations did not go below the sidewalk bed fill horizon. A fragment of an ironstone platter base was recovered from the sidewalk bed fill in front of #38 North Main Street (Appendix D). The base fragment exhibited the lion and shield makers mark of H. Burgess, of Burslem, England (1864-1892) (The Local History of Stoke-on-Trent, England 2007a, b). No other artifacts, or subsurface features, were recorded in the sidewalk footprint at #36 and #38.

A mix of brown, yellowish brown, very pale brown (10YR 4/3, 5/6, and 7/3) sandy clay fill deposits were uncovered beneath a macadam and concrete apron during sidewalk bed excavations in front of the c. 1926 building housing Mike's Tavern. No cultural features or artifacts were exposed in sidewalk bed excavation.

#### #39 South Main Street

Archeological monitoring of the sidewalk bed excavation at Johnny's Tavern, constructed in the late 1920s (East New Market 2005j), uncovered the original brick sidewalk underneath a 0.2 foot-thick mottled brown and brownish yellow (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/8) sandy loam fill (Figure 16). Removal of the fill and sidewalk revealed a mottled brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/4) silt loam fill, the original bed for the sidewalk. The sidewalk bed excavations did not go below the sidewalk bed fill horizon. No cultural features or artifacts were exposed in sidewalk bed excavation.

#### #43 South Main Street

Removal of the concrete sidewalk on the west side of the c. 1915 Realty Building exposed a bed of gravel fill, part of the existing sidewalk construction. Construction activities for the current project did not extend below the gravel bed. No cultural features or artifacts were exposed in sidewalk bed excavation on the west side of the Realty Building.

On the north side of the Realty Building, a possible cultural feature was exposed in the electric conduit trench. A 2.0 foot by 1.5 foot area of mottled grayish brown and yellowish brown (10YR 5/2 mottled with 5/6) silty sand containing brick, oyster shell and charcoal was observed in the south wall profile approximately 0.4 foot below the surface of the conduit trench (Figure 62). White (10YR 8/1) sand fill encompassed the soil stain, with a small pocket of gravels visible along the eastern edge of the anomaly. A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand E-horizon was observed to the west of the darker soil stain and represents intact subsoil. The soil anomaly, designated Feature 6, extended approximately 0.4 foot from the south wall into the trench floor, forming a shallow arc. Soil probes conducted in the bottom of the trench revealed that the anomaly continued 1.0 foot deeper into the profile, with the E-horizon noted below the matrix. The white sand fill was noted to the north of the feature stain. Other than the oyster shell and brick, no ceramics, glass, or other cultural debris was noted in the anomaly.

The function of Feature 6 is uncertain based on the limited excavation. Oyster shell, brick and charcoal in the profile suggests that the matrix is associated with the 1914 fire that destroyed the Chesadel Hotel. However, no foundation remains were noted in the anomaly or the trench. Extensive fill surrounding Feature 6 is attributed to twentieth-century roadway and utility improvements, affecting the integrity of potential earlier deposits. Based on the limited depth of the proposed sidewalk excavation and the overlying fill deposit, Feature 6 would not be impacted by the sidewalk construction. Feature 6 was left in situ and backfilled.