



Figure 62. Feature 6 observed in the south wall of a utility trench excavated on the north side of the Realty Building. View looking south. Photo courtesy of the MDSHA ENM field office (October 2007).

5.2 North Main Street

#101 North Main Street - East New Market Fire Company

Evidence of the 1913 Millenson's Department Store building footprint was uncovered in the sidewalk along North Main Street (Figure 63). Removal of the concrete sidewalk fronting the south bay of the firehouse exposed a 2-course-wide brick foundation extending from the south bay wall to the center pillar (Figure 64). Designated Feature 7, the pattern of the foundation consisted of a two-brick wide course of runners offset to lie centered over a two-brick wide course of headers. North of the center pillar, the foundation pattern exhibited a two-brick wide course of headers centered over a two-brick wide course of runners (Figure 65). A shallow, 0.2-foot thick cap of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clayey sand yielded a scattering of ceramics and glass (Table 4).

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from Fill Overlying Feature 7, a Brick Foundation, #101 North Main Street

Count	Artifact Description	Comments
3	Stoneware; white salt-glazed ext. w/ blue sponge and band decoration	
7	Stoneware; body; gray salt-glazed ext. w/black glaze	
1	Stoneware; rim; crock; gray salt glazed ext. w/black glaze	
2	Bottle; body; aqua; one sherd embossed "COMPAN...."	
1	Window glass; aqua	
1	Glass; melted	

The north end of the foundation had been disturbed due to the installation of an underground storage tank, classified as Feature 8 (Figure 66). Further grading activities exposed a second tank, Feature 9, north of the first tank. A third underground storage tank, Feature 10, was uncovered during the excavation of Inlet Box-1/3 on the Railroad Avenue portion of the property. Parts of the building foundation were exposed during the removal of the third tank, but no evidence of structural remains predating the 1913 building was present. These underground storage tanks are associated with a service station that occupied the building in the late 1930s to early 1940s (East New Market 2005k).

#103-111 North Main Street

Excavation and grading for the proposed sidewalk bed along #103 and #105 North Main Street, the ca. 1884 structures known as Miss Maggie's Cottages, uncovered approximately 0.6 to 0.8 feet of fill overlying a 0.5 foot-thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A-horizon (Figure 63). A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay E-horizon was observed underlying the A-horizon. The A-horizon decreased to 0.2 foot-thick at #107, the ca. 1800 Bramble House, and possibly included some mixing with the overlying fill. By #109, the ca. 1875 James M. Murphy House, the fill horizon disappeared completely, with an intact A-horizon noted over the subsoil. The fill horizon replaced the A-horizon to the north of #109, continuing to the end of the excavation at Inlet Box I-1/20. A small number of oyster shell observed in the A-horizon fronting #109, as well as two sherds of flow blue pearlware and one sherd of blue hand-painted pearlware recovered from the fill horizon across from St. Stephens Church, comprise the only cultural materials in the excavation between #103 and #111 North Main Street (Appendix D). No subsurface features were identified in the excavations conducted on the east side of North Main Street and north of the fire house.

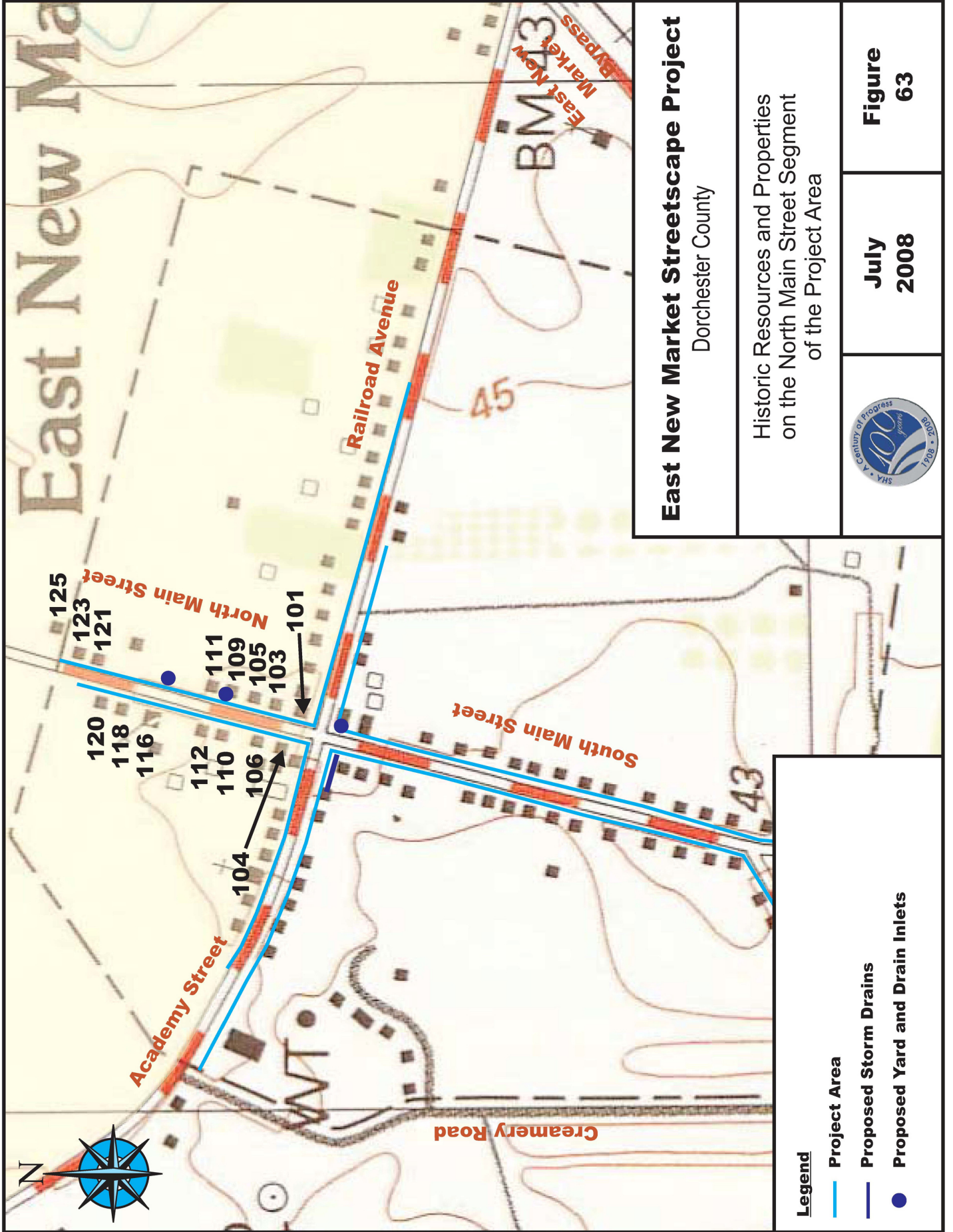




Figure 64. Brick foundation, Feature 7, exposed below the concrete sidewalk, south bay of the East New Market Fire Company, North Main Street. View looking northeast (August 2007).



Figure 65. Feature 7, a brick foundation, north of center pillar. Two rows of bricks are constructed long side to long side, with each row short end to short end. View looking east (August 2007).



Figure 66. Oil tank, Feature 8, at north end of brick foundation, East New Market Fire Company. Note oil filler neck to middle left of the image. View looking east (August 2007).

#104-112 North Main Street

The sidewalk bed preparation activities on the west side of North Main Street required minimal excavation of the underlying soils. Activities at #104, the Home Pride Market (1937 Frampton's Store), and #106, the late-nineteenth-century Zeller Funeral Home, were limited to removal of the existing concrete sidewalk and curb installation (Figure 63). The sidewalk grade apparently required little excavation, as the construction equipment graded the gravels exposed below the concrete sidewalk at #104 and #106 and removed very little, if any, soil. Sidewalk preparation at #110, the late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century Zeller House, and #112, the ca. 1841 Louisa LeCompte House, was limited to removal of the concrete sidewalk and minor grading of the underlying soil. Cultural materials were limited to one shell-edge pearlware fragment and one undecorated pearlware sherd recovered from the graded fill of the sidewalk bed at #112 (Appendix D). No cultural features were observed in the sidewalk excavations.

#116-118 North Main Street

The proposed sidewalk bed fronting #116, the 1893 St. Stephens Episcopal Church, and #118, the 1910 Harry Groton House, was designed approximately 2.0 foot to the west of the existing sidewalk, impacting the yard areas of the properties (Figure 63). Excavation of the proposed sidewalk bed exposed a 0.3 foot-thick sod horizon overlying a 0.6 foot-thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A-horizon. A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay E-horizon was observed underlying the A-horizon. Despite the intact soil profile and integrity of the properties, no subsurface features or cultural deposits were identified in the excavations conducted in front of #116 and #118 North Main Street.

5.3 Academy Street

Parking Lot of Hometown Pride Market

An electric conduit trench was excavated along the north side of Academy Street west from the center of town (Figure 67). The trench excavation exposed the top of a brick foundation approximately 30.0 feet long east to west and six feet north of the roadway (Figure 68). Inspection within the trench uncovered eight courses of brick, approximately 1.5 feet in depth, overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand E-horizon. A 0.2 foot-thick layer of gravel and 0.3 foot-thick layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand fill containing brick rubble capped the foundation. Designated Feature 11, the corner of the foundation closest to the Main Street and Academy Street intersection exhibited a wider footer in the bottom two to three courses of brick, with the upper courses set back, or to the north. No cultural materials were recovered from the excavated fill. As the trench excavation would not impact the brick, Feature 11 was documented in situ, the conduit installed, and the trench backfilled.

Sidewalk bed excavations for the Hometown Pride Market along Academy Street and North Main Street yielded no further evidence of the brick foundation. The existing concrete sidewalk bed was removed by mechanical excavation, exposing patches of gravel and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand fill as observed in the conduit trench profile. No foundation remains or other intact cultural features were uncovered in the proposed sidewalk bed.

The brick foundation partially exposed in the electric conduit trench is likely part of the foundation of Helsby's Corner Store (1882). A storehouse and blacksmith shop occupied the corner lot of the intersection by 1876, and was subsequently replaced with a new store by 1882 (East New Market 2005l). Helsby's Store was purchased by Trinity Methodist Church in 1936 and became known as Trinity Hall. The building was sold to the Town of East New Market in

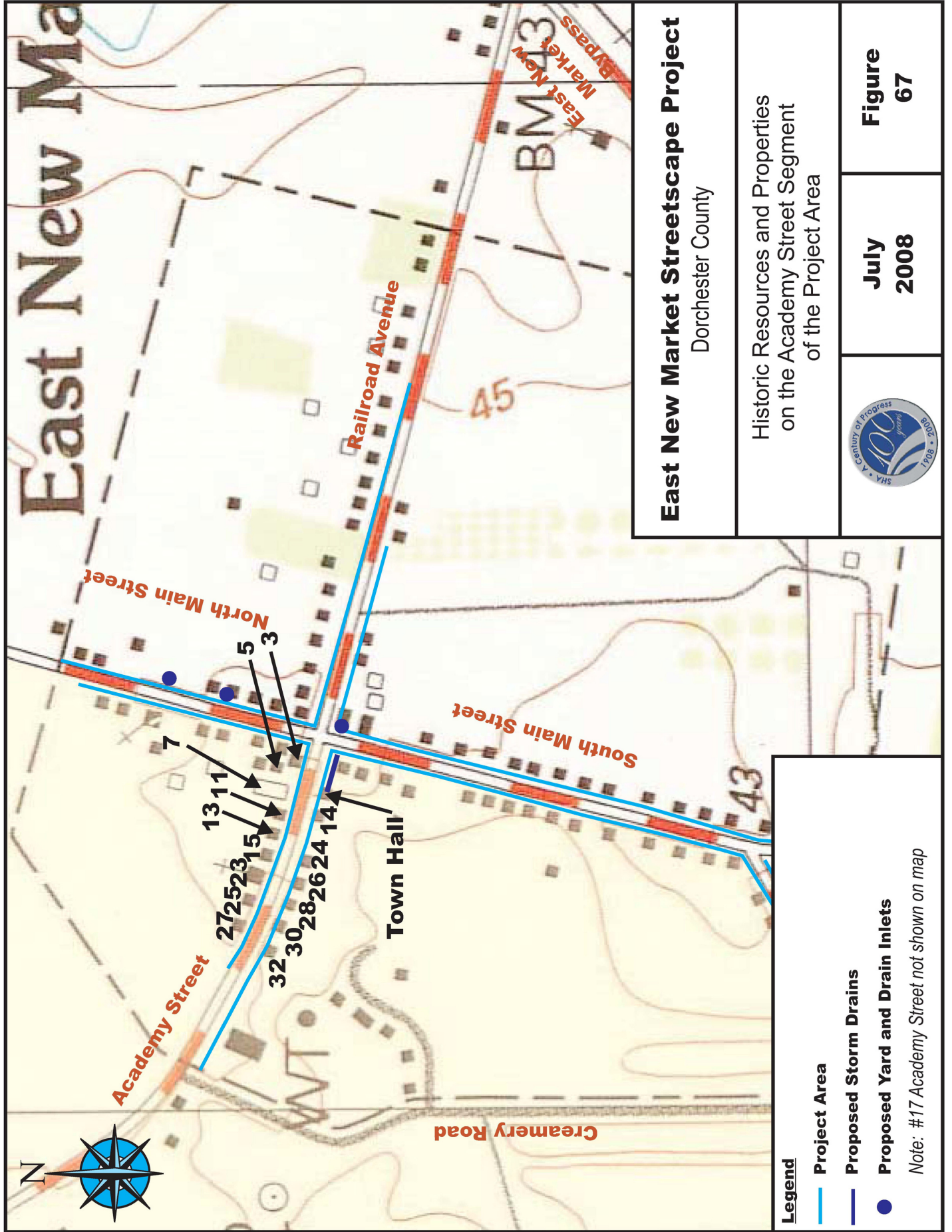




Figure 68. Corner of brick foundation, Feature 11, exposed at the southeast corner of the Home Pride Deli parking lot. View looking north (September 2007).

1966 and demolished in 1970 to build a municipal parking lot. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered adjacent to the brick foundation directly linking the structural ruins to the general store, the proximity of the foundation to Academy Street and North Main Street generally corresponds to the location of Helsby's Corner Store as depicted on the 1922 Sanborn map of East New Market (Figure 61).

East New Market Town Park

Evidence of early twentieth century development of the town's center was encountered during the streetscape improvements (Figure 67). The excavation of a storm water drain line between Station 111+31.2 and 112+79 revealed a horizontal line of brick two courses deep and wide in the north wall of the trench (Figure 69). The brick feature, labeled Feature 12, extended from Station 112+00 to approximately Station 112+60, where it ended abruptly. A 2.0 foot-thick conglomerate of sandy fill horizons capped the brick feature, while a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand horizon was noted adjacent to and under the brick. Large fragments of a terra cotta sewer pipe were observed contiguous to the brick, as well as in the strong brown loamy sand horizon, particularly towards the eastern end of the trench. At the western end of the trench, directly across from #3 Academy Street, a concrete drain pipe was exposed in the north wall. The end of the concrete pipe aligned just north of, and parallel to, Feature 12. The position of the concrete drain pipe contiguous to the brick feature and the recovery of terra cotta sewer pipe fragments adjacent to the brick suggest that Feature 12 identified in the north trench wall is associated with an earlier drain line feature. Feature 12 was left in place due to its location outside of any direct impacts from the project.

Construction activities at the corner of Academy Street and South Main Street uncovered three underground storage tanks, designated Feature 13 (Figure 70). The top of the tanks was exposed approximately 2.0 to 2.5 feet below ground surface. The northern and middle tanks measured approximately 5.0 foot long by 4.0 foot in diameter. The southern tank, slightly smaller, measured approximately 4.0 foot long by 3.0 foot in diameter. Gleyed soils, consisting of a bluish gray (Gley 2 6/10B) clay and a greenish gray (Gley 2 5/10G) clay, encompassed the bottom third of the tanks, while a series of three, 1.1 to 1.3 foot-thick clayey sand to silty clay fill deposits surrounded the top two-thirds of the tanks (Appendix C). The fill and gley soils were separated by a 1.0-foot-thick black (10YR 2/1) silty sand horizon. The black silty sand horizon and underlying gleyed soils exhibited a strong petroleum odor when exposed to the air.

A varied assortment of intact bottles, bottle glass fragments, lamp chimney glass, ceramic sherds, and other debris was collected from the fill soils settled between the sides of the northern and middle tanks (Appendix D). As shown in Table 5, the diagnostic characteristics of the bottle glass and ceramic sherd component generally reflect mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth-century manufactures. Medicine, bitters, liquor, and milk bottles illustrate common glass container types used to transport and dispense liquid goods (Figure 71). One aqua bottle finish/shoulder fragment, partially embossed with letters "...FORD", likely contained Rumford's Yeast Powder. The 2, 4, and 6 ounces sizes of round, light aqua yeast powder bottles were embossed with the name "RUMFORD" on the shoulder (The Little Rhody Bottle Club 2000 January 2008). However, similar examples of this bottle type recovered from archeological investigations in Delaware and Maryland suggest that baking powder was the contents, not yeast (Grettlar et al 1996; Tickner 2003). Fragments of a decorated pressed clear glass vessel, while not as numerous as bottle glass, provide an example of household tableware (Figure 72). The floral decoration was etched into the vessel surface by sand blasting, a process introduced into general production by 1870 (Jones et al 1989:57). A base fragment of an ironstone server exhibited a maker's mark



Figure 69. Feature 12, a linear brick feature, recorded in north wall of storm drain pipe trench wall under Academy Street. View looking north (May 2007).



Figure 70. Underground Storage Tanks (USTs), Feature 13, uncovered in the northeast corner of the Town Park. View looking east (May 2007).

Table 5. Artifact Collection Recovered from Feature 13 at the northeast corner of the Town Park

Count	Artifact Description	Comments
4	Whiteware; plain; large platter; rims & rim bases	1850-present; Miller 2000:13
4	Ironstone; bowl; 2 bases & 2 rims w/blue trim & gold overglaze	1842-1930; Miller 2000:10
3	Ironstone; molded; 2 plain-2 mend rim/spout? 1w/overglze decal (missing)	1842-1930; Miller 2000:10
2	Porcelain; polychrome floral decal; foot & body	1890-present; Miller 2000:13
3	Porcelain; embossed gold overglze; 2 rim & 1 foot	
1	Redware; interior glze; plain body	1822-1900
2	Stoneware; crock; body; American blue & gray	1787-1900
1	Bottle; cobalt; stopper top	Patent lip common on medicine and extract bottles in late 19th-early 20th century; Jones et al 1989:81
1	Bottle; clear; lg flask stopper top; 1 partial bott in 6 pieces	down tooled lip; beaded string rim; two- or-three piece mould; machine-made; likely polished lip removed mould seam; 1881-1950; Jones et al:38
1	Bottle; clear; sm flask; stopper top	down tooled lip; beaded string rim; two- or-three piece mould; machine-made; likely polished lip removed mould seam; 1881-1950; Jones et al:38
1	Bottle; aqua; medicine bottle; square; applied finish	Patent lip; machine-made; 1881-1950
1	Bottle; aqua; panel	rounded lip; 3 neck rings; 2 or 3 piece mould; machine-made; bitters/medicine type; 1881-1950 Jones et al:38
1	Bottle; clear; panel	rounded lip; 1 neck rings; 3 piece mould; machine-made; medicine type; 1881-1950 Jones et al:38
2	Bottle; Coca Cola (broken tops); 6 other pieces	"hobbleskirt" design first introduced by 1917; "Saulisbury MD" embossed on bottom (Antique Bottle Collectors Haven 2007)
1	Bottle; clear; 2 ½ oz round med bottle; stopper top	rounded lip; 3 neck rings; 2 or 3 piece mould; machine-made; bitters/medicine type; 1881-1950 Jones et al:38
1	clear; 2 milk bottle; neck/finishes	
1	clear; panel sides and base; embossed "...K & CO." over "...RE" on one panel	Possibly 3-piece mould; 1850-1920s; Jones et al:28
2	clear; round base (1 plain/1 Owens-Illinois	Owens-Illinois 1904-1950s; Jones et al:39