

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

<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	clear; case base	
1	clear; screw top; finish	
10	clear; body fragments	
1	Olive; kick up frag	
1	aqua; lip/neck/shoulder; embossed "...FORD" on shoulder; perscription lip	Possibly 2-piece mould; late 19 th early 20th century; Jones et al:28
1	aqua: panel; body	
4	aqua; other; body	
1	amber; stopper top; medicine; finish/neck/shoulder	rounded lip; seams on shoulders suggest two-piece mould; 1850-1920s; Jones et al:28
1	amber; other; neck	
2	amber; other; body	
38	Chimney	Minimum of five globes based on rim diameter, markings
14	window glass; aqua	
2	vessel; clear; pressed; stenciled; pitcher frags; 1 handle/rim-1 body	sand blasted decoration; 1870- ; Jones et al:57
1	vessel; clear; cake dish(?) frag; rim	
2	aqua; insulator; 1-mostly complete "W. Brookfield New York"	Brookfield Glass Co 1868-1921 (Insulators.com 2007)
1	green; insulator; base frag; "W. Brookfield New York"	Brookfield Glass Co 1868-1921 (Insulators.com 2007)
1	pull tab; aluminum	
1	(clothes) iron fragment	
2	nail; square; iron	
1	nail; wire; iron	
1	iron band	
1	blue painted; utensil handle	
1	bone; large mammal; tibia or fibula	
1	shell; oyster; left valve	
5	shoe; leather; 1-stamped 8 2/3	
1	ring; black; curtain (?)	
1	Bottle cap frag; white; blue lid liner	



Figure 71. Bottle collection recovered from the fill soils in between USTs.



Figure 72. Pressed vessel glass fragments recovered from the fill soils in between USTs.

indicative of pottery manufactured by H. Burgess, of Burslem, England (1864-1892) (Local History of Stoke-on-Trent, England 2007a, b).

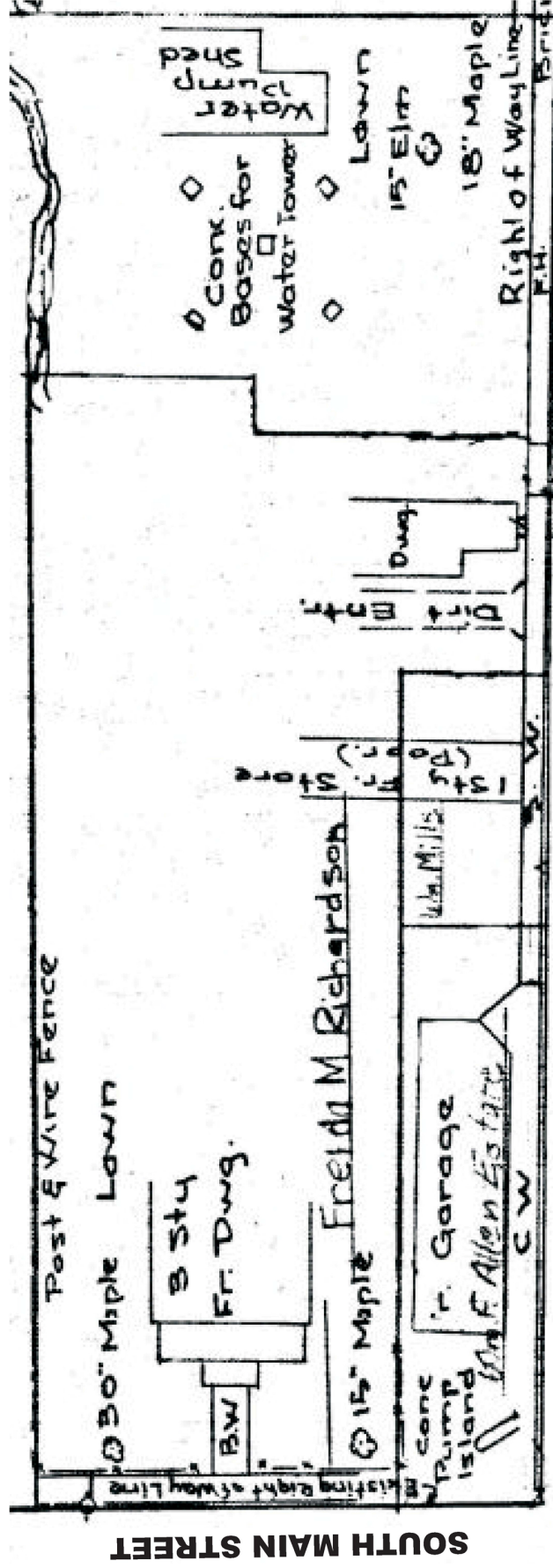
In addition to the diagnostic characteristics, the artifact collection yielded interesting trends in use patterns. The general assortment of medicine, bitters, milk, liquor, and soda bottles, and ceramic flatware and hollowware forms, in the assemblage represents a mix of utilitarian and refined goods often found in the refuse collection of late nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century domestic occupations. Comparison of product names (where present), container manufacturers (where present), bottle sizes, and other attributable features in the bottle collection did not yield any evidence of brand loyalty. A few large fragments of window glass and nails in the assemblage reflect a minimal amount of architectural debris in the collection. Analysis of 38 fragments of lamp chimney glass identified a minimum of five different globes based on chimney mouth diameter, thickness, and decoration. The density of chimney glass in such a discrete cluster would represent a significant, unique episode of disposal in household patterns.

The tanks uncovered at the corner of the town park are gasoline tanks installed for the ca. 1940 Pure Oil Station (Figure 73). The Pure Oil Station served previously as the Major S. Fletcher store, Fletcher & Bramble, the E. Holland & Co., and the store of Mary K. Willey, among others (East New Market 2005m). Given the late nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century pattern of commercial stores located at the southwest corner of the MD 14 and MD 16 intersection, the refuse found above the tanks possibly represents damaged stock from the store dumped into excavation prior to backfilling. This theory would correlate with the large number of lamp chimney glass fragments found in the deposit. However, Fletcher's Folly, a large, circa 1870 house, once stood in the town park lot to the southwest of the underground tanks (East New Market 2005n). The temporal distribution of domestic artifacts recovered from above the tanks generally corresponds to the period of occupation of Fletcher's Folly. Furthermore, the classes of artifacts reflect consumer goods typically utilized within such a household. Unfortunately, the limited area of excavation prohibits making a definitive statement as to the source of the refuse.

Drain Line Upgrade and Drainage Outfall Behind Town Hall

The installation of a new drain line under Academy Street at Station 110+85 exposed a small, 3.0-foot-square brick-filled deposit, labeled Feature 14, under the concrete road bed in the middle of the east wall of the trench (Figure 67). A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand E-horizon was noted below and to the sides of the brick deposit (Figure 74). The west wall of the trench did not exhibit the brick feature, indicating that the disturbance did not continue beyond the drain crossing. It is suggested that this brick deposit represents an in-filled utility trench that once contained a drain pipe that connected to the road crossing. Feature 14 aligns with the concrete pipe identified at the western end of Feature 12, the brick linear feature exposed under Academy Street in front of the town park, and likely represents the terminus if the drain line. If the disturbance was associated with gas, sewer or water services, the trench would likely have continued west to the residences on Academy Street.

Approximately 100.0 feet to the southwest of the drainage crossing, the construction of a new drainage outfall exposed soil conditions found in hydric settings. Soil types downstream of the outfall included a 0.8 to 1.0-foot-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon overlying a saturated light gray (10YR 7/1) silty sand B-horizon, whereas a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand E-horizon observed overlying the light gray B-horizon at the outfall site. Inspection of the bank surface at the outfall site and slightly downstream recovered oyster shell (n=2), wrought (n=1) and cut (n=2) nails, a machine-made spike, a fragment of iron pipe, and a section of chain, examples of general refuse disposal along the drainage (Appendix D).



ACADEMY STREET

East New Market Streetscape Project
Dorchester County

1961 corner plat of the Fletcher property



**July
2008**

**Figure
73**

Source: East New Market 2005n



**Figure 74. Feature 14, brick-filled deposit exposed under Academy Street.
View looking east (May 2007).**

Trading Post, Town Engineers Office, #14 Academy Street

Excavations conducted within the footprint of the proposed sidewalk bed at the ca. 1840 Trading Post, the mid-twentieth-century Town Engineers Office, and #14 Academy Street, the 1903 Abdell House, uncovered a mottled 0.3 to 0.4 foot-thick brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/4) silty sand sidewalk bed fill overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand E-horizon (Figure 67). Inspection of the subsoil horizon did not reveal any cultural features associated with the Abdell House or earlier land-use activities on the lots containing the Trading Post or the Town Engineers Office.

#11-17 Academy Street

No intact cultural remains were found in the excavations for the proposed sidewalk fronting #11, #13, and #15 Academy Street, three, late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residences (Figure 67). #17, a late-twentieth-century residence, was constructed on the site of the late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century Belle Kimmey House. No archeological deposits associated with the Belle Kimmey House were noted in the excavation for the proposed sidewalk. Pockets of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand E-horizon and mottled brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/4) silty sand sidewalk bed fill were exposed below the existing main sidewalk and sections of front walks leading to the houses.

#22-26 Academy Street

Excavations for the sidewalk bed at #22, Anderton's Desire (ca. 1800), #24, a late-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residence, and #26, a late nineteenth to early twentieth-century residence, exposed portions of the original late nineteenth-century sidewalk bed, but no cultural remains or features associated with the occupation of these properties (Figure 67). Sidewalk bed excavations did not extend below the immediate removal of the topsoil and/or sidewalk and no further archeological investigation was conducted.

#23-27 Academy Street

The investigation of the sidewalk bed excavations fronting #23, the First Baptist Church (ca. 1923), #25, the Baptist Parsonage, and #27, both late-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residences, evidenced a thin, 0.2 to 0.3 foot-thick veneer of mottled brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/4) silty sand sidewalk bed fill underlying a concrete sidewalk (Figure 67). The extant church replaced an earlier structure at the same location, but no evidence of foundations, post molds, or other features indicative of the earlier structure were noted during the monitoring task. A brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand E-horizon was exposed in areas stripped of fill. No cultural features were documented in the exposed soils of the sidewalk bed.

#28-32 Academy Street

Excavations for the sidewalk bed at #28, a late-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residence, #30, the Emma Smith House (ca. 1882), and #32, the Christina Andrew House (ca. 1892), exposed portions of the original late nineteenth-century sidewalk bed, but no cultural remains or features associated with the occupation of these properties (Figure 67). Removal of the topsoil and/or sidewalk uncovered a mottled brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 mottled with 6/4) silty sand sidewalk bed fill deposit. Sidewalk bed excavations did not extend below the sidewalk bed fill deposit and no further archeological investigation was conducted.

East New Market Senior Center (formerly East New Market High School)

Despite the historic record of the early nineteenth-century Union Chapel and cemetery on the property, and the oral tradition of human remains found in the basement of the building, the

archeological monitoring of excavations conducted along Academy Street at this property did not yield any evidence of subsurface features or cultural remains associated with the church or the cemetery (Figure 67). In general, a 0.5 foot-thick grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam sod/topsoil horizon was stripped away to expose a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand E-horizon. No cultural features were observed in the exposed portion of the subsoil. Approximately 0.6 to 0.8 feet of borrow material was brought in to build up the southern edge of the proposed sidewalk bed. A small, approximately 12.0 foot-long by 0.3 foot-deep area of cinder and slag fill was observed along the silt fence line near Creamery Road (Figure 75). However, the sidewalk bed excavation occurred closer to Academy Street and did not affect the slag concentration.

5.4 Railroad Avenue

#7 Railroad Avenue - Royal Lawns

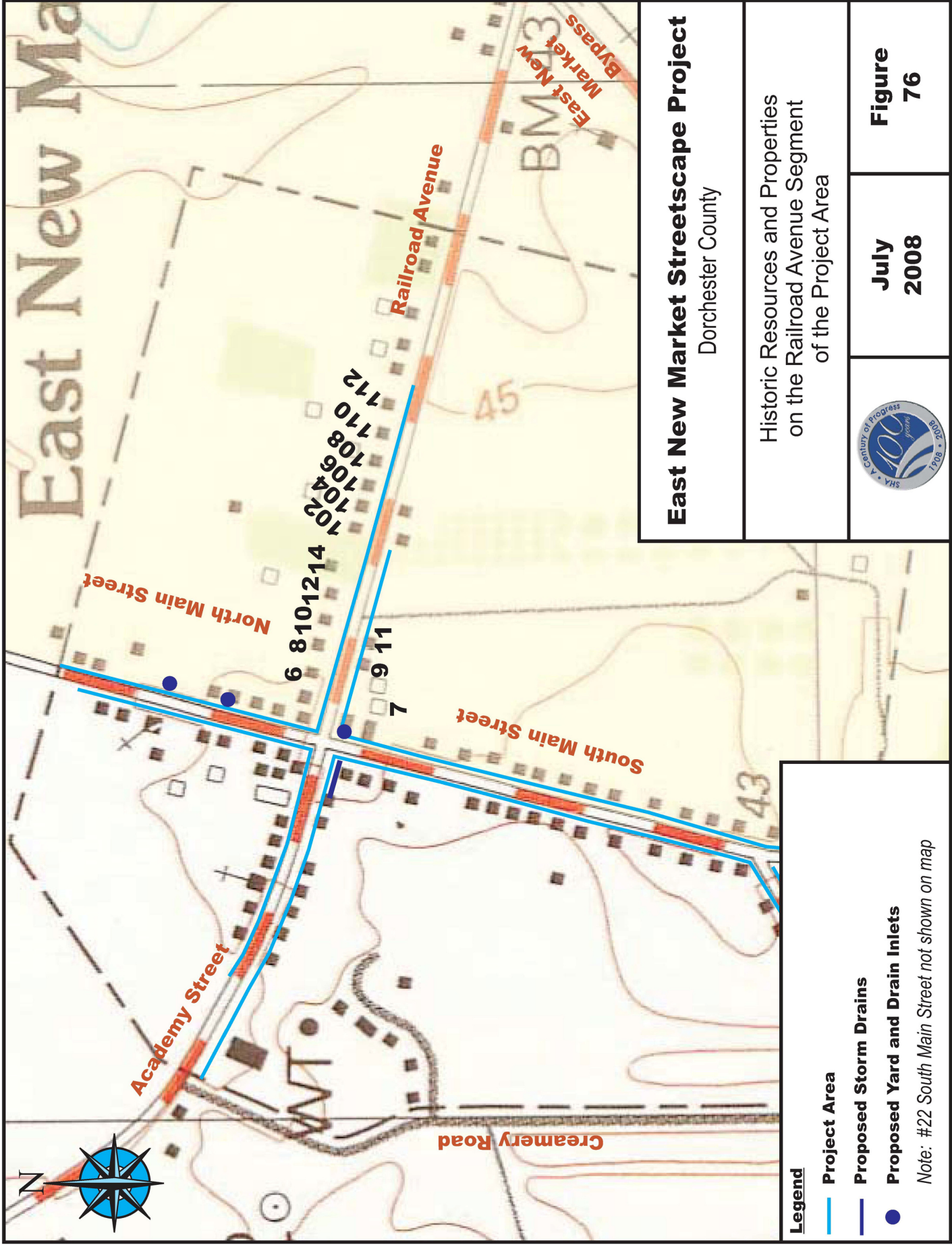
Portions of two brick foundations and brick sidewalk were uncovered during the excavation for the sidewalk bed at the Royal Lawns property (Figures 76 and 77). The east building foundation, designated Feature 15, exhibited two courses of brick laid end to end, and three courses of brick in height (Figure 78). The western wall exhibited only one course of brick in width (Figure 79). Due to the limits of excavation, only 4.0 feet of the side walls were exposed during the monitoring task, while the section of wall fronting Railroad Avenue measured 16.3 feet in length. No evidence of a builder's trench was observed in the interior or exterior of the foundation. The interior fill consisted of a 0.5 foot-thick mottled very dark grayish brown, yellowish brown, and yellow (10YR 3/2, 5/6 and 7/6) sandy loam fill overlying a gray and very dark grayish brown (10YR 5/1 and 3/2) silty clay fill. The exterior soil, a brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, possibly represented an A-horizon.

Documentation of the west building remains, designated as Feature 16, was more problematic. The foundation wall was identified in the profile of the electric conduit trench excavation and backfilled before the archeological monitor could document the resource. Based on the footprint of the backfilled trench, and discussion with the trenching machine operator, the archeological monitor recorded the west end of the foundation 10.0 feet south of the curb and 20.0 feet east of the Realty Building, with the foundation extending for approximately 35.0 feet to the east. During overburden removal of the Royal Lawn property early on 14 November 2007, and prior to the arrival of the archeological monitor, the backhoe operator excavated an extensive portion of the western end of the foundation, removing the foundation and brick sidewalk located to the north (Figure 80). Spotty patches of the remaining foundation were present below the excavated grade to the east. Feature 16 exhibited one course of brick laid long side to long side fronting Railroad Avenue, and two courses wide on the east side wall (Figures 77 and 81). Interior and exterior soils were similar to those identified in the Feature 15.

An assortment of artifacts was collected from the foundation remains (Table 6). Examples of medicine, liquor, ink, beer/soda, and foodstuff bottles illustrate a typical cross-section of mid- to late-nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century containers (Figures 82 and 83). A small 2.5 inch-long clear cylindrical bottle likely held pills at one time, a unique example for the entire project of a pharmaceutical-related item (Figure 84). This bottle pre-dates the 1930s based on the absence of external screw threads (Lindsey 2008). An aqua bottle fragment embossed with a partial logo and the words "LANSDALE" and "REGISTERED" was identified as a container likely produced in the late nineteenth century (Figure 85). An aqua finish/neck/shoulder fragment embossed with "RUMFORD" contained yeast or baking powder (The Little Rhody Bottle Club 2000). Glassware associated with tableware and other non-bottle forms were also discovered amongst the demolition debris. A clear glass stem recovered from the interior fill of Feature 5 is likely part of a wine glass (Figure 86). Vessel glass includes an amber beaded rim fragment and a

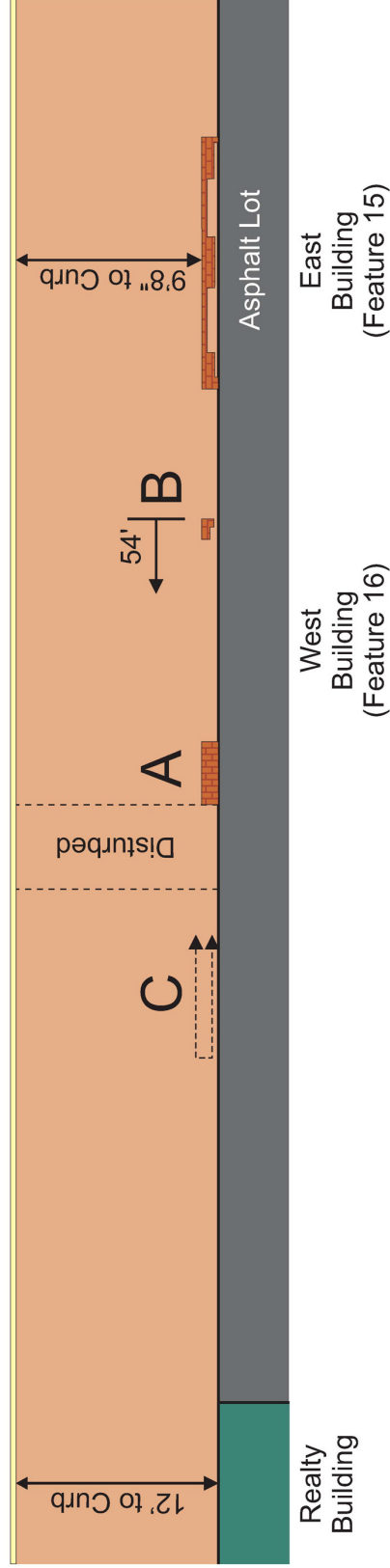


Figure 75. Area of cinder and slag exposed at the base of the silt fence, corner of Academy Street and Creamery Road. View looking west (May 2007).





RAILROAD AVENUE



Scale 1" = 10'


East New Market Streetscape Project Dorchester County		Figure 77	
Legend		Planview of Features 15 and 16, #7 Railroad Avenue	
Section A	Bricks are laid long side to side, one course wide and mortared		July 2008
Section B	Segment fronting roadway same as in Section A, where as the east side is two courses wide		
Section C	First observed in utility trench but was removed during stripping of the bed		



Figure 78. General view of Feature 15, east building foundation. #7 Railroad Avenue, Royal Lawns. View looking southwest. Photo courtesy of the MDSA ENM field office (November 2007).



Figure 79. Planview of the northwest corner of Feature 15, east building foundation. #7 Railroad Avenue, Royal Lawns. View looking south (November 2007).