Artifact Description brick; handmade redware; body; amaganese glaze redware; body; silp trail peartware; rim; plate; green shell-edge peartware; body undecorated peartware; body undecorated	pearlware; rim (2 bowl 2 plate); undecorated ironstone; body; undecorated	porcelain; base; bowl; hand-painted overglaze bottle; olive window glass; aqua bottle; body; clear nall; machine cut bone; large mammald bone; large mammald bone; large mammald	redware; 100y, Jackfield ironstone; body; undecorated window glass; aqua bottle; body; dear button; plain shank; pewter?	nail; wrought? bone; bird (fish?)	rian, wrougnt? redware; base; slip trail	redware; body; slip trail	redware; bare, burnt redware; body, burnt	redware; base; black glaze redware: rim: black claze	redware; body; black glaze	redware; body; Jackfield	porcelain; base; bowl pearlware; body: undecorated	pearlware; rim; blue painted; burnt	whiteware; base; undecorated	whiteware; body; undecorated	bottle: body: olive	window glass; aqua	vessel; body; solarized	bottle; body; clear	bottle; body; clear; etched?	flat glass; aqua; painted after broken? iron intensil handle: fragment of hone handle	attached	bone; turtle shell	tooth	bone?	bone; mammal
Count 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 ←	- 4 w w -	0	- 4		τ,	- 4	- ~	12	← 0	νıΩ	_	7	- 0	ا س	က	-	7	က	-	-	2	_	7	10
Depth 2 (ft) 0.4 0.7		<u>u</u>		ι.	0.3																				
Depth 1 (ft) 0.0 0.4		C		c c	0.0																				
Level																									
Stratum = -		-	-	=	= 8 –																				
TU/STP Number Test Trench 1 Test Trench 1		Toet Transf. 2		6 1 1 1	Test Trench 4																				
Description North Outbuilding North Outbuilding		North Outhoushing			North Outbuilding																				
<u>Area</u> #34 S. Main St. #34 S. Main St.		# 20 C Mais O	SO INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		#34 S. Main St.																				
Site # 18DO466 18DO466		20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2		0,000	18DO466																				
Cat # 93 94		u o		Ç	96																				
MHT Lot # 93 94		o u	3	Ç	96																				

Artifact Description redware; body; black glaze pearlware; rim; bowl; blue hand-painted whiteware; body; undecorated whiteware; body; undecorated; perforated ironstone; body; undecorated bottle; body; olive flat bar stock; thick; iron bone; turtle shell	bone; mannina brick; handmade; glazed window glass; aqua vessel; body; clear nail; wire; common nail; wrought? flat bar stock; thin; iron lead or pewter; stamped?	non descript frag nail; cut unidentified iron iron bracket carbon rolain; larre platter rins & rin	whiteward; plant, large prace; this will bases ironstone; bowl; 2 bases & 2 rims w/blue trim & cold overplaze	ironstone; moded; 2 plain-2 mend rim/spout? 1w/overgize decal (missing) porcelain; polychrome floral decal; foot &	body porcelain; embossed gold overglze; 2 rim & 1 foot redware: interior clze: plain body	stoneware; crock; body; American blue & gray	bottle; dear; Ig flask stopper top; 1 partial bott in 6 pieces	bottle; clear; sm flask; stopper top bottle; aqua; medicine bottle; square; applied	inish bottle, aqua; panel	bottle; Coca Cola (broken tops); 6 other	bottle; bottle;	supper rup clear, 2 milk bottle; neck/finishes clear, panel sides and base; embossed "K & CO." over "RE" on one panel	clear, round base (1 plain/1 Owens-Illinois clear, case base
Count	D)		4 4	- ო	0 E	. 0+				- c	٧ ٠		7 7
Depth 2 (ft) 0.4	ر تن		3.4										
<u>Depth 1 (ft)</u> 0.3	0.0		2.1										
level De													
Stratum	_		≥										
TU/STP Number S	Test Trench 5												
Description North Outbuilding	North Outbuilding		park over tanks										
Area #34 S. Main St.	#34 S. Main St.	OSC	Sta.112										
Site # 18DO466	18DO466	18DO466	18DO466										
Cat # 98 1	99	100	101										
MHT Lot # 98	66	100	101										

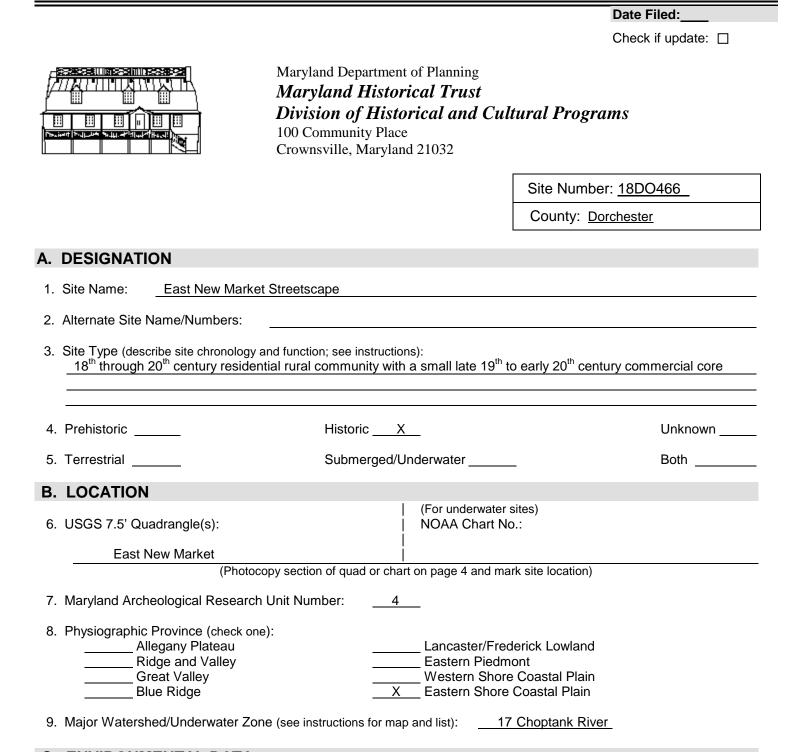
Artifact Description clear; screw top; finish clear, body fragments olive; kick up frag	aqua; lip/neck/shoulder; embossed"FORD" on shoulder; perscription lip	aqua: panel; body aqua: other: body	amber; stopper top; medicine;	finish/neck/shoulder	amber; other; neck	amber; other; body	chimney	window glass; aqua	Vessel, cleal, pressed, stericiled, pricrie	rrags; 1 nandie/rim-1 body vessel: clear: cake dish/2) frag: rim	adia: incliator: 1-moetky complete "\/\	aqua, insulator, 1-1110stry complete vv. Brookfield New York"	green: insulator: base frag: "W. Brookfield	New York"	pull tab; aluminum	(clothes) iron fragment	nail; square; iron	nail; wire; iron	iron band	blue painted; utensil handle	bone; large mammal; tibia or fibula	shell; oyster; left valve	shoe; leather; 1-stamped 8 2/3	ring; black; curtain (?)	bottle cap frag; white; blue lid liner	pearlware; 1-plain body; 1-shell edged plate	Will Will and the state of the	peanware, 1-blue body nandpainted (?), 1-	flow blue bowl rim	willewale, bowl, illii, moided	stoneware; crock; rim; black glze	bottle; clear; molded neck; stopper finish	strap hinge; iron	bone; large mammal, rib (2 pieces)	whiteware; plain; 1-crock base; 1 basin rim	whiteware; plate base; brown trans prnt	w/hand painted green
Count 10 1	~ .	← 4	-	-	_	5	38	4	C	ν -	-	2	I	-	_	-	7	-	-	-	-	_	2	-	-		7		~ ~	_	-	_	_	-	7		-
TU/STP Number Stratum Level Depth 1 (ft) Depth 2 (ft) Number N																											sidewalk bed			Sidewalk bed					ditch excavated on S. side		sidewalk bed
Description park over tanks																													vacant lot across St. Stephens								
Site# Area Sta.112 (contd)																											112 N. Main St		N. Main St	14 S. Main St					RR Avenue-Sta. 133		#208 RR Avenue
Cat #																											102		103	5					105		106
MHT Lot # 101																											102		103	104					105		106

Artifact Description	whiteware; plain; 1-cup rim; 1-bowl body	window glass; aqua (sample)	bottle; Ight gr; 2 body; 1 torpedo base; 1	stopper finish (applied)	bottle; brown, stopper finish neck & shoulder;	case or flask	bottle; clear; 1 base; 1 panel neck & finish	bottle; olive; complete; molded; ink bottle	bottle; aqua; 1-complete medicine bottle;	stopper top; "11x" on base	bottle; aqua; 1-"Rumford" finish/neck/shoulder	bottle; aqua; plain; basal body	bottle; aqua; embossed; basal body;	"Landsdale" "Registered" w/partial logo	glass; clear; stem	rod(?); iron	nail; cut; iron	whiteware; plain; base; pitcher or vase	porcelain; plain; spout	bottle; aqua; base/body; ink bottle	bottle; 1-vial; clear; 1-panel; clear (10 frags)	bottle; 1-clear base; 1-clear body; 1-clear	handle	bottle; aqua; neck/stopper finish	bottle; cobalt; body	vessel; amber; rim	nail; square; iron	stoneware; rim and body; gray salt-glazed ext;	blue feather decoration	horseshoe; complete
Count	7	-		က		_	7	_		~	~	7		_	-	_	7	_	_	-	7		က	-	7	-	2		~	-
TU/STP Number Stratum Level Depth 1 (ft) Depth 2 (ft)	E Building, Interior fill, surface																	W Building, surface											Surface	
Description	Royal lawn																	Royal lawn												
Area	#7 RR Avenue																	#7 RR Avenue											Outfall behind Town Hall	
Site #																														
# Cat#	107																	108											109	
MHT Lot #	107																	108											109	

Appendix E Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Update Forms

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary of Warwick River Stream Order: _____

11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

Ocean Freshwater Stream/River

X Estuarine Bay/Tidal River X Freshwater Swamp

X Tidal or Marsh Lake or Pond
Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: 3960 meters (or 1200 feet)

Moderate (10-60%) Major (60-99%) Total (100%) % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED] 13. Current water speed: ____ knots 14. Water Depth: <u>0.15</u> meters 15. Water visibility: murky 16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: <u>Ingleside sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (19A), and Hammonton sandy loam (16)</u> 17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable): Floodplain Hilltop/Bluff Interior Flat Upland Flat Terrace Ridgetop Low Terrace Rockshelter/Cave **High Terrace** Unknown Hillslope Other: 18. Slope: <u>0-1%</u> 19. Elevation: 13.6 meters (or 45 feet) above sea level 20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable): X Plowed/Tilled Extractive No-Till Military Wooded/Forested Recreational Logging/Logged Residential Underbrush/Overgrown Ruin Standing Structure Pasture Cemetery Transportation Unknown Commercial Educational Other: 21. Condition of site: X Disturbed X Undisturbed Unknown 22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable): X Plowed Vandalized/Looted Eroded/Eroding Dredged Graded/Contoured **Heavy Marine Traffic** Collected Other: Utility/residential construction 23. Extent of disturbance: Minor (0-10%)

Site Number: 18DO466

Site Number: 18DO466 Page 3
BASIC DATA FORM

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

804.7 meters by

1448.4 meters (or

26. Site size:

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

The East New Market Streetscape site is located on a flat upland divide in the Mid-drainage ecological zone of the Delmarva Peninsula. Unnamed headwater drainages bracket the project area approximately 4000.0 feet to the north and along the southern edge of the project area, channeling surface runoff west into the Warwick River. A third unnamed headwater drainage lies approximately 2800.0 feet to the southeast of the project area and drains surface runoff south into the Transquaking River.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The soil stratigraphy within the site limits reflects long-term stability of the terrain. The lawn areas of residential properties typically consist of a 23.0- to 30.0-cm thick sod and dark brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam topsoil horizon overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil (E). In general, light gray (10YR 7/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand B-horizons were observed from 0.8 m below ground surface and deeper. A high water table was observed from 1.0 to 1.2 m below ground surface in many excavations along South Main Street. Variations in the soil profile attributed to the natural drainage patterns of the landscape were observed. The soil profile at the boundary between #11 and #13 South Main Street exhibited a 10.0- to 15.0-cm thick layer of fill capping a 30.0- to 36.0-cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly sandy loam subsoil, followed by a thick dark grayish brown sandy clay subsoil approximately 0.6 to 0.9 m below ground surface. Historically, a shallow drainage channeled surface water from the backyard of #13 South Main Street west under Main Street to a ditch along the western edge town. The back and side yard of #13 South Main Street is prone to frequent flooding and interpreted as a relic drainage channel affected by historic land use activities.

feet by

feet)

27.	Draw a sketch	map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:
	Scale:	North arrow:

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



Site Number: 18DO466 Page 5
BASIC DATA FORM

D.	CONTEXT		
28.	Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):		
	PREHISTORIC Unknown Paleoindian Archaic Early Archaic Middle Archaic Late Archaic Terminal Archaic Woodland Adena Early Woodland Middle Woodland Late Woodland CONTACT	HISTORIC: Unknown 17 th century 1630-1675 1676-1720 18 th century X 1721-1780 X 1781-1820 19 th century X 1821-1860 X 1861-1900 20 th century X 1901-1930 X post-1930	UNKNOWN
E.	INVESTIGATIVE DATA		
	Type of investigation: Phase I Phase II/Site Testing Phase III/Excavation Archival Investigation	X Monitoring Field Visit Collection/Artifact Inventory Other:	
30.	Purpose of investigation: X Compliance Research Regional Survey	Site Inventory MHT Grant Project Other:	
31.	Method of sampling (check all applicable): Non-systematic surface searchX Systematic surface collectionNon-systematic shovel test pitsSystematic shovel test pitsX Excavation unitsX Mechanical excavationRemote sensingOther:		
32.	Extent/nature of excavation: Two 3.3 foot-square to	test units	
F.	SUPPORT DATA		
33.	Accompanying Data Form(s): X	Prehistoric Historic Shipwreck	
34.	Ownership: X Private Unknown	Federal State	X Local/County

Site Number: 18DO466 Page 6 **BASIC DATA FORM** 35. Owner(s): see attachedlist Address: Phone: 36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: Address: Phone: 37. Other Known Investigations: Ebright, Carol A., and Ann Perrson. 2007. 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. Archeological Report Number 353. Maryland State Highway Administration. Rivoire, J. Richard. 1975. East New Market Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C. 38. Primary report reference or citation: Emory, Scott A. 2007. Results of the Archeological Monitoring for the East New Market Streetscape Project, Town of East New Market, Dorchester County, Maryland. Prepared for the Maryland State Highway Administration. 39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)? Slides X Field record Other: _____Other: ____ X Photos Sonar
Magnetic record X Field maps 40. If yes, location of records: RK&K, 81 Mosher Street, Baltimore, MD 41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab? ___X___Yes _____No Unknown 42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: and brief description of collection: 43. Informant: Address: Phone:

Phone: 410-462-9378

44. Site visited by Scott Emory and Dawn Cheshaek

Date: 5/07-11/07

45. Form filled out by: Scott Emory, Senior Archeologist Address: RK&K, 81 Mosher Street, Baltimore, MD.

Address: RK&K, 81 Mosher Street, Baltimore, MD

Phone: 410-462-9378 Date: 11/15/07

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

The archeological monitoring task for the East New Market Streetscape project uncovered and documented cultural features associated with the nineteenth and twentieth century activities in the town. These features depict how residential and commercial properties changed over time to reflect land use patterns, economic development, and residential growth. Two mid- to late-nineteenth-century brick foundations recorded within the core of the East New Market Historic District suggests that the community contains excellent preservation potential for additional subsurface features associated with the eighteenth and nineteenth century, and possibly earlier, occupation of the town. Cultural materials recovered from the monitoring task illustrate a cross-section of consumer goods, with instances of temporally distinct clusters of artifacts types documented at certain properties. The depth of impact allowed for preservation of cultural features in place, and provides an excellent opportunity for future research potential.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads) (CONT)

The terrain within East New Market consists of a mix of grass lawns, ornamental plantings and pockets of wooded ground surrounding a core of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residences. A few early twentieth-century homes and businesses are present towards the center of town. Circa 1884 brick sidewalks, in some areas covered with grass and soil, separate the homes from the roadways. At the intersection of Academy Street and Creamery Road, a large tract of agricultural field is found on the north side of Academy Street, with an assisted living facility, housed in the 1912 East New Market High School, situated in the southeast corner of the intersection. In the northwest, northeast and southeast corners of the intersection of Academy Street, Railroad Avenue, North Main Street and South Main Street, commercial businesses line the roadways. Concrete sidewalks line the businesses located at the intersection. The southwest corner of the intersection consists of a grassy open lot bordered on the north and east by a row of trees and ornamental plantings. This lot once contained a mid-nineteenth-century residence, a mid- to late-nineteenth-century general store at the intersection corner, and an early twentieth-century gas station. A brick sidewalk divides the vegetative border from the roadway. This grassy lot serves as a community park for the town. Utility poles supporting telephone, electric, and other utilities line the bank along the roadway. The central historic core of the community comprises the East New Market Historic District (D-647), listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Residential properties line Railroad Avenue towards the East New Market Bypass, trending towards more modern development with the increased distance from the town. A rail line, part of the Maryland and Delaware railroad, extends in a northeast to southwest direction parallel to the east side of the East New Market Bypass. The community surrounding the rail line and the East New Market Bypass is know as "The Depot" for its association with the rail line and the former East New Market train station. Utility poles supporting telephone, electric, and other utilities line the bank along the roadway. Beyond the town limits of East New Market, large tracts of rolling agricultural land divided by hedge rows and tree borders encompass the terrain.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed (CONT).

Cultural features associated with the historic occupation of the residences were observed in the proposed sidewalk bed. A series of ten post mold stains were identified fronting #8 South Main Street, likely part of a nineteenth-century fence line. A 12.0-foot-long section of two-course-wide brick foundation and a 5.0-foot-diameter crushed brick concentration recorded at the southeast corner of #34 South Main Street likely represent the location of two late-nineteenth-century outbuildings recorded on the eighteenth-century Daffin-Mitchell property. A 3.0-inch thick fill layer composed of twentieth-century shell button debris was recorded below the sod in the front lawn of #11 South Main Street. According to the property owner, this material was brought in off-site in the late 1980's to fill in a low spot in the yard. The northern portion of the front yard of #9 South Main Street exhibits shallow, amorphous and tendril-like stains associated with ornamental plantings. Removal of the roadway asphalt from #31 to #36 South Main Street revealed a thin scatter of oyster shell below the road surface. It was not conclusive if the shell represents an earlier road surface, but the quantity of shell does suggest some type of use.

Undeveloped sections of the site yielded soil profiles more reflective of a plowed agricultural setting. Testing along the north side of Academy Street at Creamery Road produced an approximately 30.0-cm-thick dark gray (10YR 4/3) sandy silt loam (Ap) plowzone overlying a 30.0-cm-thick yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt loam (E) subsoil and a reddish (10YR 4/6) clay loam subsoil (B). Excavation of the proposed sidewalk bed fronting residences along Academy Street revealed a similar sod/A/E soil profile as noted on South Main Street. A brick foundation, possibly the foundation of the late-nineteenth-century Helsby's Corner Store, was exposed approximately 7.0 inches below ground surface in the parking lot of a market store along the north side of Academy Street.

The soil profile along the eastern, less developed portion of Railroad Avenue also reflects an agricultural setting, illustrated by a 25.0 to 40.0-cm-thick dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) sandy loam (Ap) plowzone overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6-5/6) sand subsoil. The front yard areas of the nineteenth-century residences towards the center of town yielded a 25.0 to 30.0-cm-thick brown to light brown (10YR 4/3-5/4) silt loam topsoil (A) horizon overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6-5/6) silty sand subsoil. Brick foundation remains exposed under a gravel and asphalt parking lot east of the Realty Building and fronting the Royal Lawns business are attributed to the late nineteenth-century Joseph Buck Post Office and the Isaac H. Wright Drug Store.

Excavations on North Main Street did not reveal any cultural features associated with the historic residences. The soil profile was similar in depth and character as noted on South Main Street.

Maryland Department of Planning

REVISED SEPTEMBER 2001

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18DO466

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group	p):
a. X domestic	b. urban
industrial	X rural
transportation	unknown
military	
sepulchre	
unknown	
a standing atrustura:	d above grada/visible ruin:
c. standing structure:	d. above-grade/visible ruin:
X yes	yes Xno
no unknown	unknown
GIRGOVII	analown
2. Site Type (check all applicable):	
X artifact concentration	other industrial (specify):
possible structure	
post-in-ground structure	X road/railroad
frame structure	wharf/landing
X masonry structure	bridge
X farmstead	ford
plantation	battlefield
X townsite	military fortification
mill (specify:	military encampment
raceway	cemetery
quarry	unknown
furnace/forge	X other:
	commercial – gas station/general store
3. Ethnic Association:	
Native American	Hispanic
African American	Asian American
X Angloamerican	unknown
other Euroamerican (specify):	other:
other Euroamenean (speelity).	0til61.
4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):	
X ceramics	X tobacco pipes
X bottle/table glass	activity items
other kitchen artifacts	human skeletal remains
X architecture	X faunal remains
furniture	floral remains
arms	organic remains
X clothing	unknown
X personal items	other:
porodital terms	
Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or obs	,
2 creamware; undecorated	1 yellowware; body sherd; molded band on ext
2 porcelain; hand-painted overglaze polychrome	1 stoneware; brown mottled glaze
3 pearlware; blue transfer-print	2 stoneware; gray salt glazed
1 pearlware; mocha	1 stoneware; gray salt glazed ext; buff int
3 pearlware; polychrome	1 stoneware; white salt glaze ext
2 redware; sliptrail	1 ironstone; foot ring fragment; flatware; makers
1 redware; body shred; unglazed ext; mottled	mark "BURGESS BURSLEM"; H. Burgess
White, tan, green slipped int	1864-1892
5 redware; body sherds; poss Jackfield	1 whiteware; rim sherd; brown transfer-print decal
3 redware; manganese glaze ext/int	1 whiteware; rim sherd, blue transfer-print int

6. Features present:	
Xyes	
no	
unknown	
7. Types of features present:	
construction feature	X road/drive/walkway
X foundation	depression/mound
cellar hole/storage cellar	burial
hearth/chimney base	railroad bed
X posthole/postmold	earthworks
paling ditch/fence	raceway
privy	wheel pit
well/cistern	unknown
trash pit/dump	X other:
sheet midden	shell button debris used to fill in low area
X planting feature	
0.51.4.11	
8. Flotation samples collected:	analyzed:
yes	yes, by
X no	X no
unknown	unknown
9. Soil samples collected:	analyzed:
yes	yes, by
Xno	Xno
unknown	unknown
10. Other analyses (specify):	<u> </u>
	<u></u>
	<u></u>
	<u> </u>

11. Additional comments:

Overall, the mid-nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century component of the artifact collection was recovered from graded and disturbed topsoil material stripped away during sidewalk bed excavations. Post mold features identified at #8 South Main Street, and a brick foundation and crushed brick concentration located at #34 South Main Street, yielded the bulk of the late-eighteenth- through early-nineteenth-century ceramic collection. TU 1, excavated at #11 South Main Street, yielded a large number of early to mid-twentieth-century shell buttons. The button debris represents offsite fill brought in to raise the elevation of the yard area.

12. Form filled out by: Scott Emory
Address: RK&K, 81 Mosher Street, Baltimore, MD. 21217
Date: 11-15-07

DI	MARYLAND HISTORIC ETERMINATION OF ELIC	
East New Market St	reetscape	Inventory Number: 18DO466
and MD 16		Historic district: X yes no
Market	Zip Code: 21631	County: Dorchester

Date

Address: MD 14 and MD 16 Historic district: X yes no
City: East New Market Zip Code: 21631 County: Dorchester
USGS Quadrangle(s): East New Market
Property Owner: multiple private and local government owners Tax Account ID Number:
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Tax Map Number:
Project: East New Market Streetscape Project Agency: MDSHA
Agency Prepared By: Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP
Preparer's Name: Scott Emory Date Prepared: 3/11/2008
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Documentation is presented in: Emory, Scott A. 2008. RESULTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE EAST NEW MARKET STREETSCAPE PROJECT, TOWN OF EAST NEW MARKET, DORCHESTER COUNTY, MARYLAND. Prepared for the Maryland State Highway Administration.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C X D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: East New Market Historic District
Inventory Number: D-647 Eligible:yes Listed: X yes
Site visit by MHT Staf yesX no Name: Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attatch map and photo)
An archeological monitoring task was conducted for the proposed streetscape improvements to MD 16, MD 14, and MD 392 in the Town of East New Market, Dorchester County, Maryland, from March 14 to November 14, 2007, in a joint venture between by Rummel, Klepper and Kahl, LLP (RK&K), and PB Americas, Inc. (PB), for the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). The purpose of the proposed streetscape improvements is to provide safe pedestrian access to local residents and improve traffic routes through the community, while maintaining the late-nineteenth-century aesthetic of the town. The primary goal of this monitoring task was to identify and document archeological resources exposed during limited excavation activities associated with the construction of new brick sidewalks, street lights, and subsurface utilities. The proposed limit of work encompasses MD 16 from approximately 275.0 feet southwest of the Cambridge Avenue and Linkwood Road intersection to approximately 850.0 feet north of the MD 16/MD 14 intersection, MD 14 from approximately 50.0 feet west of the Creamery Road intersection to approximately 1050.0 feet east of MD 392, and a section of MD 392 extending approximately 600.0 feet south of and 800.0 feet north of its intersection with MD 14. The width of the proposed limit of work
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria:ABCD Considerations:ABCDEFG
MHT Comments:
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Property Name:

East New Market Streetscape

Page 2

varies from approximately 50.0 to 60.0 feet wide over MD 16 and MD 14 and 160.0 to 230.0 feet wide at the MD14/MD392 intersection. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the monitoring task was restricted to areas previously designated as containing high potential for archeological resources, including MD 14, Station 101+05 to 119+05, south side; MD 14, Station 106+00 to 128+50, north side; MD 16, Station 210+00 to 230+25, west side; and MD 16, Station 210+50 to 231+00, east side. The project area is located within the Eastern Shore Coastal Plain province.

The archeological monitoring task documented a limited sample of cultural deposits, structural remains, and subsurface features associated with nineteenth- through twentieth-century activities of the community. The depth of excavation for the proposed sidewalk generally limited impacts to within the profile of the existing sidewalk disturbance or slightly into the underlying subsoil. Based on the depth of excavation required, sidewalk bed fill material was left in place in whole or in patches at several properties, including the Realty Building and the East New Market Fire Company, covering, and preserving, any potential archeological resources. Limited areas of the APE, including the east side of North Main Street from #111 to #121, and the south side of Railroad Avenue east of #11, consisted of undeveloped yards or grassy lots bordering agricultural fields and contained no evidence of a late nineteenth-century sidewalk or other cultural remains.

Despite the limited area of exposure, the archeological data offers an interesting and informative perspective concerning the economic and spatial growth of the community. The geographical isolation of the town did not affect the ability of the local populace to obtain a variety of commercial goods. As evidenced by the utilitarian crockery, fine tableware, general bottle glass, and decorated table glass recovered from Feature 3 and 4, #34 South Main Street, domestic goods from regional and overseas manufacturers were obtained by consumers in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century East New Market. The ports at Secretary and Cambridge would have provided a transportation point from which to receive such goods. Analysis of the collection identified examples of decorated porcelain, creamware and pearlware, as well as fragments of etched glass, consumer goods more likely found in a household of financial means. While the exact origin of the deposits is questionable based on the context of the finds, the general time period of the diagnostic artifacts does correspond to the occupation of the eighteenth-century Daffin-Mitchell House.

The mid- to late-nineteenth- through early twentieth-century refuse found in the demolition debris at the J. Buck Post Office and the Drain Building, #7 Railroad Avenue, and in between the underground storage tanks located at the town park, illustrates the transition to locally and regionally manufactured commercial goods. Mass-produced machine-manufactured glassware allowed producers of soda, liquor, ink, medicines, and foodstuffs to market larger quantities of their products at a reduced cost compared to traditional hand-blown glassware. Improvements to the overland transportation network in Dorchester County, including the construction of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad between 1867 and 1869, enhanced access to urban markets and provided a direct link placing the goods into the rural communities. While there is no direct link connecting the cultural refuse at #7 Railroad Avenue and the town park to the grocery/general stores located at these sites, the domestic glassware and ceramics reflect typical goods found in a small commercial business.

The shift from early overland roads, to railroads, to use of the automobile and trucks affected the distribution of town commercial, industrial, and domestic structures in East New Market. The intersection of MD 14 and MD 16 historically served as a residential, and later commercial, focal point for the eighteenth through late-nineteenth-century period of the community. The late-nineteenth-century period in particular witnessed numerous commercial businesses at the crossroads, including several stores, a carriage manufacturer, hotels, a post office, and a tavern, among other, smaller enterprises. Fires in 1914 and 1915 altered the commercial character of the crossroads, but new businesses, such as the Realty Building, were constructed on the sites of previous commercial activities. As evidenced by the underground storgae tanks exposed at the corner of the town park, the rise of automobile traffic witnessed the development of garages and gas stations replacing or being added to existing businesses. Industrial activities, such as

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East New Market Streetscape

Page 3

packing houses and a crate factory, developed around the railroad east of town during the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century, providing services for the burgeoning fruit and produce business, but declined rapidly by the mid-twentieth-century.

Residential development occurred largely in the area just beyond the commercial core of the town. Early residences such as the Houston House (#8 South Main Street), the Edmondson House (#9 South Main Street), New Market House (#30 South Main Street), and Buckland (#14 Railroad Avenue) dotted the roadways leading into the community. During the late nineteenth-century, residential development within the town limits rapidly filled the open lots once dividing the few standing structures. Drainage issues did not appear to discourage residential development. The documentation of fill deposits overlying hydric soils at #13 South Main Street, the 1877 Shadrach Carmine House, and twentieth-century shell button debris used as fill in the front yard of #11 South Main Street, a ca. 1929 structure, illustrate attempts to alter the drainage pattern of the landscape. Stormwater drain trench profiles along South Main Street and Academy Street exposed successive fill deposits over subsoil. In some cases, as noted at #27 and #33 South Main Street, certain fill horizons are attributed to modern landscaping activities. However, based on the location of early- through late-twentieth-century subsurface utilities adjacent to or below the current trenching, the majority of the fill deposits noted in profile are likely the product of backfilled spoils.

The archeological monitoring effort for the East New Market Streetscape project proved to be a valuable tool for the documentation of subsurface resources over a large area during active construction activities. The archeological resources, other than the shell button debris, documented during the monitoring task represent contributing elements to the National Register-listed East New Market Historic District (D-647). Distinct, yet discrete, deposits and structural remains associated with nineteenth- and twentieth-century commercial and residential activities in the town were identified, documented and preserved in place, if feasible, in accord with the goals of the project. These features contain the potential to provide additional new information to the archeological record regarding local and regional economic development and social status among community occupants. While this mitigation effort was limited compared to an intensive subsurface archeological investigation of the APE, the results of the monitoring effort will provide an essential data to help inform the planning for future road, utility and residential development within the town.

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Appendix F

Report on the Phase I
Archeological Survey
of the East New Market
Passenger Depot Relocation Area

MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION PROJECT PLANNING DIVISION ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SECTION

Phase I Archeological Survey of the East New Market Passenger Depot Relocation Area, Dorchester County, Maryland

by

Nichole E. Sorensen-Mutchie and Gregory M. Katz Maryland State Highway Administration 707 N. Calvert Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202



Project Number DO581A51

2008

Phase I Archeological Survey of the East New Market Passenger Depot Relocation Area, Dorchester County, Maryland

by

Nichole E. Sorensen-Mutchie, M.S. and Gregory M. Katz, M.A.

Abstract

The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) conducted a Phase I archeological survey in advance of the proposed relocation of a railroad passenger depot in the Town of East New Market in Dorchester County. The circa 1870 depot is known as the East New Market Passenger Depot (MIHP No. D-639), and is being relocated from the south side of MD 14 near Webster Avenue to a nearby site within the town limits. The relocation is necessary due to geometric improvements being made to MD 14 that are part of a SHA community safety and enhancement improvement project. The future site of the depot is an area of approximately 0.3 acres near Friendship Hall (MIHP No. D-2). The relocation area had not been previously surveyed for archeological resources and the area contained no previously-identified sites.

SHA determined that the study area had a high potential for historic era deposits and a survey was undertaken. Six shovel test pits were excavated at 15-meter intervals in the relocation area. The testing revealed low densities of mixed modern and non-diagnostic historic artifacts in disturbed contexts. These artifacts were considered non-site finds and were assigned 'X number' 18DOX24. No significant archeological resources were identified in the depot relocation area and SHA recommends no further archeological work.

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Introduction

The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) is relocating the East New Market passenger depot (MIHP No. D-639) as part of a community safety and enhancement improvement project in the Town of East New Market in Dorchester County. The community safety and enhancement improvement project (streetscape project) includes a number of enhancements to roadways, drainage systems, and sidewalks, as well as geometric improvements to the intersection of MD 14 and MD 392. The project is located in the northern portion of Dorchester County, northeast of Cambridge (Figure 1). The project is state funded, but requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

The geometric improvements to the MD 14/MD 392 intersection include a shift in the roadway alignment for MD 14 east of the intersection which has affected the East New Market Passenger Depot property (MIHP No. D-639). Through consultation with interested parties, SHA decided to relocate the depot and preserve the historic depot structure. The stipulations for the relocation were codified in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between SHA, the Corps, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer (MD SHPO), and the Town of East New (Appendix I). The MOA stipulates the treatment of the depot structure, including site preparation activities, as well as establishment of a preservation easement for the depot, and the treatment of archeological resources. This report concerns a Phase I archeological survey conducted as part of site preparation activities for the passenger depot relocation.

The study area for archeological resources was defined as the limits of proposed construction at the relocation site (Figure 2). The area of construction impacts from hoisting and raising the depot structure is within the area for the streetscape improvements, and was not included in this study. The future site of the depot is within a former agricultural field that has been converted into a residential development known as The Crossings at East New Market. The future site of the depot is approximately 0.3 acres in area.

This study was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) (as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190), the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, as amended (State Finance and Procurement Article 5A-325 and 5A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland), and conforms to Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (NPS 1983).