



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:
Site Name:
Prehistoric
 Other name(s)
Historic
Brief Description:
Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data: Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. SCS soil & sediment code
 Latitude Longitude Physiographic province Terrestrial site Underwater site
 Elevation Site slope Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting
 -Site Setting restricted
 -Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography		Ownership	
Floodplain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High terrace <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	
Hilltop/bluff <input type="checkbox"/>	Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/>	Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
Interior flat <input type="checkbox"/>	Hillslope <input type="checkbox"/>	State of MD <input type="checkbox"/>	
Upland flat <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	Regional/county/city <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ridgetop <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	
Terrace <input type="checkbox"/>			
Low terrace <input type="checkbox"/>			

Nearest Surface Water
 Name (if any)

Saltwater	Freshwater
Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/>
Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Swamp <input type="checkbox"/>
Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>
	Spring <input type="checkbox"/>

 Minimum distance to water is m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/>	Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/>	Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="text" value="Y"/>
Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/>	MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="text" value="Y"/>
Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/>	Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="text" value="Y"/>
Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/>	Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/>	Post 1930 <input type="text" value="Y"/>
Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/>	Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/>		Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/>	

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American <input type="checkbox"/>	Asian American <input type="checkbox"/>
African American <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="text" value="Y"/>
Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>	

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Historic	Urban/Rural?	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Military	Religious	Burial area	Other context
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Urban"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/>		Homestead <input type="checkbox"/>	Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/>	Trading post <input type="checkbox"/>	Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/>	Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/>	Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/>	Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/>
Other <input type="checkbox"/>		Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/>	Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/>	Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/>	Fortification <input type="checkbox"/>	Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/>	Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/>	Frame-built <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mansion <input type="checkbox"/>	Mill <input type="checkbox"/>		Encampment <input type="checkbox"/>	Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>	Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>	Masonry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>	Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/>		Townsite <input type="checkbox"/>	Bldg or foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Other structure <input type="checkbox"/>
		Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/>			Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	Other context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Slave related <input type="checkbox"/>
		Cellar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/>			Non-domestic agri <input type="checkbox"/>
		Privy <input type="checkbox"/>			Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/>			Recreational <input type="checkbox"/>
					Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>			Midden/dump <input type="checkbox"/>
					Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/>			Artifact scatter <input type="checkbox"/>
					Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/>			Spring or well <input type="checkbox"/>
					Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>			Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
					Bldg or foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			worker housing <input type="text" value=""/>
					Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/>			

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples	Soil samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Historic context samples	Soil samples taken <input type="text" value="N"/>
Flotation samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Other samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Flotation samples taken <input type="text" value="N"/>	Other samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR228

Site Name: 817-819 Main Street

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Laurel Factory House(PG:Lau-1)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th-20th century factory house

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	100	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	19	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	1	Pearlware	7			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Nineteenth century construction features.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	183	Activity item(s)	155
Glass (all)	1103	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1386	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	2	Misc. kitchen	243
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	48	Misc.	201
Personal items	49	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR228

Site Name: 817-819 Main Street

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Laurel Factory House(PG:Lau-1)

Historic

Brief Description: 19th-20th century factory house

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Conrad Bladley

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR228 is the archeological deposits associated with the standing Laurel Factory House (PG: LAU-1), a 19th-20th Century structure that served as a worker's house in the Patuxent Manufacturing Company's milling complex. The Laurel Factory House is in the City of Laurel, Prince George's County, just south of the Howard County line; at the corner of Main and 9th Streets. The house is situated on the edge of a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River, which supplied the water power for the milling complex. Urban development of the area since the early 19th century has greatly altered the natural environment, particularly in terms of soil and vegetation. The site is covered primarily by Manor loams with extensive areas of cutting and filling. Vegetation includes grasses and weeds immediately around the house and deciduous forest with a tangled understory of kudzu, poison ivy, and holly on the bank below.

The Factory House structure itself is a two-storey brick structure atop a stone foundation and basement level. The house was built into the slope of the aforementioned bluff, leaving the north half of the basement above grade, much like a bank barn. The structure was subdivided into a quadruplex to house workers at the nearby milling complex.

The first known work to be conducted at 18PR228 was carried out by a team of volunteers in the early 1980s working around the structure and in the yard areas. However the results of these excavations have never been published. Interviews with the lead researcher, a professional archeologist and resident of Laurel at the time of the study, reveal that the volunteers encountered intact deposits of early 19th century domestic materials, underlain by intact Woodland deposits, beneath 1.8 or more meters of fill in the south yard. Units in the south yard adjacent to the structure revealed the presence of a former full-length verandah with a concrete floor. Less fill (around 50 cm) was encountered in the west yard, while the north yard appeared to have fill deposits so deep that the volunteers never reached levels of interest. Excavations along the east façade revealed a former bulkhead entranceway filled with debris by a previous owner. Nineteenth century material from these excavations included blue-edged pearlware and annular ware, gunflints, and white clay tobacco pipes. Prehistoric deposits revealed an Early Woodland point, flaked stone, bone, and a pit feature. Since no report has ever been completed regarding these excavations, these items are not included in the artifact tables above.

In 1988, a Phase I survey was conducted on a 26 acre property along the floodplain of the Patuxent River. At the time of this study, the Laurel Department of Parks and Recreation was planning the development of a park along the Patuxent River to be called "Riverfront Park". The park would include the development of a fitness trail and asphalt path. In addition, the historic Factory House was to be stabilized prior to its renovation as an information center. As part of their development plans, the Laurel Department of Parks and Recreation requested that a Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey be conducted prior to any construction activity to locate any additional cultural resources which may be located within the park boundaries.

Phase I work within the 26 acre property entailed pedestrian survey, the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), and an examination of the archeological integrity of 18PR228. The work at 18PR228 essentially involved cleaning and recording the approximate dimensions and profiles of three previously excavated units from the early 1980s volunteer work. These were located on the west side of the Factory House and exposed two episodes of rubble fill: one associated with the original construction of the dwelling, and a more recent fill layer possibly associated with renovations. One of the units (approximately 1.5 X 1.5 m) revealed a possible builder's trench and a charcoal lens. Another unit (also 1.5 X 1.5 m) exposed a thin mortar lens and a postmold and posthole. The third unit was a 1 X 3 m trench in which no features were readily discernable. After documentation, these units were backfilled. The Phase I researchers also located (but evidently did not investigate) additional units from the early 1980s study.

A Phase II project was conducted at 18PR228 in March of 1994. At that time, the rehabilitation of the Laurel Factory House and grounds as an historic house museum and Department of Parks and Recreation office was fully underway. The exterior of the 2 storey brick quadruplex and its stone foundation already had been cleaned and repointed. Replacement of the interior basement floor and limited exterior filling and utility line installation would result in moderate ground disturbance. MHT which held interior and exterior historical easements on the property, requested that an archeological study be undertaken before construction began.

A total of 24 shovel test pits, 11 formal test units, and two trenches were excavated in and around the Factory House as part of the Phase II testing. In addition, archival work was conducted to place the site in its proper historical context. Although situated in the midst of farm country, the 19th century economy of Laurel was not wholly dependent upon agriculture. Iron furnaces, established by the Snowden family were in operation as early as the middle of the 18th century and continued to smelt bog iron ore into the 20th century. Textile mills also were established in the area as early as the first quarter of the 19th century, taking advantage of the ample water power provided by the Patuxent River. Mills were established upriver in Howard County and within Laurel itself. The Avondale Mill (a.k.a the Crabb Mill) on the east side of Laurel was erected in 1844 as a cotton mill, later serving as a grist mill. Avondale mill was destroyed by fire in the 1980s.

More importantly, the Patuxent Manufacturing Company mill was erected in 1836 by a partnership between a Horace Capron, a Dr. Theodore Jenkins (Capron's brother-in-law), and one Osmond C. Tiffany. Capron purchased the rights to a 100 acre tract from the heirs of his father-in-law, Nicholas Snowden, who had died in 1831. The mill complex developed under Capron's direction was consistent with designs employed in the rural mill towns of the northeastern states. Worker housing, built and controlled by the company, housed employees and their families. Young, unmarried women later served as employees in the beginning, followed later by established families and a full range of men and women (both married and unmarried). Efforts were made to closely monitor and control the lives of employees through prohibitions placed on alcohol consumption and unsupervised meetings between men and women. Charitable, fraternal, self-improvement, and religious institutions were sponsored by the manufacturing interests to help insure appropriate behavior after the end of the work day. This control lessened over time, with the introduction of a more transient immigrant population into the work force.

Capron's mill community was described as follows in an 1845 edition of the American Farmer. "Besides the mansion house in which Col. Capron resides which is situated upon an eminence, surrounded by a fine lawn, filled with ornamental trees, shrubbery and flowers, he has erected 50 blocks of two storey stone and brick houses, each competent for four families. To each is attached a vegetable garden in the rear, with a beautiful yard in front, tastefully laid out in parterres of choice flowers. These houses accommodate a population of 2000 souls, all of whom derive support from Col. Capron's factories – where from 700 to 800 find both lucrative employment, a large part of whom are females.

The Patuxent Manufacturing Company experienced financial setbacks during its tenure in Laurel, the earliest of which led to the ousting of Capron and the eventual takeover of the firm by Osmond C. Tiffany and his sons in the 1840s. The mill went through a series of different owners and company



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR228

Site Name: 817-819 Main Street

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Laurel Factory House(PG:Lau-1)

Historic

Brief Description: 19th-20th century factory house

Unknown

reorganizations, becoming the Laurel Company by 1897 and the Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company by 1903. The latter firm leased part of the main factory complex to the American Ramie Manufacturing Company (makers of yarn) by 1914. The Lapsey & Company Window Shade Corporation occupied the mill by 1923, approximately half of the complex remaining vacant. The mill complex was largely demolished around 1940, although ruins were still visible as late as 1972. The former mill site was developed as a community swimming pool and park in the 1950s.

The fortunes of the various companies directly affected the financial and social conditions of the community and, of course, of the occupants of the Factory House. The Factory House was no longer directly associated with the mills by the second quarter of the 20th century. It continued to be occupied by transient families, but the close supervision of the worker housing had long degenerated and the Factory House became one of many multi-family dwellings and single-family dwellings in the City of Laurel to be owned by absentee landlords. The structure was in decline throughout much of the 20th century, providing both residential and commercial space.

Again, 24 shovel test pits, 11 formal test units, and two trenches were excavated in and around the Factory House during in-the-field testing at 18PR228. Shovel tests were a minimum of 40.64 cm (16 in) in diameter and excavated into early Holocene/late Pleistocene alluvium, except where dense clay fill precluded deep excavation. These were located at the intersection points of a 3.05 m (10 ft) grid laid out in the north and east yards of the Factory House. Formal test units varied in size as did the two trenches. Test units and trenches were placed to examine both the basement of the structure and the south and east yards of the property. Exterior units/trenches were situated both adjacent to the structure's foundation and at a distance of roughly 6.1 m (20 ft). All spoil from STPs, units, and trenches was screened through hardware mesh, except in areas previously excavated in the early 1980s (and subsequently backfilled in 1988).

Eight units were excavated in the basement of the Factory House. These units revealed a late 19th or early 20th century wooden floor on top of remnants of a brick pavement floor. The intervening soil consists largely of fine silt and many 20th century artifacts. Some of the artifacts accumulated in the silt through rodent activity. Others may have slipped through the spaces in the floor. Most of the material, however, appears to have been incorporated into the silt layer when the floor had reached an advanced state of decay. The result is an amalgam of material that resembles deflated deposits in erosional settings (e.g. desert pavements or eroded hilltops). Beneath the layer of dust and trash, and below remnants of the demolished brick floor, are layers of sand, and clay loam and brick rubble fill that were probably during or soon after construction of the building. In one unit, where the floor joists were set far enough apart to enable deep testing, the fill was measured in excess of 20.32 cm (8 in) in thickness, at about 56 cm below the wooden floor. Yellowish brown clay loam extends an additional 15.24 cm (6 in) or more. Auger tests in several units on both sides of the basement encountered dense yellowish and white sand that probably represents the natural bedrock (somewhat decayed through exposure and soil chemistry) or partially consolidated fluvium from the ancient Patuxent River. The survival of pre-1850 archeological deposits below the construction fill cannot be dismissed entirely, but the possibility appears to be remote. Excavation of the basement into the bluff edge probably destroyed earlier deposits and redeposited them in what now appears to be a narrow terrace forming the north yard of the dwelling.

Features survive under portions of the remaining wooden floors, as represented most particularly by the intact brick floor in the northeast basement room. Additional floor/subfloor features may survive but are inaccessible due to the existing wooden floors, piles of demolition debris, and unsafe conditions related to joist failure and chimney collapse.

Testing on the exterior of the building revealed thick layers of brick rubble and clay loam fill, except for the wooded area of the northeast yard. Grading on the north side of the structure probably removed all traces of post-1850 occupation within 61 m (20 ft) of the north façade. Any trace of a vegetable garden, as described in historic accounts, probably has not survived. Given the narrow terrace and the fact that the backyard is on the north face of the dwelling, it is unlikely that a garden ever was established in the backyard. Some of the fill that was encountered in test units is post-1988 backfill with the units opened up in the early 1980s. Other units, particularly STPs, also may have encountered backfill from the early 1980's volunteer excavations; but the limited size and depth of the units prevented Phase II researchers from distinguishing between excavation and construction fill.

Artifacts encountered during the Phase II testing in 1994 include 155 activity items, 1,386 architectural objects, 48 clothing items, 2 furniture objects (both tacks), 963 kitchen-related artifacts, 49 personal items, 3 tobacco-related artifacts (a kaolin pipe bowl and stem, and an aluminum ashtray), 201 miscellaneous historic items, and one possible prehistoric object (a quartz flake). The activity items were 82 toys (45 plastic/rubber, 18 glass marbles, 16 clay marbles, a plastic toy record, a toy light bulb, and a bingo chip), a bike tire fragment, another tire fragment, a phonograph record fragment, 28 lighting-related items (14 pieces of lamp glass and 14 lamp parts), a small iron axe, 7 wire fragments, a pumice stone, a rake-like tool, 2 clips, a wood handle, an iron barrel plug, 2 wheels/gears, a wax stick, a copper alloy ring, 3 graphite cylinders/rods, a tin alloy tube/ferrule, 7 pieces of miscellaneous hardware, 5 auto-related items (a plastic Chevy light cover, 2 brake parts, an auto light bulb, and a chrome gas cap), a magic marker tube, and 7 flower pot sherds. The architectural assemblage included 22 brick fragments, 13 pieces of mortar, 4 plaster fragments, a piece of copper flashing, 8 linoleum pieces, a ceramic tile, 4 shingles, 554 pieces of window glass, 706 nails (7 square, 103 cut, 268 wire, 328 unidentified), 15 cut spikes, 17 screws, 8 nuts/bolts, a rubber washer, 13 metal washers, a rubber gasket, 3 ceramic doorknob fragments, 2 pieces of window caulk, 6 pieces of electrical wire, an electrical connector, a water faucet handle, 3 iron pipes, a house number, and a pink paint fragment. The clothing remains were 33 buttons (1 porcelain, 4 ceramic, 1 metal, 3 plastic, 8 shell, and 16 unidentified), 5 leather shoe parts, 2 pieces of leather, 2 eyelets, 5 clothespins, and a wooden thread spool. The kitchen-related artifacts were 183 ceramic sherds (1 Jackfield, 1 coarse earthenware, 1 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 creamware, 7 pearlware, 19 porcelain, 7 semi-porcelain, 37 ironstone, 100 whiteware, 2 yellowware, 1 redware, 2 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 white-glazed stoneware, 2 miscellaneous stoneware, and an unidentified ceramic sherd), 537 pieces of glass (52 pieces of table glass, a canning jar lid liner, a dark green bottle glass shard, 10 milk glass container fragments, 7 pieces of molded container glass, 12 pieces of machine-molded container glass, 338 modern container fragments, and 116 unidentified container fragments), 2 porcelain lid liners, 3 zinc Mason jar liners, 3 zinc jar lids, 10 other metal jar/can lids, 30 bottle caps, 3 beer can fragments, an iron spoon bowl, 2 plastic utensils, 3 plastic screw caps, a tin screw lid, a bone handle, a knife part, a ball of aluminum foil, 5 aluminum can fragments, 166 animal bones (many cut/butchered), 2 oyster shell pieces, 4 corn cob fragments, a peach pit, and 4 nutshells. The personal items were 6 ceramic figurine fragments, 5 pennies (including an 1890 Indian-head Penny), 23 mirror fragments, a small bell, a plastic comb, a glass ornament, a plastic ornament, 3 pieces of jewelry, an amethyst stone, 3 eyeglass pieces, a Blistex tube, a partial (dentistry), a tube of Poli-grip, and a pocket knife. And finally, the miscellaneous objects encountered at the site were 35 unidentified metal objects, 12 glass objects, an unidentified zinc item, a chrome item, a heavy metal foil fragment, a piece of shale, 2 pieces of slate, 2 pieces of mica, a fragment of charred wood, 12 pieces of rubber, 58 pieces of plastic, 14 snail shells, 3 rodent bones, 53 pieces of coal, 4 slag fragments, and an unidentified object.

Several factors make any attempt at conducting artifact distribution studies for the yard areas a near impossible task. These include 1) extensive evidence of disturbance and backfilling of earlier archeological excavation units and utility trenches, 2) the presence of surface deposits that include products of vandalism such as bottle and window breaking, and 3) the introduction of artifacts to the site that were not used on-site by the occupants (previous dumping by certain



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR228

Site Name: 817-819 Main Street

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Laurel Factory House(PG:Lau-1)

Historic Brief
Description:

19th-20th century factory house

Unknown

owners and illicit dumping by local residents). Multiple uses of the building, specifically as a dry-goods store in the 1950s, also skews distributional patterns for 20th century artifacts, both within and outside of the structure. Comparative studies of artifact distributional patterns for the interior and exterior of the building would also not be informative due to the very different depositional processes that were involved. Refuse on the exterior is a combination of overbank dumping, vandalism, and activities related to the commercial and residential uses of the building. Vandalism and the incorporation of household and grocery related items into the unconsolidated subfloor deposits through decay of the wooden floor account for the interior cultural transformations. The presence of kitchenwares and articles of clothing in those subfloor deposits, however, suggests that each of the original four basement rooms was occupied. It is very likely that, at certain times over the past 150 years, the Factory House provided six, rather than four, housing units.

Pre-1850 cultural deposits probably do not survive beneath the Factory House. However, features relating to the construction and modification of interior spaces may survive within the basement. Careful management and monitoring of these basement deposits is necessary should any future restoration work require excavation of the basement interior. While some exterior features may be preserved in portions of the site, these are likely deeply buried under the thick layer of fill encountered. Several features were encountered during the course of the early 1980s volunteer work. Perhaps the most promising avenue for future research at 18PR228 is to properly document the research already conducted. To date, no definitive research report has been written on the extensive work of the 1980s. Efforts should be made to contact original excavators and obtain whatever data remains archived.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006723, 00006734