



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AG286

Site Name: Barrelville Midden

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 19th to mid 20th century mining town

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 22

SCS soil & sediment code MoB

Latitude 39.7090

Longitude -78.8497

Physiographic province Ridge and Valley

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-3%

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

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) North Branch of Jennings

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 36 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other mining com

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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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	182	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	164	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	27	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	4			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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	451	Activity item(s)	82
Glass (all)	1070	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	946	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	41
Arms	6	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	19	Misc.	192
Personal items	13	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal, plastic

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 type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" 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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Barrelville Midden site (18AG286) is an archeological site near Barrelville in Allegany County, consisting of deposits associated with a late 19th to mid 20th century mining town. The site is located within the Barrelville Survey District (MIHP #AL-V-B-286) which was determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places by SHA and MHT in 2013. 18AG286 is situated on the floodplain, terrace, and hillslope along both banks of the North Branch of Jennings Run. The North Branch of Jennings Run contains a fast-flowing rocky channel coursing through a narrow valley bottom. Jennings Run itself is just to the south of the site and flows southeast towards its confluence with Wills Creek. The surrounding landscape consists of a series of narrow valleys subject to severe periodic floods. Soils at the site are Monongahela-Urban Land complex. This moderately well-drained loamy alluvium is associated with stream terraces. The "Urban" designation implies that the natural soils have been altered, displaced, or modified by human activities.

The Barrelville Midden site was first identified in 2013 during a Phase I archeological survey within the proposed limits of disturbance (LOD) for the replacement of Bridge No. 104300 (MD 47 over North Branch of Jennings Run), the replacement of the associated approaches to the east of the previously existing bridge, and the connection of several residential driveways to the new roadway in Allegany County. These archaeological investigations were conducted because Allegany County had applied for a joint federal/state permit authorization which requires review of such projects for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and with state historic preservation legislation. The Phase I survey of 18AG286 included archival research, interviews with local residents, pedestrian survey, and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 10-meter intervals. STPs were excavated by natural layers and all soil was screened through hardware cloth. Forty-six STPs were excavated during the Phase I survey with 28 STPs located in the southeast quadrant of the survey area adjacent to three residences, which corresponds to the location of 18AG286.

Pedestrian survey of 18AG286 identified an outbuilding foundation. Phase I STP excavations in the southeast quadrant of the LOD yielded 538 historic and 10 faunal artifacts. The assemblage attributed to 18AG286 consisted of 442 historic and 5 faunal artifacts. The kitchen artifact assemblage (n=317) evidenced a large assortment of glassware (n=220). The glass assemblage yielded varied examples of late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth-century machine-made bottles used for foodstuffs. Container (n=96), vessel (n=22), jar (n=2), and table (n=4) glass illustrate other forms of late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth-century machine-made glassware encountered in the assemblage.

The ceramic (n=92) assemblage included predominately whiteware (n=81) sherds, but also lesser quantities of redware (n=5), porcelain (n=3), stoneware (n=2), and ironstone (n=1). Fragments of teacup handles, plate and saucer rimes, and bowl rims and bases reflect a variety of tableware forms in the ceramic assemblage.

Architectural artifacts (n=80) recovered during the Phase I included window glass (n=25), a brick (n=1), a spike (n=1) and nails (n=53). Examples of wire nails (n=12), cut nails (n=1), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=40), a roofing nail (n=1), and a cut spike (n=1) illustrate the general types of fasteners used in building construction from the middle of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Other artifact classes recovered in the southeast quadrant where 18AG286 was located include clothing (n=8), tobacco (n=3), furniture (n=1), personal (n=1), activities (n=1), faunal (n=5), and miscellaneous (n=21). Clothing artifacts are represented by buttons (n=5), a corroded buckle (n=1), an eyelet (n=1), and a scrap of shoe leather (n=1). Tobacco-related artifacts included a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, a salt-glazed buff-bodied stoneware pipe bowl fragment, and a pipe stem fragment. Activities-related artifacts consisted of a plastic toy tractor trailer part. Miscellaneous artifacts included nondescript plastic fragments, corroded metal, and linoleum tile fragments.

Distribution trends in the artifact assemblage suggested that the bulk of the artifact collection was recovered within a discrete A/Fill horizon midden deposit adjacent to three residences. This deposit was designated 18AG286, the Barrelville Midden site.

At the completion of Phase I investigations, site 18AG286 was defined as an outbuilding foundation and a general sheet midden of late 19th through mid-20th century domestic and architectural artifacts associated with three residences. A diverse assortment of late 19th to mid-20th century bottle and container glass fragments, ceramics, and architectural debris associated with the occupants of the three adjacent dwellings was recovered from a discrete A/Fill horizon capping the surface of the yards. Examples of machine manufactured soda, liquor, medicine, milk and condiment bottles, jars, and decorated and plain vessel glass suggested that the occupants purchased and utilized a variety of commercially available foodstuffs and products for household consumption. The ceramic assemblage included a variety of refined whiteware and porcelain pieces utilized on the table, including tea cups, saucers, plates and bowls, as well fragments of stoneware and redware, all of which were likely parts of utilitarian crockery found in the kitchen. Decorations, including fruit and floral decals, blue floral transfer print, rope, ribbon and beaded molded edges, and various annular designs along the rims, illustrated a variety of styles and patterns in the tableware assemblage. Faunal materials included part of a rib bone, the end of a long bone, and a few nondescript fragments, an indicator of meat consumption within one or more of the households. The few tobacco related items, including a kaolin pipe stem fragment, part of a decorated kaolin bowl, and an undecorated stoneware bowl fragment, indicated the use of tobacco amongst the occupants. The recovery of a clay marble and a glass marble suggest that children likely lived in one or more of the properties as well.

Based on the Phase I survey, the distribution of the artifact assemblage suggested that the site retained good integrity. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the A/Fill horizon, with a few artifacts found in the top of the underlying B-horizon. Despite the homogenous distribution of the midden deposit, the site exhibited the potential for subsurface remains. Historical research indicated that an outhouse was present in the southeast corner of one of the lots, and likely additional outhouses were present in the adjacent lots. In addition, an early 20th century brick outbuilding foundation was also identified during the pedestrian survey of the site. The presence of the outbuilding foundation and integrity of the midden deposit suggested that additional subsurface features, such as privy shafts, wells, and foundations, may be present within the site. Based on the results of the Phase I survey, 18AG286 was recommended for Phase II evaluation for the NRHP because the site was likely to contain artifact deposits and cultural features that could provide substantive data regarding the economic and social patterns of three residences associated with the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century coal mining industry in Allegany County.

Phase II work conducted in 2014 entailed more detailed archival research for the property and fieldwork consisting of the excavation of 36 shovel test pits at 5 and 2.5 meter intervals and the excavation of 11 test units (6 1x1m, 2 50cmx1m, and 2 50cmx2m) throughout the site area.

Archival research indicated that Samuel B. Barrell, a mining investor from Boston, began purchasing a number of large parcels in Allegany County as early as



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Description:

1836, including an 1840 purchase of a 1,418 5/8-acre tract of land encompassing Site 18AG286. Barrell and his partners, William Ridgely and John Pickell, formed the Barrelville Mining Company, and with the incorporation of the company by the Maryland General Assemblage on March 7, 1844, began to open and work the coal and iron mines in their holdings. In 1850, the Barrelville Mining Company sold their interests to the Parker Vein Coal Company. By 1852, the Parker Vein Coal Company had constructed a post office and several dwellings within the new town of Barrelville. In an 1856 issue of The Mining Magazine, Barrelville was listed as the property of the Ward Coal and Iron Company. In this issue, Barrelville is described as having company-owned taverns, barns, stables, out-buildings, a schoolhouse, a store, and tenements to accommodate about 40 families. By 1857, the Parker Vein Coal Company had reacquired the land holdings.

Whether the three residences that comprise Site 18AG286 are described in the 1856 The Mining Magazine article is unknown. Based on deed research, the three residences were not listed as individual parcels between the period beginning with the Barrelville Mining Company's ownership in 1844 and the eventual purchase of the properties by the Cumberland Basin Land Company in 1902. With the demise of the Parker Vein Coal Company, all the land and apparent tenements were either purchased collectively or in shares by individuals.

Deed records indicate that the property containing the three residences on site 18AG286 were likely owned as an investment by several local individuals and investors from New England and New York beginning in 1865 with Alfred Spates' purchase of the property from the Parker Vein Coal Company. In 1865, Spates sold the property to Gleason Jewett, an investor from New York. In 1878, Jewett sold the property to Louisa Lowndes. In the same year, Lowndes sold the property to Frederick Currie, another New York investor. In 1883, Currie sold the property to William and Anna Percy. In the same year, Percy sold the property back to Frederick Currie. In 1889, once again, Currie sold the property to William Percy. In 1902, the Cumberland Basin Land Company purchased the property from David Sloan, Amanda Spates, Eloise Roman and Annie Percy.

The first individual lot sale within the boundaries of site 18AG286 took place during the ownership of the Cumberland Basin Land Company when in 1903 Minnie Jewett purchased 5.15 acres for \$1.00. The low amount paid for the property could be speculatively viewed as a gift from her future son-in-law Thomas McGlone, the President of the Cumberland Basin Coal Company. The three residences which comprised the remaining portion of Site 18AG286 do not appear as individual lots until 1912 when the Cumberland Basin Land Company foreclosed. In 1927, one of the properties was purchased by a miner, Theodor Abucevicz. In 1942, Daniel Ricewick Sr. was the second miner to purchase a property that is now located within site 18AG286. As of 2015, the three residences from south to north are owned by Mr. Ricewick, Mr. Adcock, and Mr. Logson, respectively.

Phase II archeological fieldwork at 18AG286 involved the excavation of 36 shovel test pits and the excavation of 11 test units (6 1x1m, 2 50cmx1m, and 2 50cmx2m) throughout the site area. The 36 STPs were located along the northern and eastern boundaries of the site in an attempt to locate artifact concentrations or soil anomalies that may be associated with privy locations or discrete activity areas. Of the 11 test units which were excavated within the site, four were in the rear yards of the three residences, just outside of their rear, kitchen doors. The remaining seven test units were excavated to investigate subsurface features.

The test units were excavated with shovel and trowel by natural and/or cultural stratigraphic units, and by arbitrary 20 cm levels within thicker natural/cultural levels. Test units were excavated to at least the sterile subsoil. All excavated soil was screened through mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts post-dating 1950 were noted and discarded in the field. All other artifacts found were retained for identification. Soils were described using standard terminology and color descriptions. Photographs were taken and plan views and profiles were drawn as determined appropriate during excavation. All excavations were backfilled upon completion.

Features were fully exposed when possible and then mapped and photographed in plan view prior to excavation. Features were excavated stratigraphically to appropriately sample the features. The feature profiles were drawn and photographed. Final mapping and photography were completed after the excavation of the feature.

Twenty seven out of the 36 Phase II STPs yielded cultural materials. The Phase II STPs recovered a total of 267 artifacts, all of which were historic artifacts. In addition, two courses of intact articulated brick were identified as a feature in one STP. The artifacts recovered from the Phase II STPs included historic artifacts from the following item groups. Kitchen group items consisted of 138 items including 32 sherds of whiteware, 9 sherds of ironstone, 4 sherds of porcelain, 9 sherds of bottle glass, 73 sherds of container glass, 2 clear vessel glass fragments, 2 sherds of milk glass, 2 burnt glass pieces, 2 faunal bone remains, and 2 can lids. Ninety-nine architectural items were recovered from the Phase II STPs including 13 brick fragments, 35 sherds of window glass, 11 tacks, 9 wire nails, 23 unidentified nails, and metal hinges and brackets. Two personal items consisting of two sherds of mirror glass and two clothing items comprised of two buttons/snaps were recovered. Three activity items were found including a sherd of lamp chimney glass, a plastic toy car, and a glass marble.

One concentration of artifacts was identified via the Phase II STPs in the northwest boundary of the site. A total of 53 artifacts were recovered from four STPs in this concentration. Deed research indicated that the lots where the artifact concentration was located were empty lots in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Since it was fairly common practice to dispose of refuse on empty lots within mining communities, the concentration was attributed as an extension of the refuse disposal midden associated with the site occupation. Based on the broad dispersal pattern and low artifact densities, the STPs were considered to have sampled a historic scatter that resulted from general refuse disposal rather than spatially discrete areas associated with specific cultural activities.

A total of 11 test units, equal in area to 10 1x1 meter squares were excavated at Site 18AG286 in order to sample the material culture, identify any distribution patterns, and to define and investigate any cultural features or activity areas associated with early-twentieth century historic occupation of the site. The test unit excavations were focused on two areas: the lawn areas immediately adjacent to the rears of the houses and along the eastern boundary of the site at the rears of the properties. Of the 11 test units which were excavated within the site, four were in the rear yards of the three houses, just outside of their rear, kitchen doors. The remaining seven test units were excavated to investigate subsurface features. A total of five cultural features were identified during the Phase II testing. The features included the structural remains of two demolished outbuildings, a possible privy pit, a modern fire pit, and a post hole.

Test Unit excavations at site 18AG286 yielded a large quantity of 20th century cultural material. Architectural group items (n=767) and kitchen group items (n=718) were the most abundant. Nails in the architectural group included wire nails (n=95), cut nails (n=2), unidentified square nails (n=4), and unidentified nail fragments (n=449). Pottery in the kitchen group included ironstone (n=172), whiteware (n=164), porcelain (n=27), and pearlware (n=4).

Miscellaneous (n=150) and Activity items (n=78) were also well represented. Miscellaneous items include many fragments of unidentified plastic (n=118). Activity items included toy marbles (n=7), plastic toys (n=2), a ceramic domino (n=1), a monkey wrench (n=1), a Phillips screwdriver (n=1), lamp glass (n=13),



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and light bulb fragments (n=7).

Limited quantities of personal (n=10), clothing (n=9), and arms (n=6) related items were also found. Personal items included mirror glass (n=2), porcelain figure fragments (n=4), a blue plastic comb, and three coins (a 1968 penny, a 1979 penny, and a 2009 Idaho quarter). Clothing items included 4-hole white plastic buttons (n=2), a 4-hole black plastic button (n=1), a red plastic button with shank (n=1), and a brass button cover (n=1). Arms related items consisted of .22-caliber shells (n=5), and a shell casing (n=1).

Phase II excavation of the four Test Units located near the back doors of the three residences yielded a much higher frequency of domestic ceramics than the remaining units. The larger quantity of domestic ceramics in these units was interpreted as kitchen refuse being disposed of near the back doors of each residence. The vertical distribution of the artifact assemblage within this portion of the site did not exhibit discrete stratigraphic deposits typical of a sheet midden deposit. Most of the artifact assemblage was recovered from Strata I and II, which represents a secondary deposition associated with importation of fill containing large quantities of slag, coal cinder, and other industrial byproducts. As such the artifacts, while numerous, cannot be positively identified as being associated specifically with the residents who inhabited site 18AG286. Due to the disturbed context of the soils, the site exhibits little potential for stratified deposits associated with the specific residences. As a result, the cultural material recovered from this disturbed context was determined to be unlikely to provide answers to research questions associated with domestic life or consumer behavior.

A 2 x .5m unit was excavated to investigate a stone feature located in the center of the rear yard of one of the properties (Feature 3). Feature 3 was identified during a pedestrian survey of the area and was represented by several large worn cobbles located on the ground surface within a surface burn. Excavations indicated that the large cobbles were associated with a fire pit built for burning modern refuse. The stone feature did not extend below the ground surface.

Another important finding from the investigation was a series of structural features identified in the rear yard of the Ricewick and Adcock houses. An unvaulted shaft feature (Feature 4), interpreted as a possible pit privy or well was identified on the Adcock property. Excavation of the feature revealed the fill deposits date the filling and grading of the well/privy to the mid-late 20th century. The cultural material recovered from the deposit was also similar to the types of materials recovered from the industrial fill that is evident across the rest of the site. As such, it was unclear whether the artifacts contained within the possible well/privy represented a discrete deposit associated with the residents of the Adcock property, or if the material was dumped along with the surrounding industrial fill that covers the site.

Two brick foundations (Features 1 and 2) with concrete and cobble stone floors were identified along the property line separating the Adcock and Ricewick properties. Both structures were similar in form suggesting a common use, possibly as a storage or garage outbuilding. Excavations around both Features 1 and 2 indicated substantial sub-surface disturbance associated with substantial filling activities that covered the site. In the case of Feature 1, a possible builder's trench was excavated and yielded limited artifacts that suggest that the outbuilding was constructed sometime in the early 20th century. Aside from the artifact deposit associated with the Feature 1 builder's trench, no other discrete artifact deposits were recovered from the vicinity of either Features 1 or 2.

The final feature identified during the Phase II study was a single post hole (Feature 5) located just south of the brick outbuilding (Feature 1) in the rear of the Ricewick House. The absence of any other identified posts made positive identification impossible. The post was too small to be structural in nature and likely represents a fence post for a former garden or paddock that once stood on the property. Alternatively, the post may be associated with a utility pole installed for the brick outbuilding or perhaps for a clothes line. No cultural material was recovered from the post hole; however, it cuts through the Feature 1 builder's trench and underlying subsoil suggesting it post-dates the construction of the brick outbuilding during the early 20th century.

In summary, while Site 18AG286 was found to contain a large quantity of cultural material, the artifacts were interpreted as coming from secondary deposits associated with 20th century infilling of the yards with large quantities of disturbed soil containing industrial waste; cinder and coal ash. No evidence of any discrete, buried artifact deposits associated with the 19th or early 20th century occupations of the property were encountered during the study. Although several features were identified in the rear of the yards, those structures and possible privy/well appeared to be of 20th century construction and were adversely impacted by the widespread disturbance that covers the rest of the site.

Based on the Phase I and II investigations, Site 18AG286 was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the low integrity encountered and the unlikelihood that additional research could provide significant contributions to history.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002266, 95002465