



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AG288

Site Name: 109-113 Vine Street

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 19th to early 20th century house site; three early 20th century frame standing structures

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 22

SCS soil & sediment code GmE,DeG

Latitude 39.4854

Longitude -79.0439

Physiographic province Allegheny Plateau

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 25%

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 Potomac Riv

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/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 78 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

### Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

### Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

### 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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	30	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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	160	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	10	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)	231	Activity item(s)	142
Glass (all)	974	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2656	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	2	Misc. kitchen	791
Arms	22	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	46	Misc.	1435
Personal items	16	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	retaining wall	<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 109-113 Vine Street site (18AG288) is an archeological site in Westernport in Allegany County, consisting of deposits associated with late 19th to mid 20th century working class families in Western Maryland. 18AG288 is situated on the relatively steep southwest-facing side-slope of Franklin Hill, with a sheer drop down to the northern floodplain of the Potomac to the south. To the north and east of the site is a high terrace overlooking Georges Creek. Soils at the site are primarily Gilpin series soils with Dekalb series soils at the southeastern corner of the LOD. The majority of the study area is mapped as Gilpin very stony-Macove very rubbly complex of 25 to 45% slope, and the southeastern corner is mapped as Dekalb-Rock outcrop complex of 65 to 80% slope.

18AG288 site was first identified in 2016 during a hybrid Phase I/II archeological survey within the limits of disturbance (LOD) for the proposed demolition of structures condemned and purchased by the Maryland State Highway Administration as part of an emergency repair project addressing rock and earth slides affecting MD Route 135 in the spring of 2015. These archaeological investigations were conducted because the SHA project was state funded and, as such, fell under the authority of the State Finance and Procurement Articles 5-A-325 and 5-A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The Phase I/II survey of 18AG288 included archival research, subsurface excavation, and mapping of a historic road trace extending west from the LOD that represents the former Vine Street/Front Street/Bloomington Road roadbed.

Archival research focused on parcels 168, 169, and 171 of the current tax maps and the former Spangler parcel south of Vine Street. The earliest known historic development of the project LOD is the 1787 Deakins survey of veteran's lots. Subsequent Deed References indicate that the LOD was part of a land transfer that included parts of Military Lots 3904 and 3905. These lots are not included in Scharf's list of military lot assignments, and it is not clear how they came into the Johnson family's possession prior to their sale to Thomas Hammond. In 1864, Hammond had the lots subdivided and surveyed into 267 lots. George Spangler, a Westernport resident, acted as his agent selling the lots. Spangler himself purchased a number of the lots, including lots further uphill, on which he built his residence. In 1869, he acquired lots 139, 140, and 169 of Hammond's Addition. Within two years, Spangler had sold the three lots to Charles Keefer, who gave them to his daughter Sophia.

Sophia Keefer appears to have been the first resident on the parcels. In 1876, the earliest tax assessment available for Allegany County, Charles Keefer is assessed for two undescribed lots valued at \$25 and \$70, the first with improvements worth \$400 and the second with improvements worth \$150. Neither listing includes household goods. A third parcel is listed from Sophia Keefer, the lot being valued at \$400, with improvements worth \$700 and household furnishing worth \$250.

In 1885, Sophia Keefer sold the parcel to William Gilbert of Piedmont, West Virginia. The next available tax assessment for the property is 1896, where both J. Nelson Durham and George Dixon are noted as owning the parcel that contains the LOD. During his ownership, Dixon formally subdivided the parcel into eight smaller lots. Edwin Roberts held all three house parcels in the LOD from 1906 to 1922. It appears that Roberts constructed at least two of the existing structures in the LOD between 1910 and 1918. In 1922, Roberts sold the first of the three lots to Granville and Eunice Evans. The remaining lots remained in Robert's possession until his death prior to 1948 and were sold in 1950 as part of the disposition of his estate.

Archival research was also conducted for the former house lot on the south side of Vine Street, now extensively remodeled by the Spring 2015 SHA stabilization and repair work. Land record research identified the southern parcel as the former property of George Spangler, son of George W. Spangler. George W. Spangler purchased the parcel from the Thomas Hammond estate in 1886.

In summary, archival research determined that the current three parcels were initially developed as on parcel subdivided out of late eighteenth century Military lot grants in Allegany County, as part of Hammond's Addition to Westernport. The first occupation of the property likely dates to the late 1860s, and consisted of a single house on the eastern portion of the original lot occupied by the property owner. The parcel changed hands in 1885, and all of the LOD went through an extensive period of absentee ownership and tenant use, with subdivision into three lots at the turn of the twentieth century. Construction of new housing on all three lots took place in the second decade of the twentieth century. Two of the three parcels continued to serve as tenant properties until the 1950s.

The subsurface excavations consisted of excavation units rather than shovel test pits, due to the potential for deep fill soils on the artificial terraces in the LOD and the potential for large historic subsurface features. Twenty auger borings were placed across the LOD to provide basic information about soil stratigraphy and assist in placement of excavation units. Ten Test Units (TUs) equivalent to 11 square meters of test area were judgmentally placed to address all the major artificial terraces visible in the western and northern yards on the site. All excavation proceeded by stratigraphic layers, and deep natural layers were subdivided into 10-cm arbitrary excavation levels. Fill layers determined to be later twentieth-century fills, usually by the presence of modern plastics, were removed as one excavation level to expedite unit completion. The research design called for all excavations to extend at least 10 cms into sterile subsoils; subsequent time and budget constraints resulting in one unit complex (TU 6/8) where this did not occur, but identification of undisturbed subsoil at the base of the unit was confirmed through placement of an auger test at the base of the unit. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth mesh and all artifacts found were retained for identification. Soils were described using standard terminology for colors and textures. All excavation was recorded on standardized forms that documented the opening and closing elevations of each level or feature, the soil color and texture, artifact types recovered during excavations, excavator's notes, plan views and photo log. Each excavation team produced a unit summary at the termination of the unit.

Test excavations examined eight locations across the LOD. Only three of those locations appeared to retain undisturbed soil profiles (TUs 4, 5, and 9). All three of these locations exhibited the mixed current surface layer, with relatively high subsoil interfaces and undisturbed subsoil. TU 5 exhibited signs of a thin eroded or deflated soil profile.

Two locations (TUs 1 and 2) showed evidence of soils which appear to have been disturbed in the latter half of the twentieth century. TU 1 demonstrated the modern surface layer over mixed soils and a truncated subsoil. TU 2 exhibited a deep soil disturbance cutting well into the subsoil that was subsequently filled with undifferentiated soils potentially dating to the mid-twentieth century.

Three locations presented extremely idiosyncratic formation processes. TUs 3/7 exhibited deep fills over a potential historic yard surface. However, both fills and buried surface lacked tightly dated diagnostics, resulting in two contexts with potential date ranges that cover almost the full use period documented for the site. TUs 6/8 included a major subsurface feature, sealed by a fill layer beneath the modern surface horizon, which exhibited apparently undisturbed soil



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profiles adjacent to the Feature 13 privy pit. However, again all identifiable fill contexts lacked tightly datable artifacts, and could only be assigned dates from the very late nineteenth century to the early to mid-twentieth century. The final location, TU 10, represented at least two layers of modern overburden possibly related to recent replacement of a retaining wall along Walnut Street, and a thin underlying older A Horizon truncated at two locations by features cutting down to subsoil. Neither buried A Horizon could be dated beyond a span from the late nineteenth century to the early to mid-twentieth century.

A total of 13 features were identified during the testing. Identified features included two structural features; a retaining wall (Feature 1) and a possible foundation segment (Feature 3). A possible robber's trench (Feature 2) was related to the Feature 1 retaining wall. Three features were subdivided to better document a deep pit feature; Feature 13 was the pit cut itself, interpreted as a wooden walled privy pit, while Feature 6 and Feature 10 consisted of fill episodes within the Feature 13 pit cut. Two features appeared to be small trash dumps- Features 8 and 9, both in the front yard of the 111 Vine Street. One feature, Feature 4 a square charcoal feature, could not be interpreted. The remaining two features were determined to be non-cultural including a clump of differing soil within fills (Feature 5) and an animal burrow (Feature 11).

Phase I/II excavations at 18AG288 yielded copious cultural materials (n=6320). Architectural group items (n=2656) and kitchen group items (n=1895) were the most abundant. The vast majority of the architectural group items were window glass sherds, nails, and corroded iron fragments. The vast majority of the identifiable nails recovered were wire nails. The kitchen materials present included faunal remains, container glass, and ceramics. The majority of the kitchen materials were non-diagnostic artifact types that span almost the full period of occupation, such as machine made bottle glass (N=873), and undecorated whiteware (n=160) and ironstone (n=30).

Miscellaneous group items (n=1435) were also well represented. Miscellaneous items include many fragments of unidentified plastic, coal, and coal slag. Activity items (n=142) included toy marbles, toys made of plastic and metal, lamp glass, and a post-1945 vinyl phonograph record fragment.

Limited quantities of clothing (n=46), arms (n=22), personal (n=16), tobacco (n=5), and furniture (n=2) related items were also found. Clothing items included shoe fragments, safety pins, porcelain buttons, and metal buttons including a circa 1860 to 1880 Maryland-seal militia dome button. Arms related items consisted of shotgun shells and rifle casings including a Remington "Super Speed" stamped rifle shell casing. Personal items included porcelain figure fragments, a bone toothbrush head, and a 1944 Mercury dime. Tobacco items consisted of white ball clay pipe fragments and Furniture items consisted of two furniture tacks.

Overall, Phase I/II test unit excavations recovered abundant materials from the first half of the twentieth century and sparse materials associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and identified one major subsurface feature, an abandoned privy pit subsequently used for secondary trash deposition during the early twentieth century. Two additional areas of sealed yard deposits dating to the first half of the twentieth century were also identified.

The project at 18AG288 also included the documentation of the abandoned road trace associated with the western extension of Vine Street. Archival research on this transportation feature indicated that it represented a later alignment of the late 18th century Old State Road from Winchester, Virginia to the Cheat River in West Virginia. In 1830, the county road commissioners realigned the road down to the southern face of the hillside to significantly reduce the grade of the road. The road, variously referred to as Front Street, Vine Street, Luke Street, and the Bloomington Road, once served as the primary route between Westernport, Luke and Bloomington. Historically, Vine Street continued west from the Walnut Street intersection until it reached the town of Luke. The old Vine Street roadbed appears to have been primarily foot traffic after the first decades of the twentieth century and was definitely restricted to foot traffic after the installation of a waterline pipe that crosses the road trace on the surface (circa 1940s or 50s). This road trace has been registered with MHT as WESTER-QF05 (Abandoned segment of Front Street, Westernport).

During the Phase I/II, every major turn in the road trace and roadside locations of significant features and artifacts were mapped with a total station. Documentation was restricted to visual inspection of the immediate road verge, and mapping of the actual roadbed.

The former roadbed was documented as running from the western Walnut Street terminus east to the end of Mullen Avenue in Luke, Maryland. Two major and one very minor side branches were noted on the road trace. Both major side branches appeared to lead to former house sites on Fairview Street in Luke. The majority of significant features noted during the inspection were in the segment of the road leading up to a pump house associated with the waterline.

This section of the former roadbed running from the end of Walnut Street west to the former waterline pumping station has been more recently maintained. The road trace was generally three meters wide with little vegetation growing in it. A dry laid stone retaining wall was present along the north side of Walnut Street and continued roughly 30 meters west along the road trace. Four former house sites were noted along the road based on the presence of foundations. The pump house sits partially into the road bed and has been abandoned since the 1960s.

West of the pump house, the road trace narrowed and averaged less than 2 meters. No evidence of house foundations was noted West of the pump house, however four odd rock formations were identified as possible buried former mine openings.

Based on the Phase I/II investigations, Site 18AG288 was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important to history, specifically worker housing in the Western Maryland and the Appalachian coal region. The site was also determined to contribute to the Hammond's Addition Historic District (AL-VI-D-307).

Completed field investigations demonstrated intact sealed deposits in this unusually steep, highly modified, upland landscape overlooking the Potomac River. The site yielded preserved buried features including a privy, and a broad variety of artifact classes, and organic remains. The large assemblage included container bottles, various ceramics, personal items and hundreds of faunal remains, predominantly from the late 19th to early 20th century that were excavated from intact well-stratified yard areas.

Additional detailed study of the existing artifact assemblage, as well as future assemblages, could yield tighter chronological and functional data, and extract information regarding subsistence patterns; economic choices in consumer goods and lifestyles; organization, use, and manipulation of the landscape; and social structure issues in this industrial river town.

The assemblage, including beverage bottles, a variety of decorated and undecorated wares, and various faunal remains has significant potential to reveal information about working class domestic life in Allegany County. A more thorough analysis of the assemblage could provide ceramic dates (e.g. maker's marks) and identification of vessel forms; dating of container glass through manufacturing methods including various molding methods, finishes, and glass



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company marks on the bases; and faunal analysis by identifying cuts of bone and animal species. Toys such as a child's porcelain doll and marbles were also recovered.

The archaeological deposits on this site can reveal data about the diet of the occupants including information about the quality of their meat and if they supplemented their diet with wild game. Do the dish wares reflect items purchased from mail order catalogs and if so, were they high end or low end products? Despite their working class status, did parents have expendable income to purchase notions and toys for their children?

Additional research should also focus on how the occupants of the Vine Street residences made use of, and altered, the landscape to make usable space both within and immediately adjacent to the site. How, when, and for what purposes were terraces constructed? Studies should address outbuilding locations, retaining wall locations, gardening places, trash disposal patterns, water sources, and human waste disposal. Health of the residents could potentially be addressed through analysis of night soils.

Sources like directories and newspaper accounts are likely to provide more specific information about the identity of the occupants. In any case, the overall period of occupation is relatively short, and the nature of the resource as industrial working class households provides a framework for meaningful analysis and interpretation. These data should be placed within a more detailed context focused on the historical development and economic trends and in Westernport and adjoining Piedmont. Expanded field investigations covering larger portions of 109 and 113/115 Vine Street, comparable to what has been investigated at 111 Vine Street, should yield meaningful comparative data between the three lots comprising 18AG288.

Broader comparative data could be obtained from prior archaeological investigations at sites in Lonaconing, Cumberland, and Barrelville in Maryland, and sites in other states in the Appalachian coal region. The assemblage of a working class family in western Maryland could also be compared with sites of similar working class economic status outside the region. The Jackson Homestead in Montgomery County, an African American site with an extensive collection of late 19th-early 20th century artifacts; Irish households from Texas, Maryland in Baltimore County; and a tenant house at Scott's Plantation/Belvoir in Anne Arundel County are temporally similar. Identifying differences and similarities in a variety of late 19th-early 20th century working class households across Maryland would produce a significant contribution to the history of Maryland.

In summary, since 18AG288 contains a robust artifact assemblage in well-stratified deposits, possesses the potential to reveal important data in the lives of working class families in Western Maryland, and would provide significant comparative information to other similar sites in our state, the site is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

In order to avoid adverse impact to these NRHP eligible resource, SHA developed a work plan with stringent limits on methodology for the demolition of the three existing structures, to take place after additional documentation of the structures. No further archaeological consideration will be required if the developed demolition methodology meets MHT standards to avoid adverse impact outside the footprints of the existing structures.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002726