



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR835 Site Name: Handley House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description: Early 20th century industrial workers' housing

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code HbB2

Latitude 39.4820 Longitude -77.3617

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m 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

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other
- hill base and adjacent swale

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Fountain Rock Spring

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
- Minimum distance to water is 76 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. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

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? Rural

Domestic

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

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other lime kiln co

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 N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken Can contents analyzed by McKnight



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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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Eng Dry-bodied | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Buckley | <input type="checkbox"/> | North Devon | <input type="checkbox"/> | Porcelain | 8 | 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"/> |

Dated features present at site

| Historic Artifacts | | Tobacco related | |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pottery (all) | 54 | Activity item(s) | 7 |
| Glass (all) | 351 | Human remain(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Architectural | 640 | Faunal material | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Furniture | | Misc. kitchen | 33 |
| Arms | | Floral material | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Clothing | 5 | Misc. | 224 |
| Personal items | 1 | 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 type="checkbox"/> | Well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar hole/cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> | Railroad bed | <input type="checkbox"/> | stone floor | |
| Hearth/chimney | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sheet midden | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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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Early 20th century industrial workers' housing

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Handley House Site (18FR835) consists of the archeological remains associated with early 20th century industrial workers' housing in the Walkersville area of rural Frederick County. The site is situated at the base of a low hill and an adjacent swale along a tributary of Glade Creek. It is sited in the Fountain Rock Park near the extant Handley House, an early 20th century tenant dwelling. The surrounding landscape is mostly lawn as the area is maintained as a public park. Soils at the site are Hagerstown silt loams.

The history of the extant "Handley House" and its relation to the Fountain Rock Limestone Quarry (MIHP# F-8-126) is described below. Resting on a limestone foundation, the Handley House is "balloon frame construction" and consists of two storeys. Gray asphalt shingles now cover the original wood German (lap) siding and all of the windows are either covered with plywood or have been removed. There is a brick chimney in the center of the house and another chimney located along south wall of the one room rear ell. Along the southwest corner of the structure is a one storey shed-roofed addition that contains the entrance to the cellar (which flooded in 2004). The original floor plan provided for 3 rooms on both floors and the roof is protected by corrugated metal sheets.

In 2005, when testing was carried out at 18FR835, the Handley House was vacant and in poor condition. Following the purchase of the property and house by the Frederick County Board of Commissioners in 1983, the Local Fire Department conducted a practice burn on the structure which resulted in extensive smoke damage. In 2005, there was also evidence of long-term wild animal habitation in the house. Frederick County was planning to renovate the structure at that time, but the status of the planned repair is not known.

The 22.5 acre Fountain Rock Park contains a defunct limestone quarry (now a 1.5 acre pond filled with water) and the remains of a historic lime kiln complex comprising a large stone kiln with six open ovens. Lime is an alkaline inorganic compound of calcium. It is derived from limestone, a sedimentary rock composed mostly of calcium carbonate. Lime was historically used in plaster, stucco, cement, and as fertilizer. By 1870, there were 6 establishments in Frederick County that produced lime, employing 36 people with produce valued at \$31,300. The location of these 6 facilities is unknown and it is not clear if the Fountain Rock area was one of them, but it is a very plausible possibility.

By the early 1850s, the Fountain Rock area was occupied by the Diehl Family. In 1870, the Diehl household at Fountain Rock consisted of Adam and Sarah Diehl, their seven children and an adult brother George. Census records note that the youngest Diehl child was 15 in 1870 and that he was born in Maryland. The next child, 18 in 1870, was born in Pennsylvania, as were all the other Diehl children. Therefore, the Diehl family moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland sometime between 1852 and 1855. "A. Diehl" is noted on an 1858 map of Frederick County as occupying the Fountain Rock property.

During the 19th century, the area immediately surrounding rock began to grow. The towns of Georgetown and Walkersville were combined and incorporated as Walkersville in 1892. Walkersville is less than a mile from the Fountain Rock quarry property. In March of 1867, the Maryland General Assembly appointed a group of Frederick County men to be the commissioners of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line railroad. Adam Diehl was one of these commissioners and the railroad tracts were laid through his property. A year later, the citizens of Frederick approached the General Assembly, "praying authority for the city corporation to subscribe a sum of money" for the construction of the railroad line. This branch opened in 1872. An 1873 Atlas of Frederick County shows the "A. Diehl" as it was on the 1858 map and the addition of two other Diehls (also along Fountain Rock Road) as well as the new railroad line.

The introduction of the railroad line opened new markets for Frederick County farmers and other manufacturers. The years 1873-1893 were a period of significant growth for railroads throughout the eastern United States with the addition of 129,000 miles of new track. The availability of service capacity had outgrown the demand and a price war ensued making shipment by rail attractive.

This likely affected the value of the Fountain Rock property. It is unclear when the limestone mining began or when the kiln was established at Fountain Rock, but in 1890, the Fountain Rock property conveyed from Adam Sr. to Adam, Jr. An 1891 deed notes that Adam Diehl, Jr. had the use of "the private road leading from the lime kiln". As Adam Diehl, Sr. was from Pennsylvania where lime burning was an established practice by the mid 19th century, it is likely that the lime kiln was established, in some form, on the Fountain Rock property by the 1850s. The 1850 Census recorded nine "Limeburners" employed in Frederick County. Four of those (more than any other part of the county) were located in the "Woodsboro District", the location of the Fountain Rock property. In 1897, Adam Diehl, Jr. sold the Fountain Rock property to John Stimmel. The property was recorded as "Part of Campbell's Camp and Dulaney's Lot known as Lime Kiln Property". It was sold for \$20,000.

The Fountain Rock property changed hands eight times between 1897 and 1982. The kiln and quarry operations were known by three different names representing three different periods of ownership. The Stimmels occupied the property for nearly a decade before they sold it to Leonard C. Barrick in 1907. In that same year, Barrick and his partner William B. Outshall established the Fountain Rock Lime Company on the site, the first time the name "Fountain Rock" was actually used. The period of 1907 until 1928 seems to have been a profitable and prolific time for the quarry and kiln complex. "Fountain Rock Lime Company" appears in the Maryland State Tax Reports from 1908 until 1921. In 1908 (and many times after), the company advertised in The Daily News of Frederick, Maryland for "Old Reliable Ground Burnt Lime Delivered and Spread, FOUNTAIN ROCK LIME AND BRICK COMPANY, Phone 2115 Walkersville and Frederick 2082". This advertisement indicated that the kiln was also used to fire bricks.

The 1920 United States Census provided some information on the number and ethnicity of individuals working at the Fountain Rock Lime Company. Lewis C. Reeney is listed as the Manager of Fountain Rock Lime Co. He, his wife, and 9 children lived in the Walkersville District in 1920, most likely on the Fountain Rock Property. The 1920 Census shows 21 other individuals and their families living in the same district and as working for the "Lime Company". Some of these individuals were African-American.

In 1928, Outshall and Barrick sold the company to James Stoner and William Powell, who occupied the property until 1946. The deed listed all of the improvements on the property, including the quarry, 8 lime kilns, lime sheds, a large water pump, a lime grinder, and engine house and steam boiler room, a horse stable, 7 dwelling houses, a large stone crusher, and other associated facilities. Stoner and Powell also advertised their products and services, using nearly identical text as the previous company. No company records have been recovered, but a snapshot of the operation can be found in census records.

The 1930 US Census is organized differently from the 1920 Census, and indicates that all of the individuals listed lived on Fountain Rock Road. This census shows seven households on Fountain Rock Road with quarry employees. These are likely the "7 dwelling houses" mentioned in the 1928 deed.



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Early 20th century industrial workers' housing

Unknown

One of these dwelling houses is the Handley House (18FR835). Named for the Handley family who resided there from 1936 to 1950, the structure was built sometime between 1900 and 1910. It was most likely constructed in 1907 when Leonard E. Barrick sold the quarry and kiln property to Fountain Rock Lime Company for \$20,000. The Handley House probably served as housing for the quarry and kiln workers. The 1910 Census data indicates that 5 of the 12 family households on Fountain Rock Road were kiln employees who rented their dwellings. Regrettably, the records do not indicate in which house each family lived.

Many of the same employees listed in the 1920 Census are listed in 1930, but some had retired. For example, the Census lists 79 year old Winfield Pettingal who owned a home worth \$7,500.00 when many of the other residents rented. Harry C. Green lived on Fountain Rock Road, but worked at a flourmill instead of the Fountain Rock Lime Company. He also owned a home worth \$2,000.00. William E. Carmack is listed as owning a home worth \$2,000.00, though at age 58 is not shown having an occupation. From this record, it appears the operation had become smaller, employing fewer individuals than in the previous decade. This situation may be explained by the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. However, others may have worked for the company but not lived in the immediate community.

In 1946, "The Stoner and Powell lime plant and quarry at Fountain Rock, near Walkersville" was sold to a new corporation known as the Fountain Rock Lime and Brick Company. Very little is known of this period. Frederick newspapers reveal that a Samuel F. Lehman was president of the company and John T. Quynn was vice president. In 1948, they advertised for a "reliable quarryman", offering a furnished house for their hire.

In 1957, advertisements began to be placed concerning fishing at the Fountain Rock property. By 1958, the "Fountain Rock Trout Farm" offered a pay-as-you-catch program, charging \$1.65 per pound of fish. Anecdotal fishing stories concerning a trout farm near the site continue to appear in local newspapers until the 1980s.

In 1963, the Fountain Rock Park property was purchased by a company then called the Fountain Rock Corporation owned by McKendree Fulks of Gaithersburg, Maryland. The Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation in Baltimore only has record that McKendree Fulks owned the company, but does not provide other information concerning the property in their files. The company is classified as a dissolved corporation. A past resident of Fountain Rock, Robert Handley, whose father was the Forman during the late 1930s and early 1940s has said that the Depression and World War II took a large toll on the lime production, as much of the labor force went off to war. Apparently, by 1950, there was very little mining or lime burning activity at the property. Mr. Fulks removed the property from corporate ownership to his personal ownership in 1982. Mr. Fulks initiated many infrastructure changes to the property: he capped the spring head and "cleaned up" the buildings and properties. According to Robert Handley (former tenant) the area of the spring head was underwater during his tenure as a child from 1936 until 1950. In 1983, the property was sold to the Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County for \$10.00. This price is interpreted as ceremonial or as a gift to the county.

The site was first examined archeologically in August and September of 2005 during the course of a Phase I survey prior to planned improvements to Fountain Rock Park. At that time, Frederick County was making preparations to restore a log house on the property with assistance from the National Park Service and other improvements related to the park master plan (developed in the 1990s) were also planned for the years that followed. As significant public monies would be devoted to the project, archeological survey was required.

Phase I work in 2005 entailed the excavation of 66 shovel test pits (STPS) placed at 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals across the park. A distinct lens of consolidated broken rock and coal at one test location may represent a buried surface or feature. Diagnostic artifacts recovered included 4 wire nails and 2 thread lip canning jar fragments. The site was determined to represent rear yard deposits and potential features associated with the early twentieth century residences used by employees of the Fountain Rock Lime Company. The site was determined to be a potentially significant resource for the study of cultural resources in Frederick County and Western Maryland. Largely agricultural, the early industrial context of these sites can also provide information on the history of resource mining in Maryland, technology and material utilized, and the living conditions and material culture of the laboring class of individuals who lived on the property.

Archeologists returned to the site in 2006 to conduct Phase II testing. The Phase II work was performed at the request of, and under contract to, the Frederick County Public Works Division. Frederick County's 1991 Master Plan for Fountain Rock Park called for improvements to the entrance, park roadways, the parking area, and access for disabled visitors. The Phase II survey was undertaken as a result of the prior Phase I survey conducted in preparation for the implementation of the Master Plan. This work was required by Maryland Law and satisfied State Finance and Procurement regulations §§ 5A-325 and 5A-326.

Phase II testing entailed close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavation. Eleven STPs were excavated in the yard area of the Handley House, particularly south of the structure. These STPs were placed at 4.57 m (15 ft) and in some cases 3.05 m (10 ft) intervals in the areas that would be directly affected by (then) proposed infrastructure improvements. The smaller 3.05 m interval was used when natural or other barriers made it necessary to alter the grid. STPs were a standard 40 cm in diameter. STPs were excavated to subsoil, except when natural or artificial barriers made it impossible to excavate deeper. The STPs averaged 47.85 cm in depth with variation due to disturbed soils, evidence of fill, modern trenching, and/or large rocks.

The shovel testing was followed up with two 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units in an area of a purported brick walkway. Since the brick feature was identified in one of the units, sod was then stripped beyond the limits of the unit to follow the feature. All STPs and test units were excavated and recorded by natural stratigraphy and all soils were passed through hardware mesh to ensure artifact recovery. The recovered contents of each STP and test unit were washed, sorted, classified, and cataloged.

The aforementioned feature was ultimately revealed to be a large brick and cut stone feature consisting of a brick walkway that leads to what appears to be a floor of a no-longer-extant structure. This floor measured roughly 6.1 X 3.05 m (20 X 10 ft). The perimeter of the feature displays evidence of mortar suggesting that brick or stones were laid directly on the floor elements. Two trees (on the south side of the feature) and their extensive root structure exacted considerable damage to the feature. Bricks and stones have been displaced and some of the bricks have been covered by the roots. The southern and eastern edge of the feature exhibit signs of demolition, purposeful fill, and coverage. Both edges were not exposed as they were under a layer of dense stone/gravel rubble. The bricks on the eastern edge present a curved pattern of unknown utility. Robert Handley reported that this section of the yard contained a seasonal "slaughter shed" when he was young (1940s and 1950s) but he did not recall the floor nor the walkway. It may post-date his occupation. Further study would be required to date the construction of the feature.

A total of 1,219 artifacts were recovered during the 2006 Phase II testing at 18FR835. Artifacts included 7 activity items (1 lamp chimney fragment and 6 pieces of paper), 636 architectural artifacts (90 window glass fragments, 241 brick fragments, 3 pieces of mortar, 13 fragments of concrete, 198 wire nails, and 91 other nails), 5 possible clothing items (4 pieces of worked shell and 1 piece of leather), 346 kitchen-related items (31 refined earthenware sherds, 15



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redware sherds, 8 porcelain sherds, 259 vessel glass fragments, 26 animal bones, 4 fragments of shell, and 3 nut fragments), 1 personal item (a glass bead) and 224 miscellaneous objects (8 pieces of charcoal, 7 fragments of wood, 2 rocks, 9 unidentified glass fragments, 123 metal fragments, 67 synthetic/modern objects and 8 indeterminate items).

A can excavated during Phase II testing contained material submitted for archeobotanical analysis. Results of this assessment suggested that the sample did not represent the intact remains of the original can contents. A mix of sediment, small artifacts (coal, bone) and incidental ecofacts (snails, weed seed) are indicative of a secondary deposit from adjacent areas.

Based on the results of Phase II testing, it was determined that the intact brick feature at 18FR835 was a significant find under threat from the planned improvements to the park. Construction drawings depicted major impacts to this brick and stone floor caused by the installation of an asphalt walkway. Phase III excavation of the feature to document and remove it, or modifications to the planned improvements to allow the feature to be preserved in place. The feature appears to have been preserved in place. The site should still be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000487, Site Files