

Figure 6.127. Plan view of site 39FA1875.



Table 6.27. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1875.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White, light gray	
1	Secondary flake	Chert	Purple-gray	Retouched

6.26.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1875 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site on an exposed ridge leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion, resulting in numerous shale bedrock exposures.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1875 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by wind and water erosion. The degree of erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates very low potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1875 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

6.27 SITE 39FA1876

Site Number: 39FA1876
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .02 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Slope

Field Number: 2-114
Elevation (in m): 1,127
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.27.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1876 (Figures 6.128 and 6.129) is a Native American isolated find locale measuring approximately 10 m N-S x 28 m E-W. The site is situated on a finger ridge slope. Vegetation in the site area is short grass interspersed with sage and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.

6.27.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Three tertiary flakes and two pieces of shatter were observed. Table 6.28 details the artifacts identified at the site. No artifacts were collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

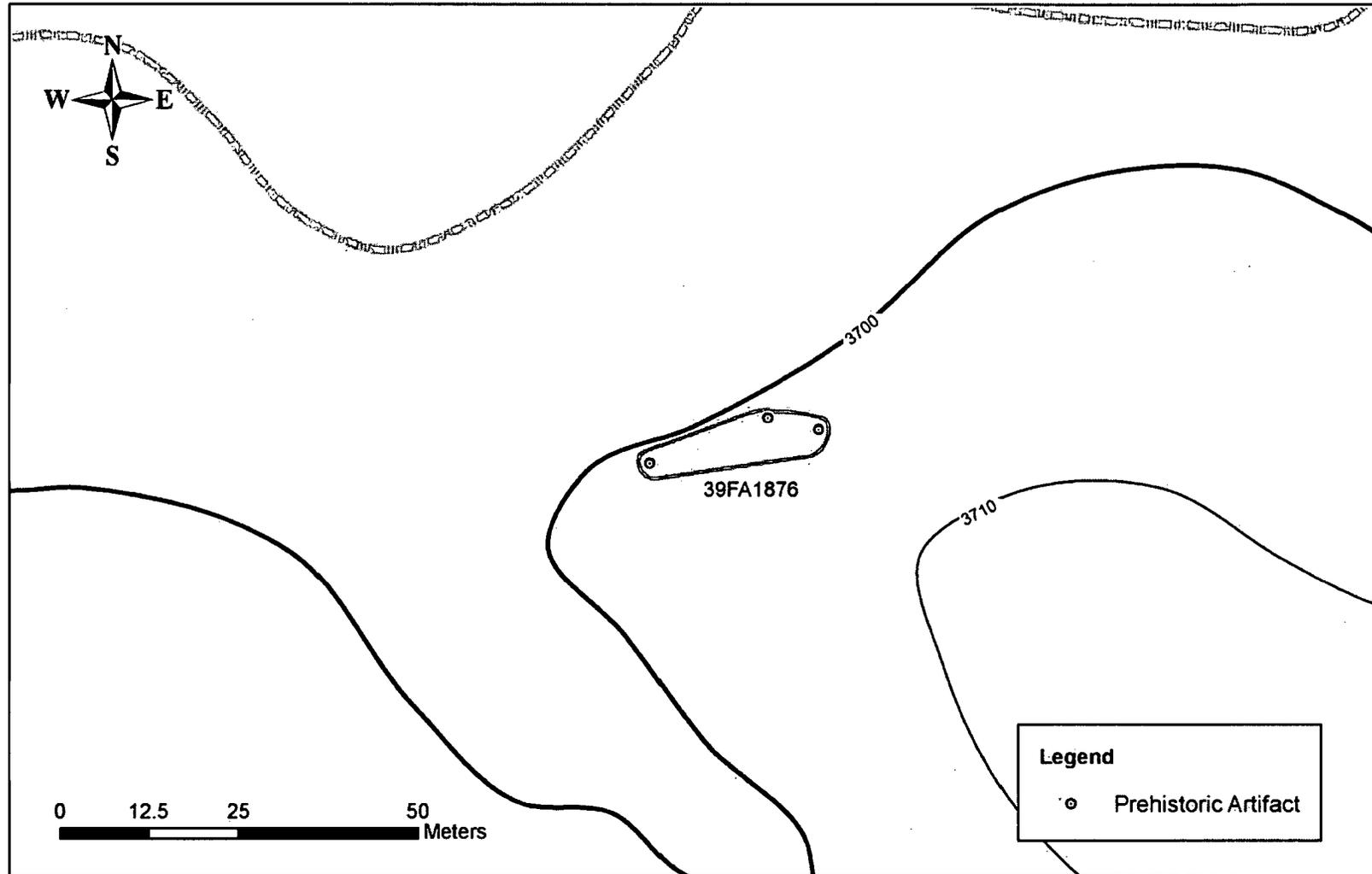


Figure 6.128. Plan view of site 39FA1876.



Figure 6.129. Overview of site 39FA1876, facing south.

Table 6.28. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1876.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Brownish gray, light gray	
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Yellowish tan	
1	Shatter	Chert	Purple	
1	Shatter	Silicified sediment	Gray	

6.27.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1876 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed ridge leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1876 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by wind and water erosion. The degree of erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1876 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



6.28 SITE 39FA1877

Site Number: 39FA1877

Site Name: N/A

Site Type: Isolated Find

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Site Area: .001 ha

Landscape Position: Alluvial Fan

Field Number: 2-119

Elevation (m): 1,124

Site Condition: Disturbed

Subsurface Testing: N/A

Appendix D Map Reference: D-2

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.28.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1877 (Figures 6.130 and 6.131) is an isolated find locale measuring 1m N-S x 1 m E-W. This site is situated at the end of an eroded alluvial fan. Vegetation in the site area is short grass. Ground surface visibility ranges from 40-50 percent.

6.28.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One light brown chalcedony tertiary flake was observed at the site. The artifact was not collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

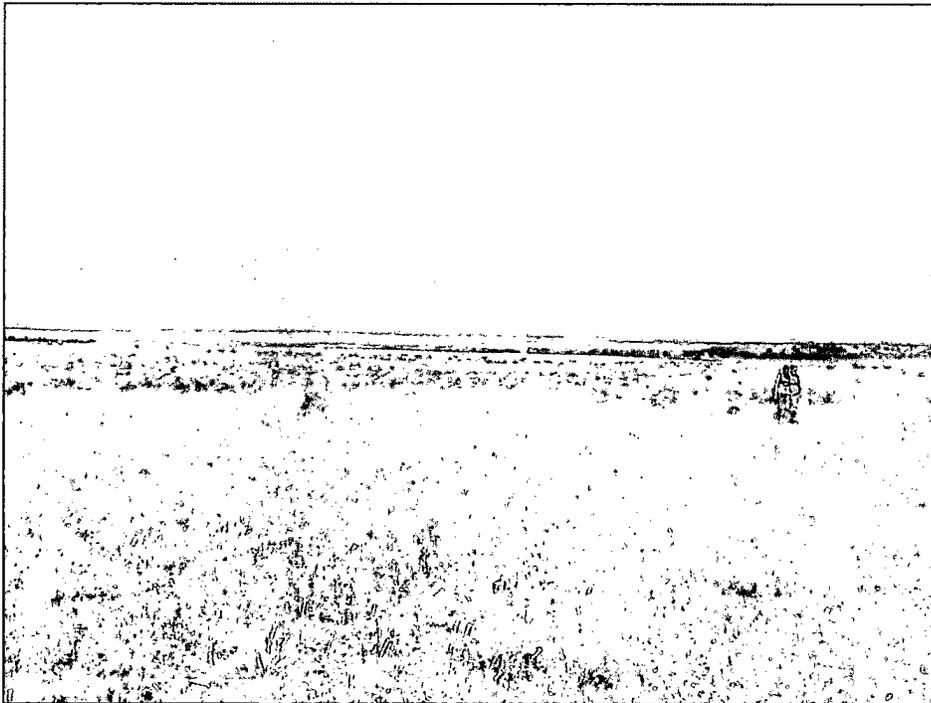


Figure 6.130. Overview of site 39FA1877, facing southwest.

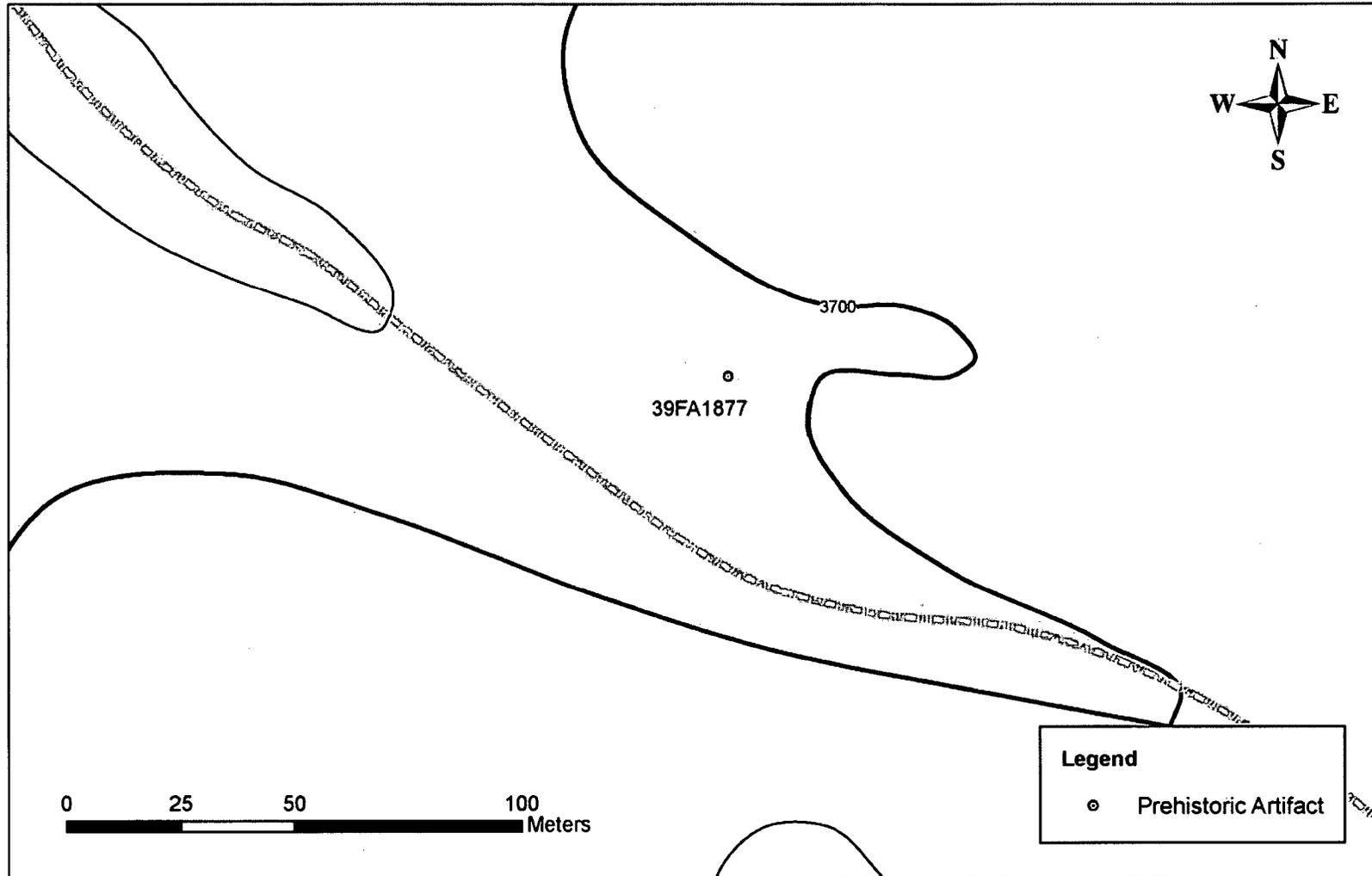


Figure 6.131. Plan view of site 39FA1877.



6.28.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1877 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1877 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by wind and water erosion. The degree of erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1877 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

6.29 SITE 39FA1878

Site Number: 39FA1878

Site Name: N/A

Site Type: Isolated Find

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Site Area: .06 ha

Landscape Position: Ridge Slope

Field Number: 2-120

Elevation (m): 1,143

Site Condition: Disturbed

Subsurface Testing: N/A

Appendix D Map Reference:

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.29.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1878 (Figures 6.132 and 6.133) is an isolated find locale measuring 41 m N-S x 21 m E-W. This site is situated on the north slope of an eroded finger ridge with some bedrock exposures. Vegetation in the site area is short grass. Ground surface visibility ranges from 50-60 percent.

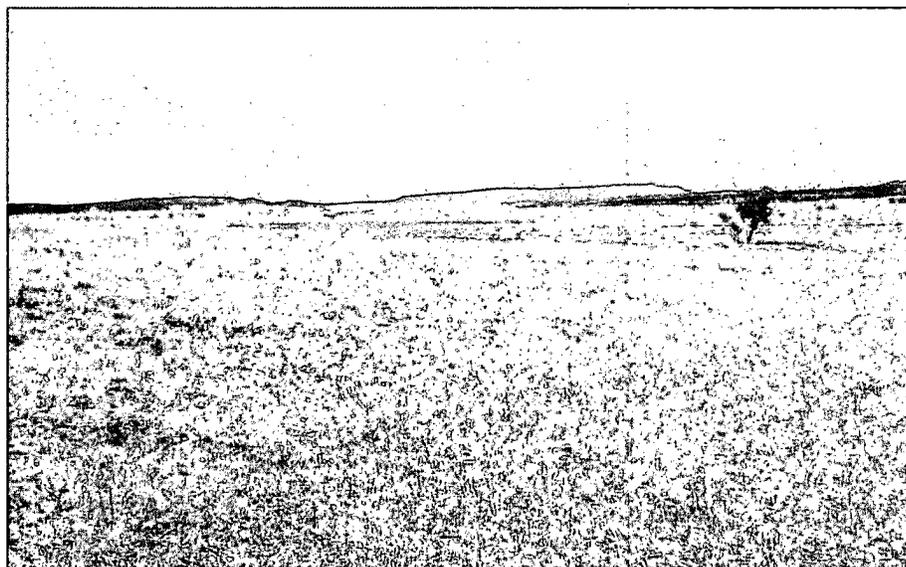


Figure 6.132. Overview of site 39FA1878, facing south.



Figure 6.133. Plan view of site 39FA1878.



6.29.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Four tertiary flakes (one utilized) were observed at the site. The artifacts were not collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

6.29.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1878 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1878 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by wind and water erosion. The degree of erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1878 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

6.30 SITE 39FA1879

Site Number: 39FA1879
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .001 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Slope

Field Number: 2-121
Elevation (m): 1,143
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.30.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1879 (Figures 6.134 and 6.135) is an isolated find locale measuring 1 m². This site is situated on the north slope of an eroded finger ridge with some bedrock exposures. Vegetation in the site area is short grass. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.

6.30.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One white chalcedony tertiary flake was observed at the site. The artifact was not collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

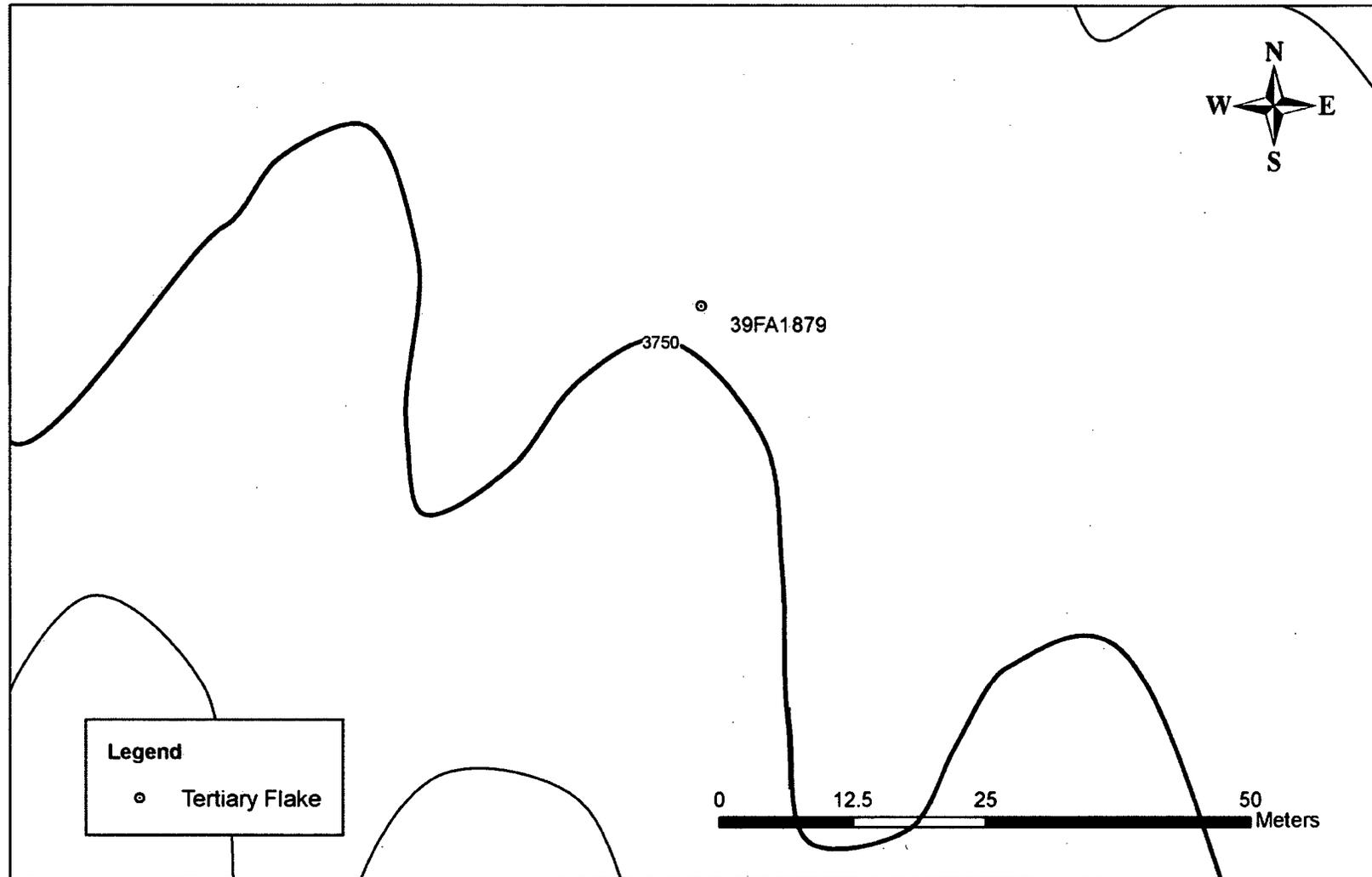


Figure 6.134. Plan view of site 39FA1879.



Figure 6.135. Overview of site 39FA1879, facing west.

6.30.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1879 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion, resulting in bedrock exposures.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1879 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by wind and water erosion. The degree of erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1879 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



6.31 SITE 39FA1880

Site Number: 39FA1880

Site Name: N/A

Site Type: Artifact Scatter

Cultural Affiliation: Native American (Late Archaic/
Plains Woodland

Site Area: 4.46 ha

Landscape Position: Alluvial Fan

Field Number: 2-122

Elevation (m): 1,152

Site Condition: Disturbed

Subsurface Testing: N/A

Appendix D Map Reference: D-2

NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.31.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1880 (Figures 6.136 and 6.137) is a prehistoric artifact scatter measuring approximately 224 m N-S x 350 m E-W. This site is situated on a broad alluvial fan between two intermittent drainages. Vegetation in the site area is mixed grasses. Ground surface visibility ranges from 30-40 percent.



Figure 6.136. Overview of site 39FA1880, facing east.

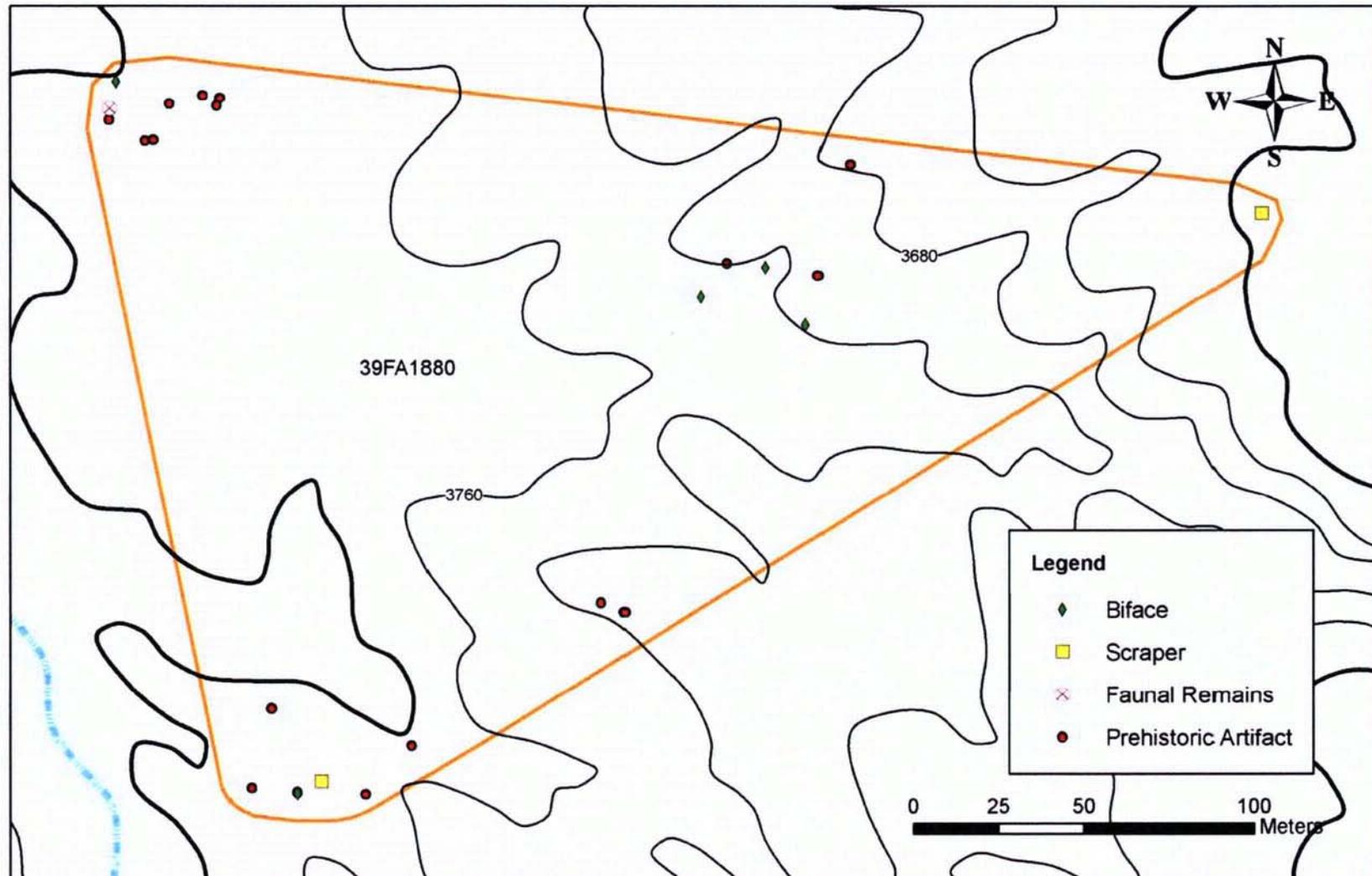


Figure 6.137. Plan view of site 39FA1880.



6.31.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Flakes (primary, secondary, and tertiary), retouched/utilized flakes, a mammal bone, a biface fragment, a retouched core fragment, scrapers, a projectile point, bifaces, a biface/chopper, and shatter were observed at the site. Table 6.29 details the artifacts identified at the site.

Two of the chipped stone tools were collected from 39FA1880 during the course of site documentation. The first is a projectile point fragment with a portion of the blade and haft remaining (catalog number 2-122-1; Figure 6.138). The point is manufactured from pale red Spearfish chert. It has a broken length of 25.7 mm, and is 3.65 mm thick and 18.9 mm wide. The point has straight blade margins and small portions of corner notches. This point appears to be a Pelican Lake type normally associated with Late Archaic and Plains Woodland Northern and Central Plains components (Frison 1991:104; Wettlaufer 1955).

The other stone tool is a large end scraper made of a yellowish brown chert. It is complete and measures 61.45 mm long, 45.9 mm wide, and 22.05 mm thick, with a 75° working edge angle (catalog number 2-122-2; Figure 6.139).

Table 6.29. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1880.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Primary flake	Silicified sediment	Gray	
1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Gray-pink	
2	Primary flake	Chert	Dark gray, purple-gray	One utilized
1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Tan-gray	
5	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Tannish pink, white, reddish brown, purple	Three retouched
1	Tertiary flake	Silicified sediment	Brownish red	
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Brown	Fragment
2	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White, light gray	
1	Projectile point	Chert	Pale red	Collected; catalog #2-122-1
1	Core fragment	Chalcedony	Light gray	Bifacially retouched
1	Scraper	Chert	White	
1	Scraper	Chert	Yellowish brown	Collected; catalog #2-122-2
2	Biface	Chert	Purple	One complete
1	Biface/chopper	Chert	Brown	
1	Shatter	Chalcedony	Light gray	
1	ID bone			Medium mammal; femur fragment; weathered

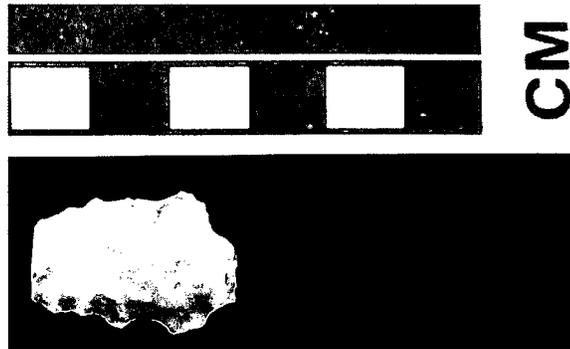


Figure 6.138. View of projectile point (catalog number 2-122-1) collected from site 39FA1880.



Figure 6.139. View of scraper (catalog number 2-122-2) collected from site 39FA1880.

6.31.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1880 represents a Native American artifact scatter. There appears to be some intact topsoil within the site area. This suggests that there is potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1880 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1880 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional subsurface evaluation of this site.



6.32 SITE 39FA1881

Site Number: 39FA1881
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Cairn
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .03 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Slope

Field Number: 2-125
Elevation (m): 1,152
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.32.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1881 (Figures 6.140 and 6.141) is a sparse prehistoric artifact scatter and a cairn. The site measures approximately 10 m N-S x 38 m E-W. The site is situated on the south slope of a finger ridge. Vegetation in the site area is short grass. Ground surface visibility averages 60 percent.

6.32.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One white chalcedony retouched flake and one light gray-tan chalcedony tertiary flake were observed. The artifacts were not collected. The cairn (Figure 6.142) is a roughly circular pile of approximately 10-12 large, mostly angular rocks or chunks of bedrock.



Figure 6.140. Overview of site 39FA1881, facing south.

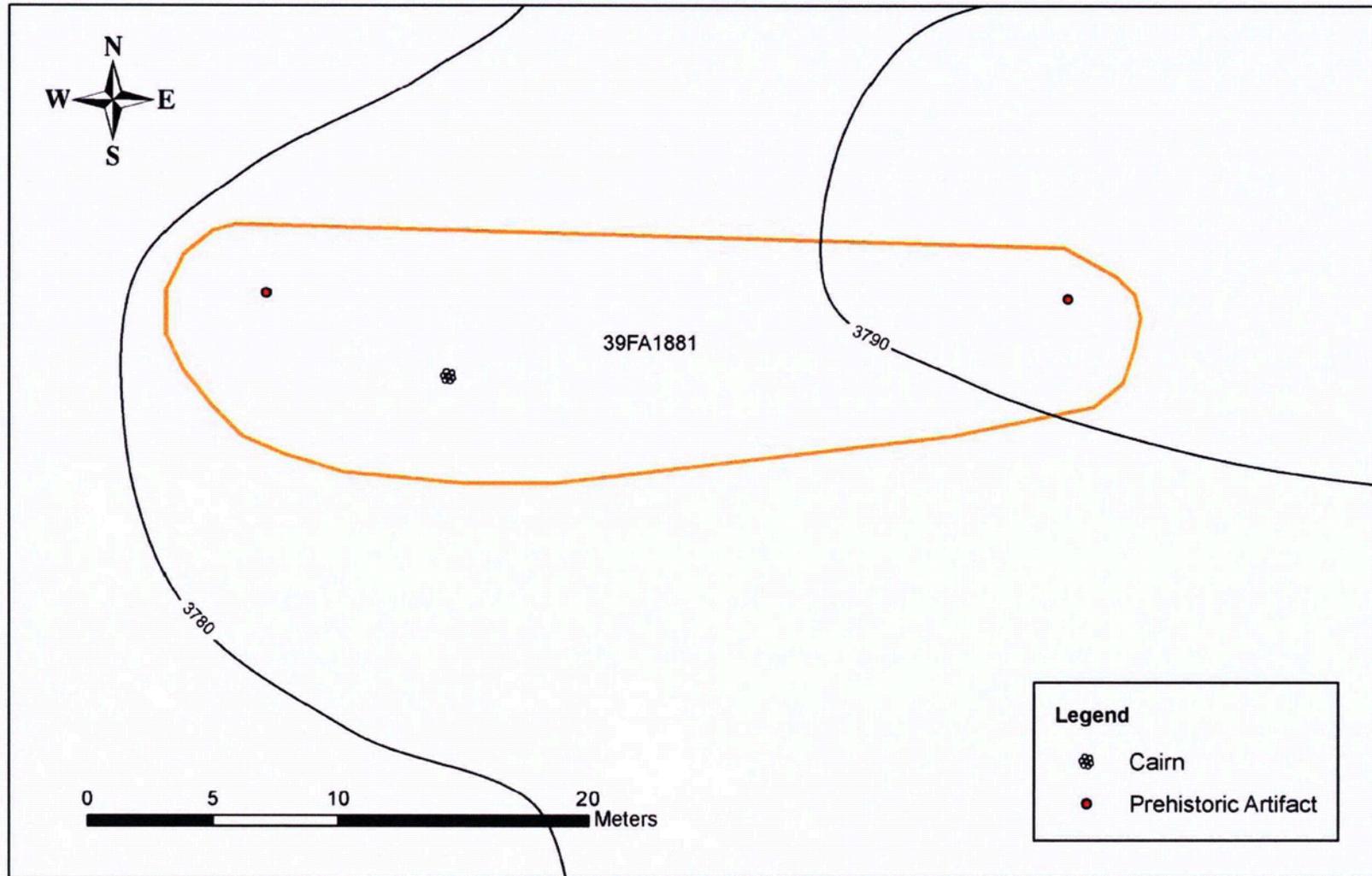


Figure 6.141. Plan view of site 39FA1881.



Figure 6.142. View of cairn on site 39FA1881.

6.32.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1881 represents a Native American artifact scatter and a cairn. The ground surface in the site area has been affected by wind and water erosion and exhibits some bedrock exposures.

The function of the cairn remains to be determined. Historic and ethnographic documentation of aboriginal cairns in the Black Hills indicates that these monuments served various roles, including: resource area marker, landmarks, trail markers, camp markers, burial markers, cache markers, ceremonial/spiritual area markers (Wolf 1996:3f-25), and drive line components (Brink and Rollans 1990:153).

It should be noted that the construction of such features is not solely a hallmark indicative of aboriginal inhabitants. Modern-day hikers have been known to construct cairns as trail markers, and Frison (1991:363) cites research on current sheepherders who constructed a multitude of stone features, such as cairns and walls, simply as a means of passing time. Ethnographic evidence recently obtained from Wind Springs Ranch, north of Scottsbluff in western Nebraska, confirms that sheepherders were constructing comparable stone features under similar circumstances further south on the Plains (David Hushson, Wind Springs Ranch owner, personal communication 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1881 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The function of the cairn is currently unclear. ALAC recommends that this site be considered unevaluated in terms of its eligibility status for listing on the NRHP. Additional evaluation is recommended for site 39FA1881.



6.33 SITE 39FA1882

Site Number: 39FA1882
Site Name: Burdock (Argentine)
Site Type: Town Site, Road, School Foundation
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Site Area: 50.34 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 15-92
Elevation (in m): 1,109
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.33.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1882 is the Euroamerican town site of Burdock, which was originally the town of Argentine (Figures 6.143-6.146). The site and its associated features cover an extensive area centered along the BN railroad line. The site measures approximately 1,152 m N-S x 1,223 m E-W. The town site is bisected by the railroad, with the businesses (Area A) situated on the north side of the tracks and the residential/school district (Area B) situated on the south side of the tracks. The abandoned roads form a hub originating from the residential area. One road leads to the business area, and two roads lead to trash dumps. One road, which is likely the Dewey Road, parallels the railroad line on the south side of the tracks. The site area is short grass pasture. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.



Figure 6.143. Overview of site 39FA1882, Area A, Burdock town site, facing south.

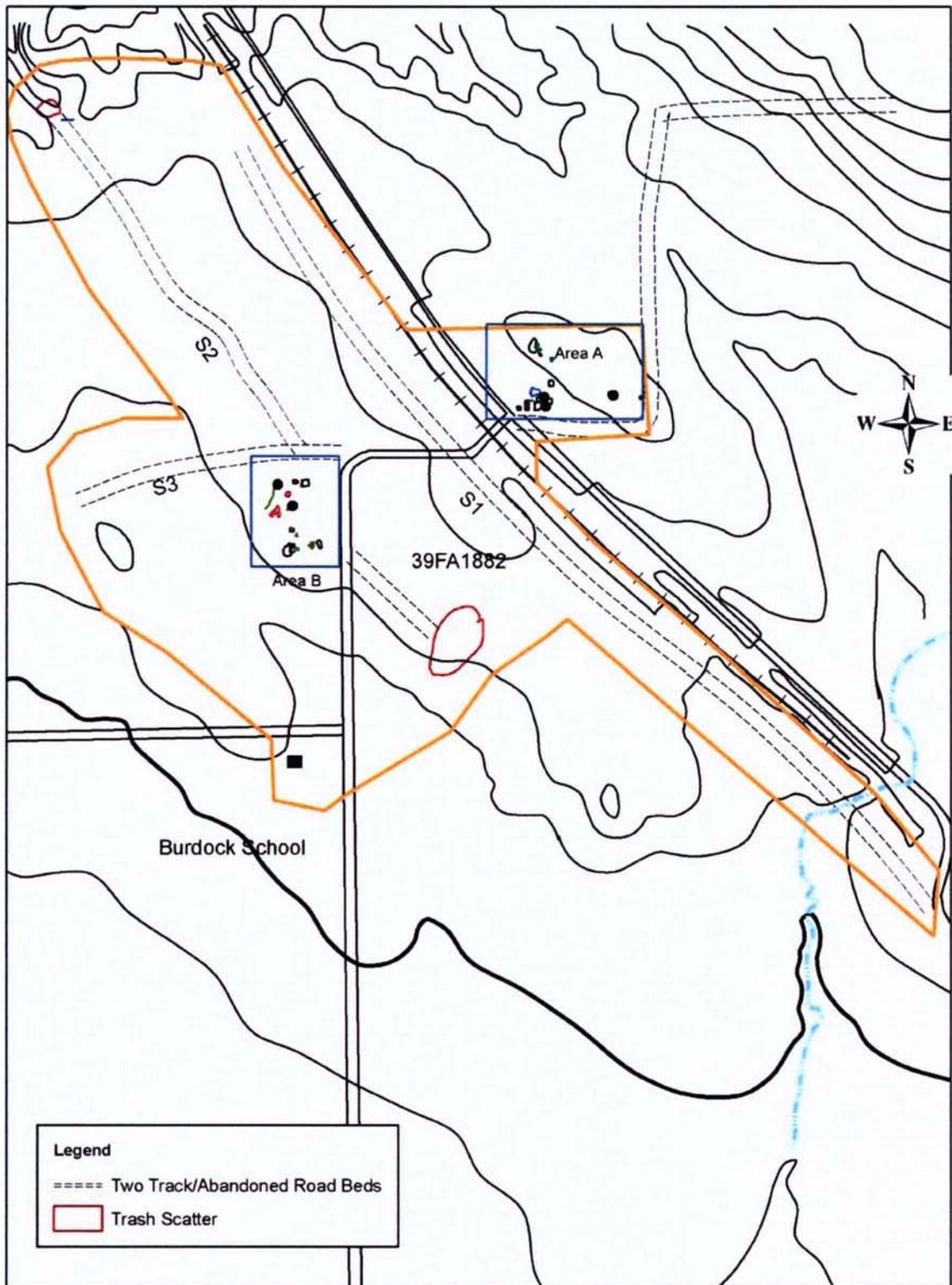


Figure 6.144. Plan view of site 39FA1882.

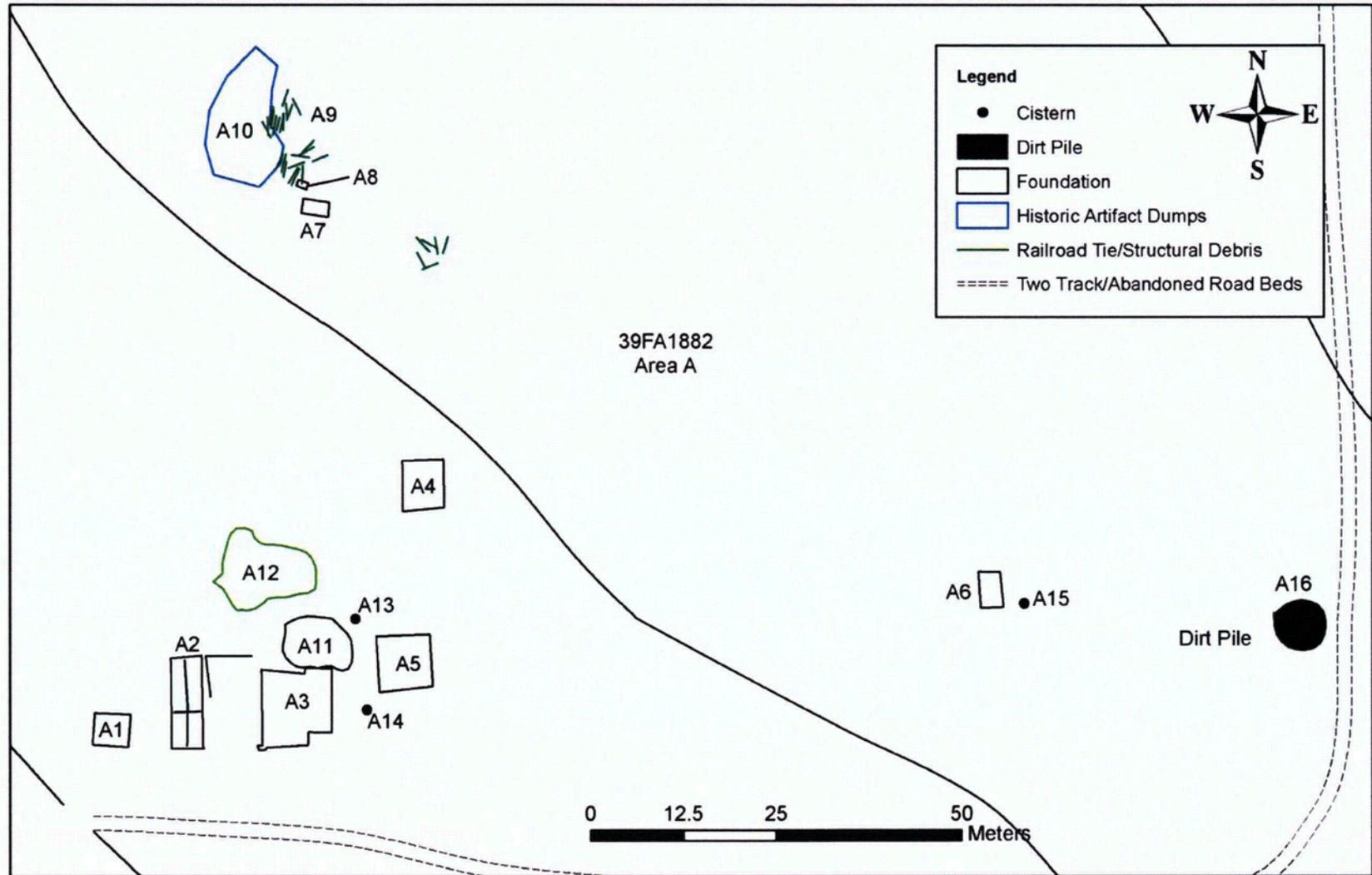


Figure 6.145. Plan view of Area A, site 39FA1882.

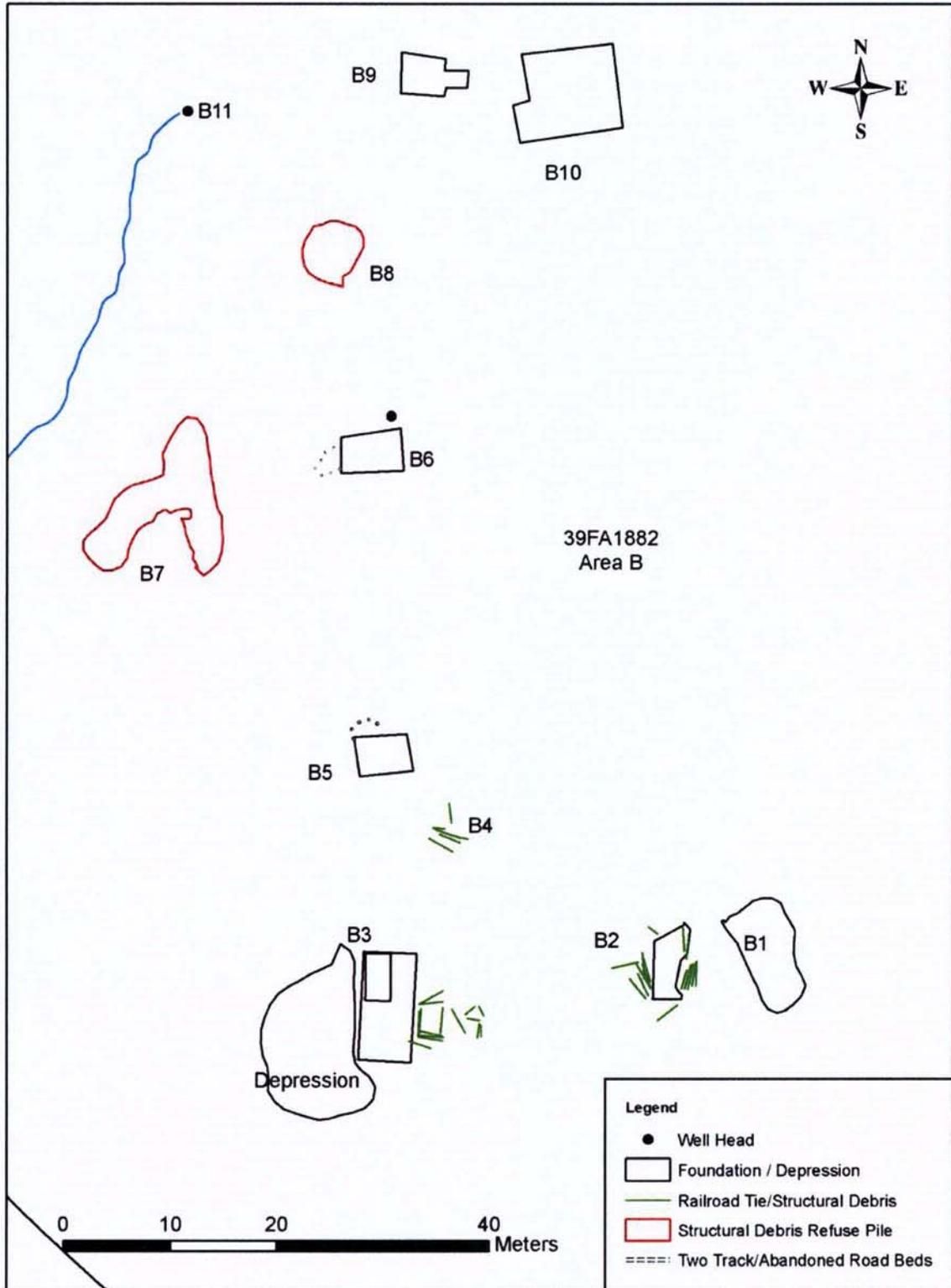


Figure 6.146. Plan view of Area B, site 39FA1882.



6.33.2 Historic Background

The town of Argentine was established as a direct response to completion of the CB&Q railroad spur during the end of the nineteenth century. This railroad line, which linked the communities of Edgemont, South Dakota and Newcastle, Wyoming, was constructed to transport coal from the Cambria mine north of Newcastle (Sundstrom and Sundstrom 1996a:5c-9). Although Argentine was not officially established until 1910, it was populated by at least 1902 (Parker and Lambert 1980:40), and was recognized as a town during this time (Figure 6.147).

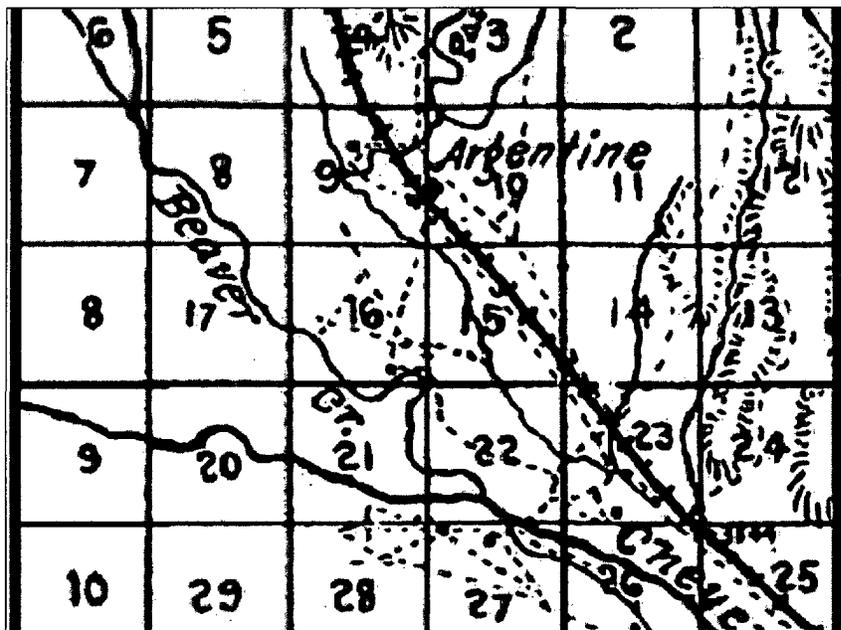


Figure 6.147. Portion of historic atlas depicting the town of Argentine (later Burdock) in the southwestern portion of the APE (Peterson 1904).

Officially discontinued in 1914, Argentine was re-established as the town of Burdock in 1919. Parker and Lambert (1980:51) report that Burdock had a school house, post office, general store/gas station, and approximately three to four individual dwellings. Burdock was officially abandoned in 1967.

6.33.3 Artifact and Feature Inventory

The site consists of multiple structural foundations, non-structural foundations, abandoned roads, storm cellars, depressions, cisterns, wells, trash dumps, railroad tie piles, structural debris piles, one back dirt pile, and one standing school house. Hermon Heck, a local landowner who lived 2 miles southeast of Burdock during the 1930s and 1940s, helped to identify the specific use of various features.



6.33.3.1 Area A

Area A (see Figures 6.144 and 6.145) is the location of the Burdock business district. Sixteen features were documented in this area: six structural foundations, two non-structural foundations, one storm cellar, one historic trash dump, three cisterns, one railroad tie debris pile, one structural debris pile, and one back dirt pile.

Feature A1 (Figure 6.148) was purported to be the post office for the Burdock area. The only visible remnant of this feature is the concrete foundation, which measures 4.6 m N-S x 5.1 m E-W. The aggregate used for the concrete is a local unsorted gravel.

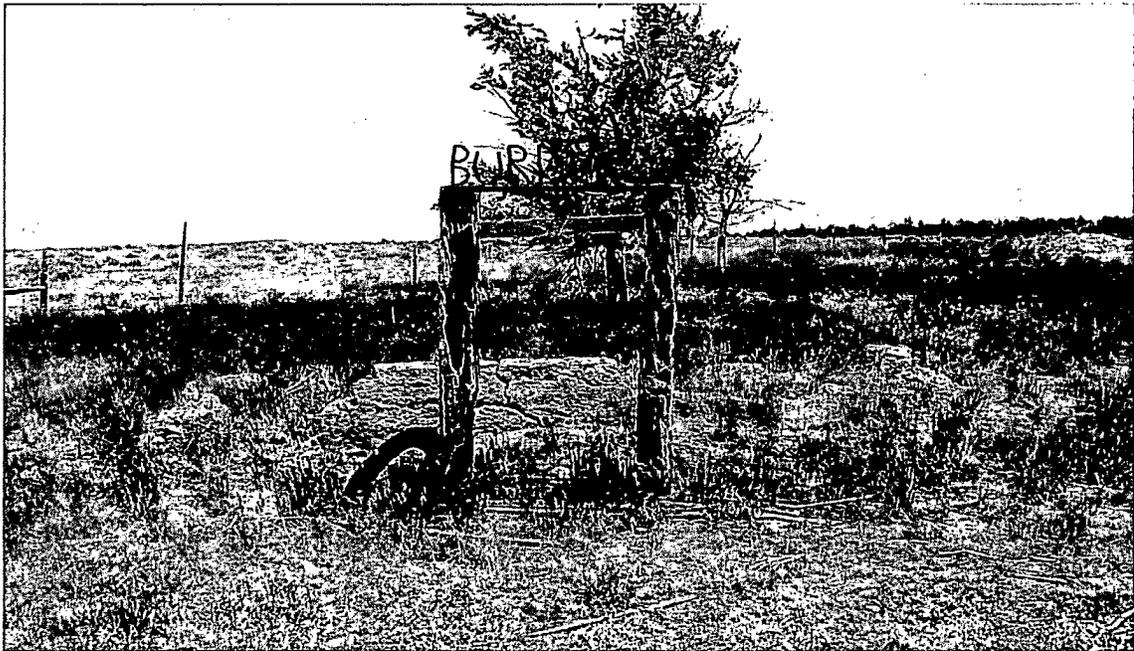


Figure 6.148. Site 39FA1882, Feature A1, post office foundation, facing west.

Features A2 and A3 (Figures 6.149-6.151) represent the foundation for the Burdock general store. Structural features at the site and personal communication with Mr. Heck indicate that the general store structure was expanded twice. According to Mr. Heck, Feature A3 was the original location for the general store. The local unsorted gravel used as construction aggregate indicates that Feature A3 was the original foundation for the general store structure. This foundation measures 11.3 m N-S x 6.25 m E-W. A partial foundation was observed and recorded between Features A2 and A3. The partial foundation spans 8 m E-W, connecting Features A2 and A3. The aggregate used for this addition is the same as that used in Feature A3, indicating that this foundation was built shortly after the construction of the general store. Feature A2 is a foundation constructed for the expansion of the general store. The concrete used for this foundation contains a sand aggregate, which indicates that the second addition was built well after the construction of Feature A3. This feature also has an interior load bearing cross section foundation.

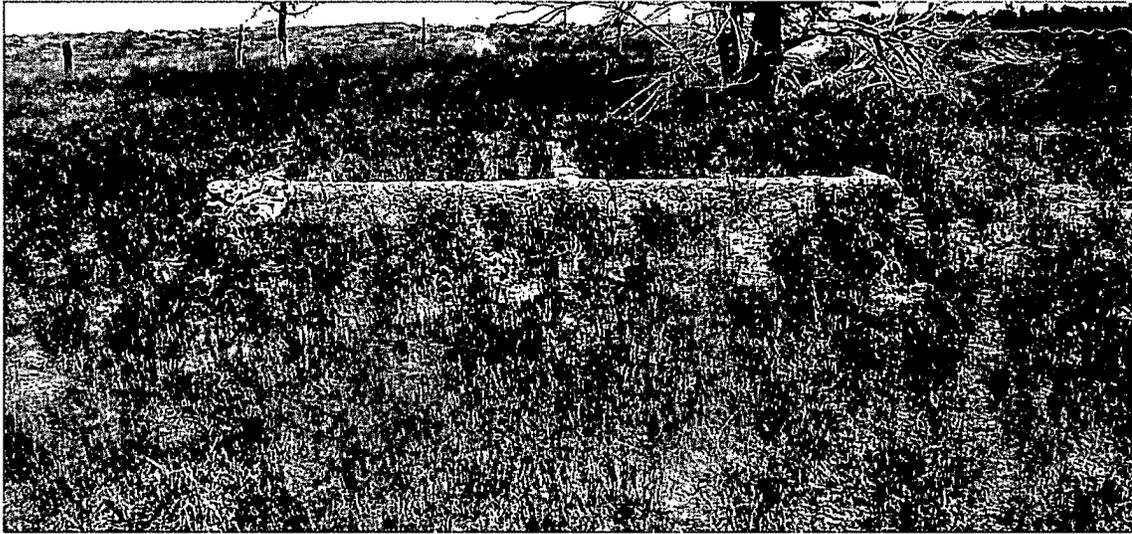


Figure 6.149. Site 39FA1882, Feature A2, general store foundation, facing west.



Figure 6.150. Site 39FA1882, Feature A3, general store foundation, facing southwest.

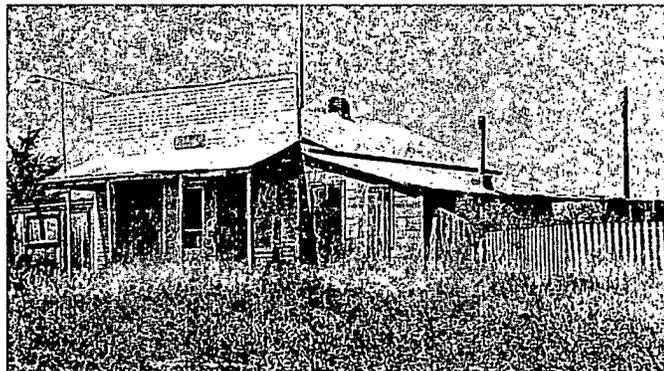


Figure 6.151. Photograph of the Burdock Store ca. 1970s (courtesy of Parker and Lambert 1980:52).



Feature A4 (Figure 6.152) is an unidentified foundation that is consistent with the construction method and material used in Feature A3. This foundation measures 7.2 m². The only difference in the construction is the relatively low profile of the foundation wall.



Figure 6.152. Site 39FA1882, Feature A4, unidentified foundation, facing northwest.

Feature A5 (Figure 6.153) was identified as the blacksmith/machine shop by Mr. Heck. Structural features and artifacts observed in and around the foundation support this claim. The foundation was only constructed on the north, south, and west sides. The east side does not show any evidence of having had a poured concrete foundation, indicating that it was left open for the access of machinery. The artifacts observed include one 1930s to 1940s 3-5 horsepower class tractor manifold, miscellaneous mechanics' tools, various-sized gears, and crank arms. The material used for the foundation is the same as that which was used in Feature A3, with the exception of the floor. The floor is sand-tempered solid concrete, indicating that it was poured well after the initial construction. Feature A5 contains the remains of a hand-cranked hoist in the form of two 1½-inch steel rods connected by a 4-inch-wide by ½-inch-thick steel plate. The hoist was added directly into the concrete at the same time the floor was poured.

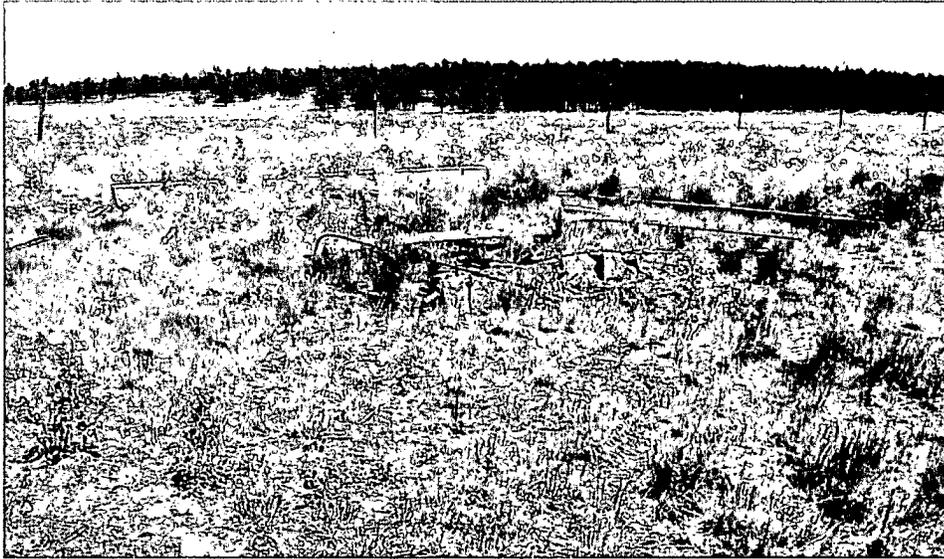


Figure 6.153. Site 39FA1882, Feature A5, blacksmith/machine shop foundation, facing northeast.

Feature A6 (Figure 6.154) is also an unidentified foundation that is consistent with the construction method and material used in Feature A3. This foundation measures 4.8 m N-S x 3 m E-W. The only difference in the construction method is the relatively low profile of the foundation height.



Figure 6.154. Site 39FA1882, Feature A6, unidentified foundation, facing southeast.



Feature A7 (Figure 6.155) is a field cobble foundation that measures 1.9 m N-S x 3.4 m E-W. This feature is located immediately next to features A8, A9, and A10 (see Figure 6.145; Figures 6.156 and 6.157). Feature A8 is a solid concrete block containing medium-sized field cobbles; four threaded steel rods run from the base of the block to approximately 6 inches above the block surface.



Figure 6.155. Site 39FA1882, Feature A7 (foundation) and A8 (concrete block), facing northwest.

Feature A9 (Figures 6.156 and 6.157) is a pile of railroad ties. Based on observations of building material used in the construction of other local small structures, the railroad ties were used as wall timber.

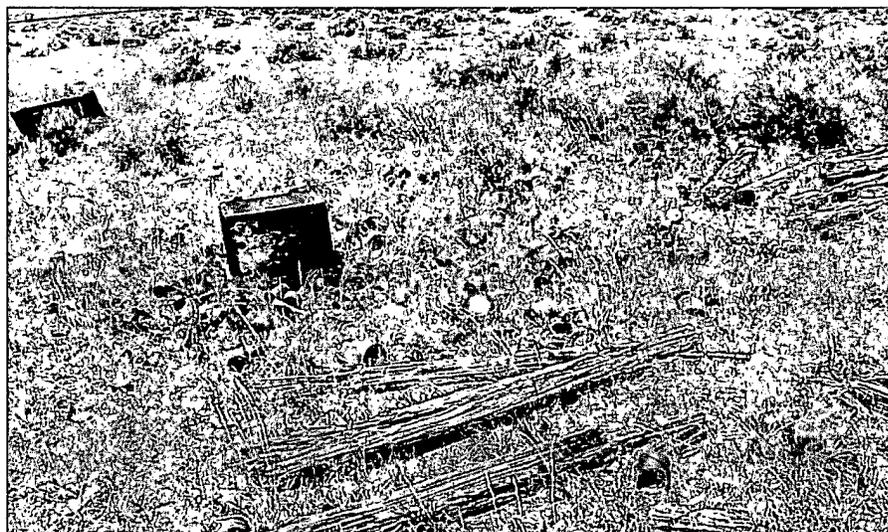


Figure 6.156. Site 39FA1882, Feature A9 (railroad tie pile) and A10 (trash scatter), facing northwest.



Feature A10 (Figures 6.156 and 6.157) is a trash scatter on the northwest side of features A7, A8, and A9. This scatter contains a large amount of clear glass and soldered metal cans; it seems to be limited to food containers.

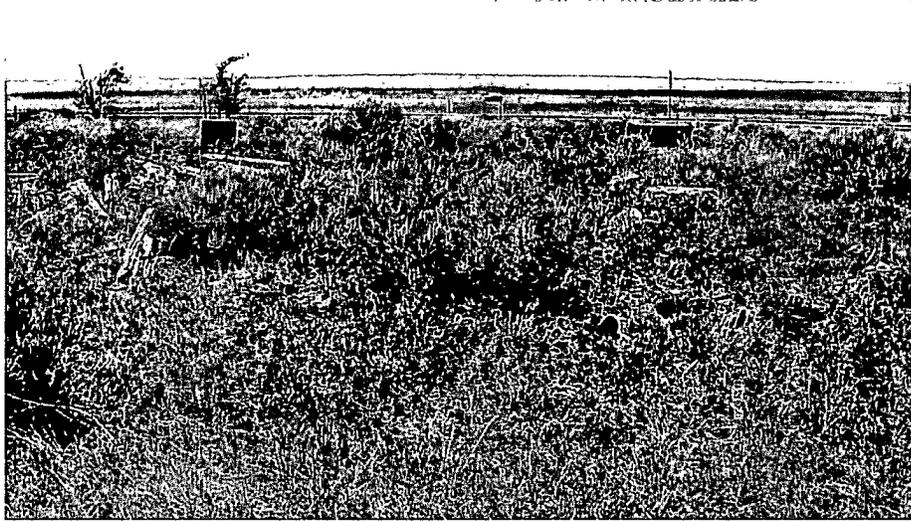


Figure 6.157. Site 39FA1882, Feature A9 (railroad tie pile) and A10 (trash scatter), facing south.

Feature A11 (Figure 6.158) is a partially collapsed storm cellar located immediately behind Feature A3. The cellar measures 9 m in diameter and is constructed from railroad ties and a limited amount of milled dimension lumber.

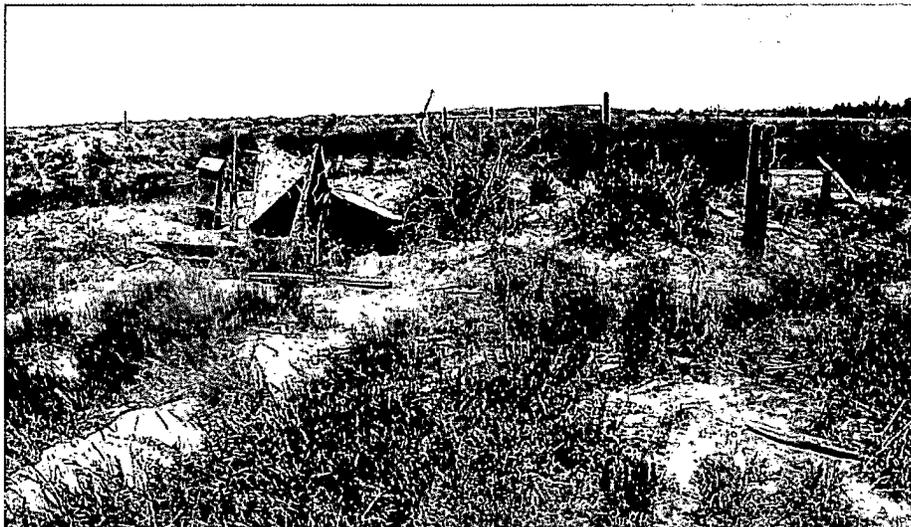


Figure 6.158. Site 39FA1882, Feature A11, storm cellar, facing northwest.

Feature A12 (Figure 6.159) appears to post-date features A1 through A11, based on the lack of vegetation cover. This trash pile contains miscellaneous structural debris and no historic



household items; the assemblage is limited to milled lumber, telephone poles, sheet metal siding, and asphalt paper. No foundation debris was observed in or around this feature.



Figure 6.159. Site 39FA1882, Feature A12, trash pile, facing west.

Features A13-A15 are cisterns. Features A13 (Figure 6.160) and A14 (see Figure 6.158, upper right corner) are cobble-lined concrete cisterns exhibiting construction methods and materials similar to those of features A1 and A3. This suggests that A13 and A14 were constructed within a short time of the initial foundation work at Burdock. Feature A15 is a poured concrete cistern, which would indicate that it was constructed in the 1940s or later. The back dirt pile, Feature A16, is located directly west of Feature A15.

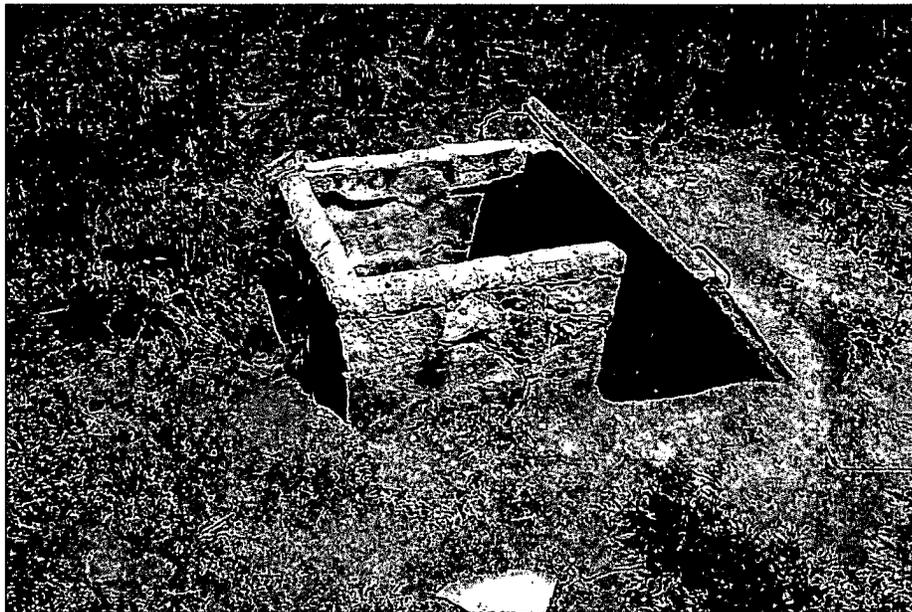


Figure 6.160. Site 39FA1882, Feature A13, cistern.



6.33.3.2 Area B

Area B (see Figure 6.146; Figure 6.161) is the location of the Burdock residential district. The occupants of Area B were employees of the railroad. Mr. Heck identified two of the features documented in this area. Area B consists of eleven features; four structural foundations, two depressions, one storm cellar, two structural debris piles, one railroad tie pile, and one well-head.



Figure 6.161. Overview of site 39FA1882, Area B, Burdock town site, facing south.

Feature B1 (Figure 6.162) is a shallow, rectangular depression that measures 8.7 m N-S x 4.3 m E-W. This feature is surrounded by a slightly deeper and ovoid-shaped depression that measures approximately 10.7 m N-S x 5.5 m E-W. Various types of milled lumber and railroad ties are located within the two depressions. The type of milled dimension lumber indicates that this feature is the remains of a corral.



Figure 6.162. Site 39FA1882, Feature B1, depression, facing southeast.



Feature B2 (Figure 6.163) is also a shallow depression that measures 5.8 m N-S x 2.9 m E-W. The construction method and materials that this feature contains indicate a temporary structure built exclusively with railroad ties. The base of the depression is lined with railroad ties that are orientated east-west. This feature appears to have had walls only on the north, east, and west sides, leaving, the south end open. The railroad ties surrounding the depression were stacked on top of, and perpendicular to, the floor ties and have collapsed outward.



Figure 6.163. Site 39FA1882, Feature B2, depression, facing southeast.

Feature B3 (Figure 6.164) is a field cobble foundation that measures 9.3 m N-S x 5.2 m E-W, and has an associated shallow depression. The primary foundation contains a smaller field cobble interior foundation in the northwest corner, which measures 4.5 m N-S x 2.5 m E-W. The depression is adjacent to the primary foundation on the west side. Mr. Heck identified this feature as a horse stable and corral for railroad employees.

Feature B4 is a random pile of railroad ties with no discernable associated features.



Figure 6.164. Site 39FA1882, Feature B3, foundation, facing south.

Feature B5 (Figure 6.165) is a small field cobble foundation that measures 3.8 m N-S x 5.2 m E-W. This foundation has a 2-x-1.4-m rock-lined depression abutted to the northwest corner of the foundation. The function of Feature B5 could not be determined during the current investigation.



Figure 6.165. Site 39FA1882, Feature B5, foundation, facing southwest.



Feature B6 (Figure 6.166) is also a small field cobble foundation that measures 4.1 m N-S x 6.8 m E-W. This foundation has a small, rock-lined depression that measures 1.9 m N-S x 2.5 m E-W. The depression is abutted to the west side of the foundation. Immediately adjacent to the foundation on the northeast corner is a hand-pump well-head. The function of Feature B6 could not be determined during the current investigation.



Figure 6.166. Site 39FA1882, Feature B6, foundation, facing southeast.

Features B7 and B8 (Figures 6.167 and 6.168) are structural debris piles. Feature B7 comprises primarily railroad ties and back dirt from an unidentified location. A minimal amount of milled dimension lumber was observed in this feature. Feature B8 also contains railroad ties, various milled dimension lumber, and various unidentified machinery parts. Inspection of the area immediately surrounding this feature did not provide any data to indicate if this is a razed structure or a general clean-up refuse pile.

Feature B9 (Figure 6.169) is a collapsed cellar that measures 3.8 m N-S x 4.5 m E-W, with an entrance that measures 2.5-m long by 1.6-m wide. The cellar construction consists of a timber-lined dugout with a railroad tie gabled roof. The back dirt from the dugout was used to cover the roof once the construction was complete.



Figure 6.167. Site 39FA1882, Feature B7, structural debris pile, facing northwest.



Figure 6.168. Site 39FA1882, Feature B8, structural debris pile, facing west.



Figure 6.169. Site 39FA1882, Feature B9, cellar, facing north.

Feature B10 (Figure 6.170) is a collapsed structure with a solid concrete foundation that measures 8.1 m N-S x 8.7 m E-W. A small addition on the southwest corner of the west side measures 3.6 m N-S x 1.8 m E-W. The material used for the concrete is similar to Feature A3, Area A, indicating that this foundation was constructed around the same time as the earlier structures. The material used in the structure contains railroad ties and a limited amount of milled dimension timber. The exterior wall is made of stucco with a mesh wire backing. Mr. Heck identified Feature B10 as the “Section Man’s” residence.



Figure 6.170. Site 39FA1882, Feature B10, collapsed structure, facing southeast.



The one structure that is still standing and currently used for storage is the Burdock School (Figures 6.171 and 6.172; see also Figure 6.144). This structure was assigned a number (SHPO ID #FA00000150) by the South Dakota State Historical Society-State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The structure measures 11.7 m in length and 7.4 m in width. A more recent addition extends the east side an additional 2.5 m. The structure's exterior cladding exhibits two different applications of stucco. The building contains a bank of six wood-framed, 15-pane windows on the south side. The addition contains one wood-framed four-pane window and the original five-panel door. The sliding door shown in Figure 6.172 was added to the addition during an unspecified time period when the school building was used as the *Burdock-Argentine Township Rural Fire Department*. The foundation of the building is poured concrete that used a 2x8 dimension lumber form. The openings for the cellar door and the coal chute are also poured concrete that likely utilized 2x8 dimension lumber. However, the two openings appear to have been partially hand-formed and added after the foundation was constructed.



Figure 6.171. Site 39FA1882, Area B, Burdock School, facing northeast.



Figure 6.172. Site 39FA1882, Area B, Burdock School, facing southwest.

Site 39FA1882 also retains segments of three abandoned roads associated with the town of Burdock (see Figure 6.144). Segment 1 appears to have been the county road that originally coursed northwest on the south side of the railroad between the CB&Q Railroad line and the Burdock residential district (Area B). Prior to 1950, the road was rerouted to cross over to the north side of the tracks approximately ½-mile southeast of Burdock. This reroute brought the current road past the business district (Area A).

Segment 2 leads northwest from the Area B part of Burdock and parallels the railroad line. This portion of abandoned road abruptly ends at a historic trash dump (Figure 6.173) situated in a ravine next to Pass Creek. Artifacts observed in the trash dump indicate that it was repeatedly used from the turn of the century through at least the 1950s.

Segment 3 originates on the north side of Area B and courses in a general westerly direction. Segment 3 appears to have been a main road going to the west, originating off of what is now the main county road. Only approximately .04-mile of this road was able to be visibly followed and recorded before reaching its terminus. Recent utility and regular road maintenance have obliterated the easternmost section of this road.

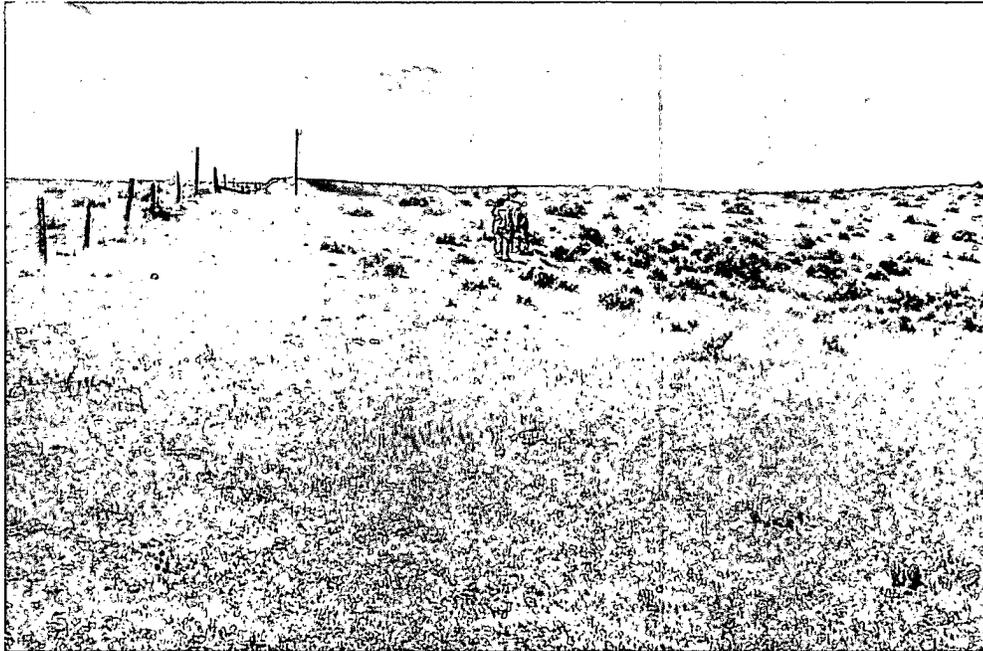


Figure 6.173. Overview of historic trash dump at terminus of abandoned road near Pass Creek, site 39FA1882, facing south.

6.33.3.3 Artifact Assemblage

The agricultural and maintenance-related artifacts that were observed throughout the entire site area include square nails, wire nails, miscellaneous machinery parts, miscellaneous hand tools, baked enamel buckets, and numerous paint cans.

A vast amount of household goods was also observed. These items include, but are not limited to, ketchup bottles, milk bottles, vinegar bottles, beer bottles, various medicinal bottles, coffee cans, Vicks vapor rub containers, Ponds containers, children's toys, and detergent bottles. Hundreds of houseware ceramic fragments and various types of glass including milk glass, amethyst, aqua, green, brown and clear fragments were noted.

Twenty-six Euroamerican artifacts were collected during the course of investigations at site 39FA1882. These items include beverage bottles, ceramics, ink bottles, license plates, toys, and cans. The combined artifact sample from 39FA1882 is relatively late and consistent with dumping episodes between approximately the 1920s and 1950s.

Catalog number 9-97-1 is assigned to ten fragments of a single white china bowl (Figure 6.174). The maker's mark on the base reads "McNicol China, Clarksburg, W. Va." The bowl is 113.6 mm in diameter and 49.1 mm high. The McNicol Company started in Ohio in the late 1800s and moved to Clarksburg in 1920 (Olde Tyme Collectibles 2002).

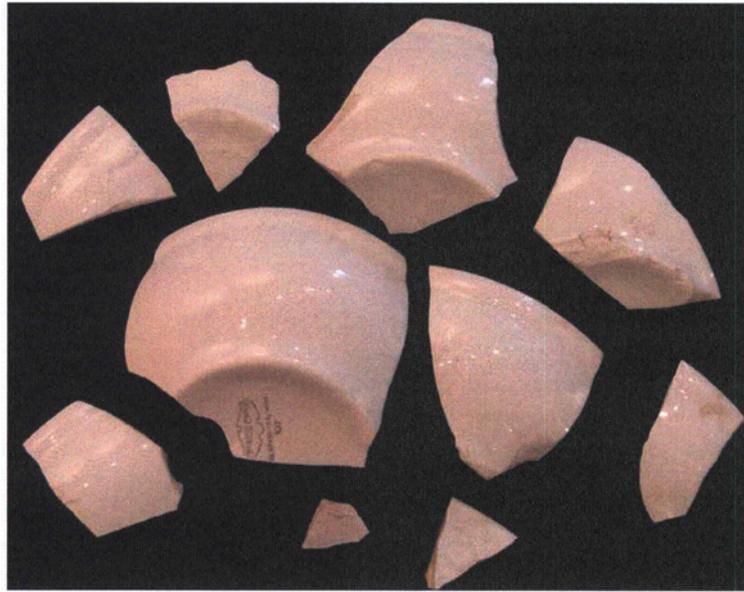


Figure 6.174. China bowl fragments (catalog number 9-97-1) collected from site 39FA1882.

The base of a china bowl was also collected (catalog number 9-97-2; Figure 6.175). It bears the mark "Haviland France, Haviland & Co. Limoges" on the base and displays purple, green, and gray floral print on the interior and exterior of the bowl sides. This maker's mark was used by Haviland from 1893-1930 (Antique China Porcelain & Collectibles 2008).



Figure 6.175. China bowl base (catalog number 9-97-2) collected from site 39FA1882.

The collection includes two toys: a marble (catalog number 9-97-3; Figure 6.176) and the front end of a toy truck (catalog number 9-97-5). The marble is a very pale green and 14.0 mm in diameter. The truck is made of lead and is a late 1930s or 1940s style vehicle.



Figure 6.176. Toy car (catalog number 9-97-5) and marble (catalog number 9-97-3) collected from site 39FA1882.

Other metal artifacts include a 1942 South Dakota license plate with the number 24-1541 (catalog number 9-97-6), a 1935 South Dakota license plate with the number 24-2348 (catalog number 9-97-7), the base and tip of an iron (catalog number 9-97-8; Figure 6.177), and a small tin can with lid (catalog number 9-97-9).



Figure 6.177. Fragment of base of clothes iron (catalog number 9-97-8) collected from site 39FA1882.

The remainder of the site 39FA1882 collection consists of a variety of glass artifacts (catalog numbers 9-97-4, and 9-97-10 through 9-97-19; Figure 6.178). The sample includes two clear ink bottles (one labeled "SANFORDS"), a small green St. Joseph Aspirin bottle, a brown beer bottle base, two brown rectangular liquor bottle bases (one labeled "MADE IN US . SEAGRAM & SON CANADA ONE PINT"), a lavender liquor bottle base labeled "FACTORY No 421 1st DIST., MICH.", three small, complete, clear glass bottles, which are probably for medicine or spices, and a clear conical glass bottle with a tin lid and glue applicator that is labeled "KWIKSTICKPATENT."

Several additional bottle manufacturers were also identified at the site, including "Yardley," which is a toiletries production company based in the United Kingdom. This bottle base was produced from a frosted glass and coincides with the 1920s and 1930s perfume containers produced by Yardley at that time.



Figure 6.178. Various bottles and bottle bases collected from site 39FA1882.

Several other bottle manufacturing companies (and associated makers' marks) were identified from artifacts observed at site 39FA1882. These include the following:

- *Fairmount Glass Works/Company*
The mark consists of an F inside a hexagon (Figure 6.179). The Fairmount Glass Works/Company was located in Fairmount, IN (1889-1906) and in Indianapolis, IN (ca.1906-1968). This mark was used from 1933 to 1968. In 1968, Fairmount became part of Glass Containers, Inc. (see G C mark) (Whitten 2008).



Figure 6.179. Fairmount Glass Works/Company maker's mark.

- *Owens-Illinois Glass Company*
This company had many plants around the country. Its maker's marks were used from 1929 or 1930 to at least the mid-1950s (Figure 6.180). The Owens Bottle Company was located in Toledo, OH (1903-1929). Its successor [after the merger with Illinois Glass Company] was the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (1929-to date) (Whitten 2008).



Figure 6.180. Varying styles of Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's marks.

- *Hazel-Atlas Glass Company*
This company's maker's mark consists of an H over an A (Figure 6.181). The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling, WV, started at Washington, PA; later plants included Clarksburg, WV; Zanesville, OH; Ada, OK; Montgomery, AL; Oakland,



CA; Pomona, CA; and other locations (1902-1964). This mark was reportedly first used in 1923, according to trademark office records quoted by Peterson (*400 Trademarks on Glass*). The mark was last used in 1964. The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company was formed in 1902 as a result of the merger of the Hazel Glass Company (started 1887) and the Atlas Glass Company (started 1896). Hazel-Atlas manufactured tremendous quantities of “depression” pressed glassware in a wide variety of patterns throughout the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. They also produced many of the white milk glass “inserts” used inside zinc fruit jar lids, as well as many types of milk glass cold cream jars and salve containers. The company was also an important maker of a very large variety of bottles and jars for the commercial packaging industry. “Atlas” was the name brand of their most popular line of fruit jars for home canning (Whitten 2008).

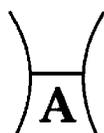


Figure 6.181. Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark.

6.33.4 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1882 is the Euroamerican town site of Burdock. The only intact standing structure associated with site 39FA1882 is the Burdock School (SHPO ID FA00000150). However, the artifact assemblage and the progressive changes in use of structural construction material (e.g., local gravel aggregates in poor-quality concrete to sand aggregate in good-quality concrete; railroad tie walls to milled lumber and stucco walls) indicate a rapid populating of this town site and surrounding region. The additions and expansions to existing structures also indicate the relatively rapid growth associated with the railroad. The artifact assemblage also reflects an abrupt terminus of the occupancy of Burdock during the early 1950s.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1882 is considered under Criteria A, B, and D of the NRHP. These are: (A) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (B) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (D) having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site appears to have good potential to address research questions within the *Historic Euroamerican* context and the *Settlement* and *Railroads* historic sub-contexts in South Dakota (Winham and Hannus 1991). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1882 could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site consisting of both a study of available historic records/documents and subsurface testing to determine if adequate artifact samples are extant associated with specific identified structural remains for use in comparative analysis studies (e.g., business structure artifact assemblage vs. residential assemblage; station man assemblage vs. rail worker assemblage).

The standing school building (SHPO ID FA00000150) has been recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP by Jason Haug, State Historic Preservation Office, SDSHS. No further evaluation/work is recommended for this structure.



6.34 SITE 39FA1883

Site Number: 39FA1883
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .06 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 10-30
Elevation (in m): 1,118
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.34.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1883 (Figures 6.182 and 6.183) is a very sparse Native American artifact scatter. The site area measures 23 m N-S x 35 m E-W. The site is situated on top of a completely eroded/deflated knoll. Visibility in the site area averages 45 percent.

6.34.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts observed include a tertiary flake fragment, a tested pebble, and a scraper. Table 6.30 details the artifacts identified. No additional artifacts or cultural features were observed. No artifacts were collected from site 39FA1883.

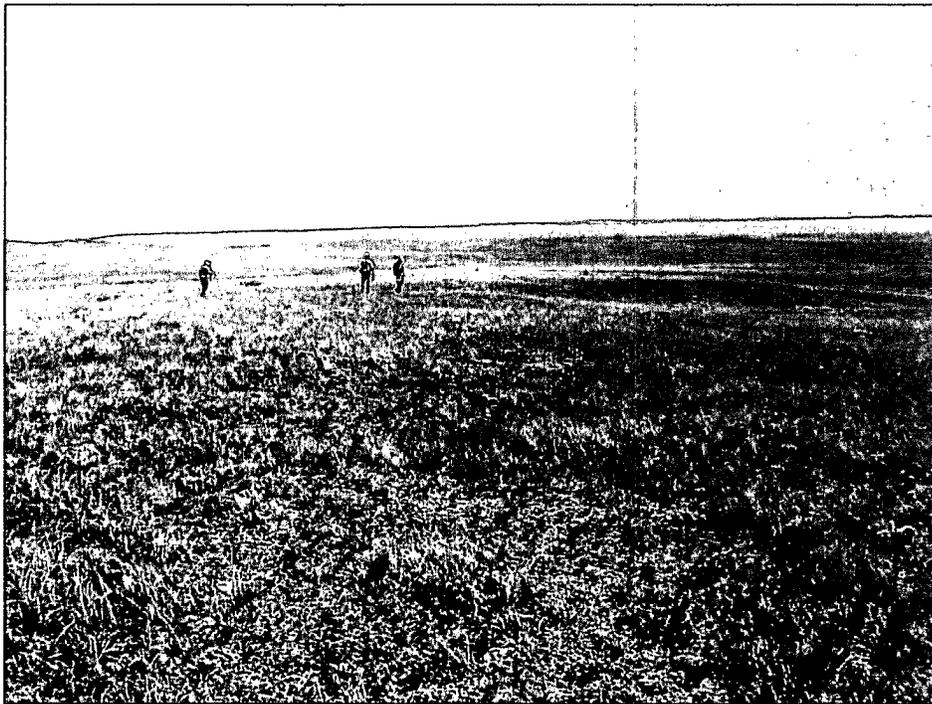


Figure 6.182. Overview of site 39FA1883, facing southeast.

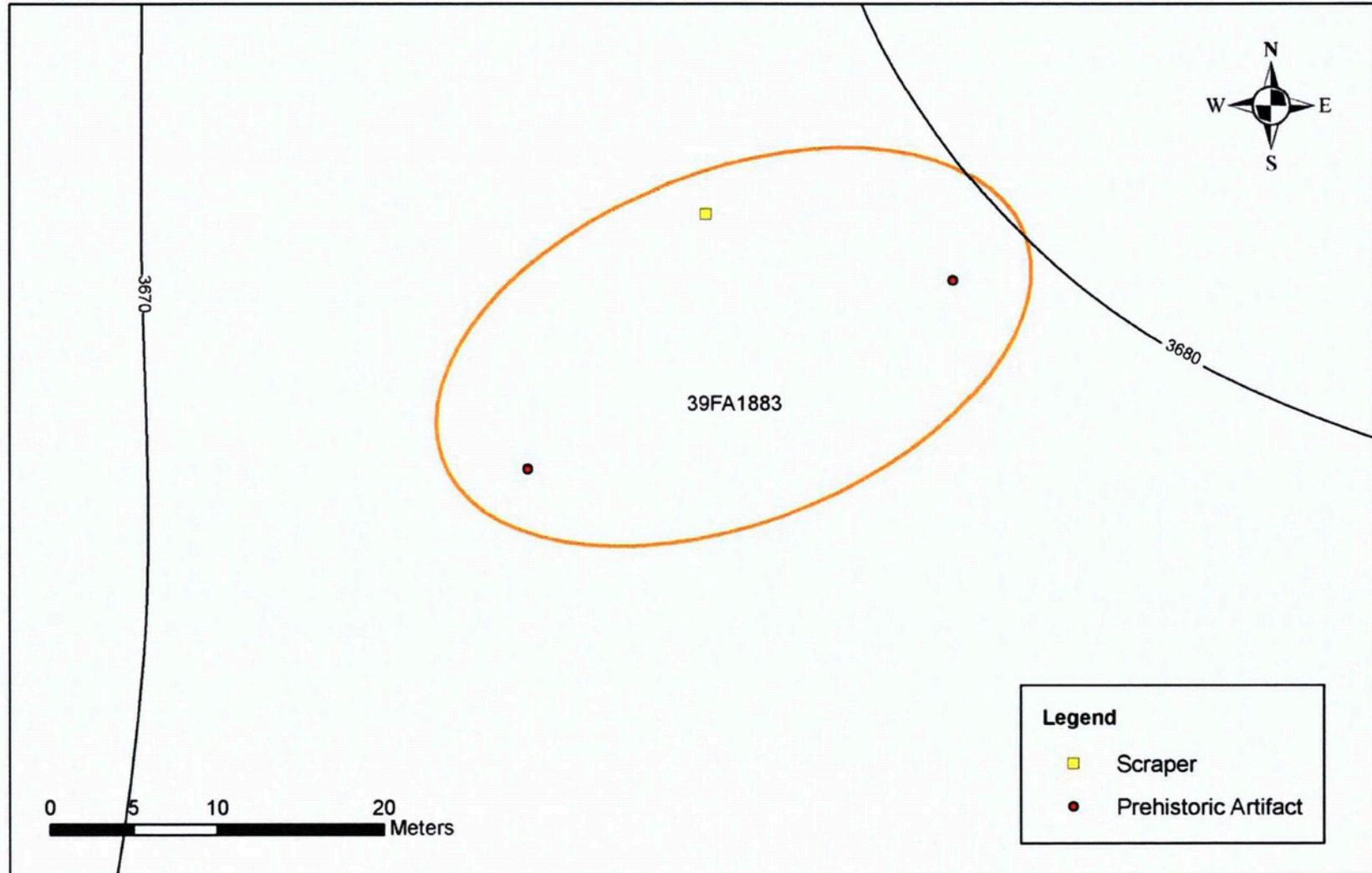


Figure 6.183. Plan view of site 39FA1883.



Table 6.30. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1883.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray	Fragment
1	Scraper	Quartzite	Light tannish gray	
1	Tested pebble	Silicified sediment	Gray	

6.34.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1883 represents a very sparse Native American artifact scatter. The site is situated on a totally eroded/deflated landform.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1883 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by erosion. The severe erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1883 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

6.35 SITE 39FA1884

Site Number: 39FA1884
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .34 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 10-35
Elevation (in m): 1,115
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.35.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1884 (Figures 6.184 and 6.185) is a very sparse Native American artifact scatter. The site area measures 39 m N-S x 122 m E-W. The site is situated on top of a severely eroded/deflated plain. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

6.35.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts observed include a cobble scraper, two tested cobbles, and two cores. Table 6.31 details the artifacts identified. No additional artifacts or cultural features were observed. No artifacts were collected from site 39FA1884.

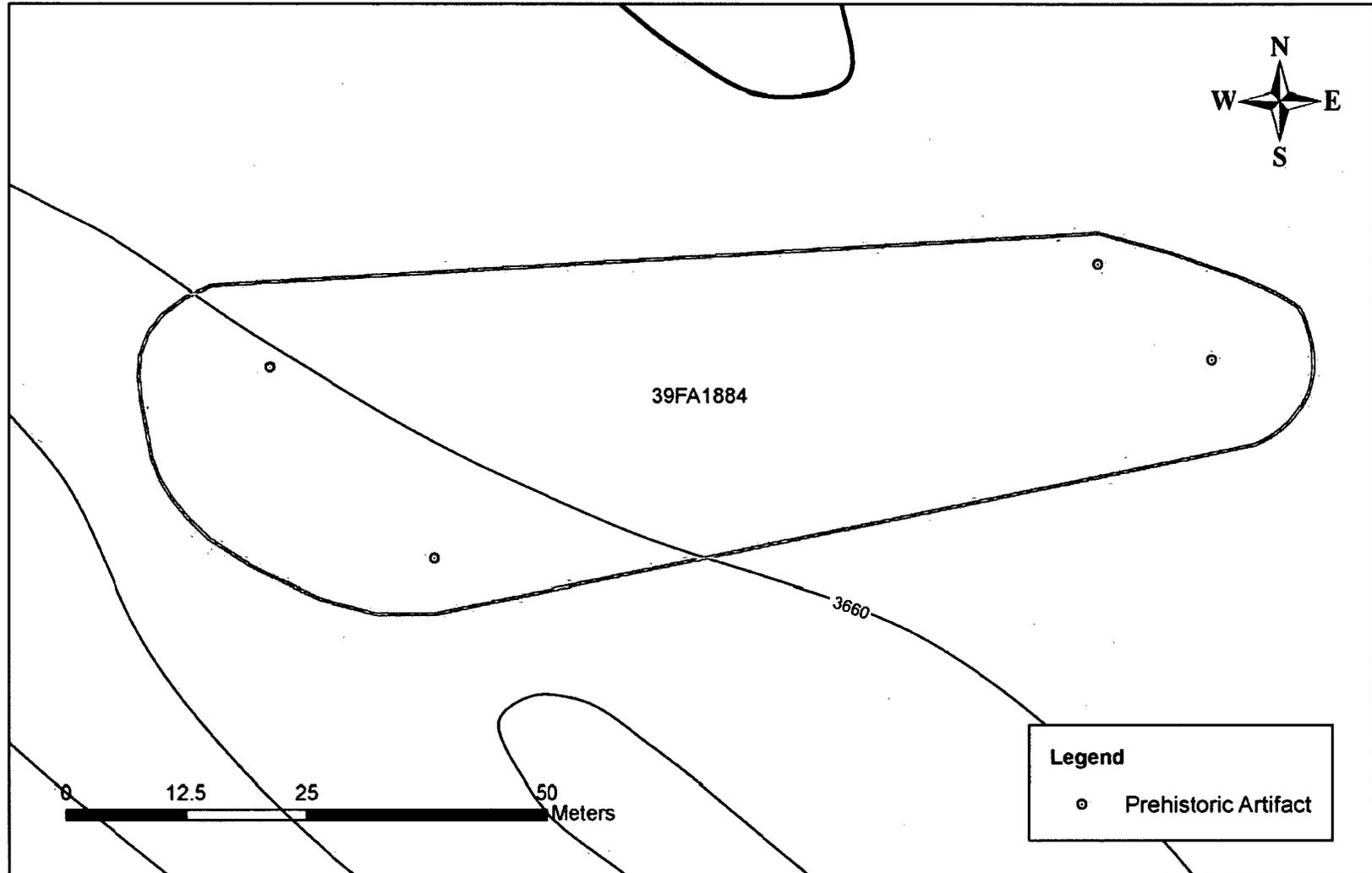


Figure 6.184. Plan view of site 39FA1884.



Figure 6.185. Overview of site 39FA1884, facing southeast.

Table 6.31. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1884.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Cobble scraper	Quartzite	Purple-gray	
2	Tested cobble	Quartzite	Dark purple	
2	Core	Silicified sediment	Tan-gray	

6.35.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1884 represents a very sparse Native American artifact scatter. The site is situated on a totally eroded/deflated landform.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1884 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by erosion. The severe erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. This suggests that the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1884 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



6.36 SITE 39FA1885

Site Number: 39FA1885
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: 3.74 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 10-36
Elevation (in m): 1,109
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: 1 Shovel Test
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.36.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1885 (Figures 6.186 and 6.187) is a widespread Native American artifact scatter. The site area measures 196 m N-S x 253 m E-W. The site is situated in sparse conifer forest and short grass pasture on a nearly level plain. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent. There appears to be some intact topsoil within the site area.

6.36.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts observed include flakes (primary, secondary, and tertiary), retouched flakes, shatter, bifaces, a tested pebble, expended cores, a spokeshave, a thumb scraper, a tested cobble, and one projectile point fragment. Table 6.32 details the artifacts identified.



Figure 6.186. Overview of site 39FA1885, facing northeast.

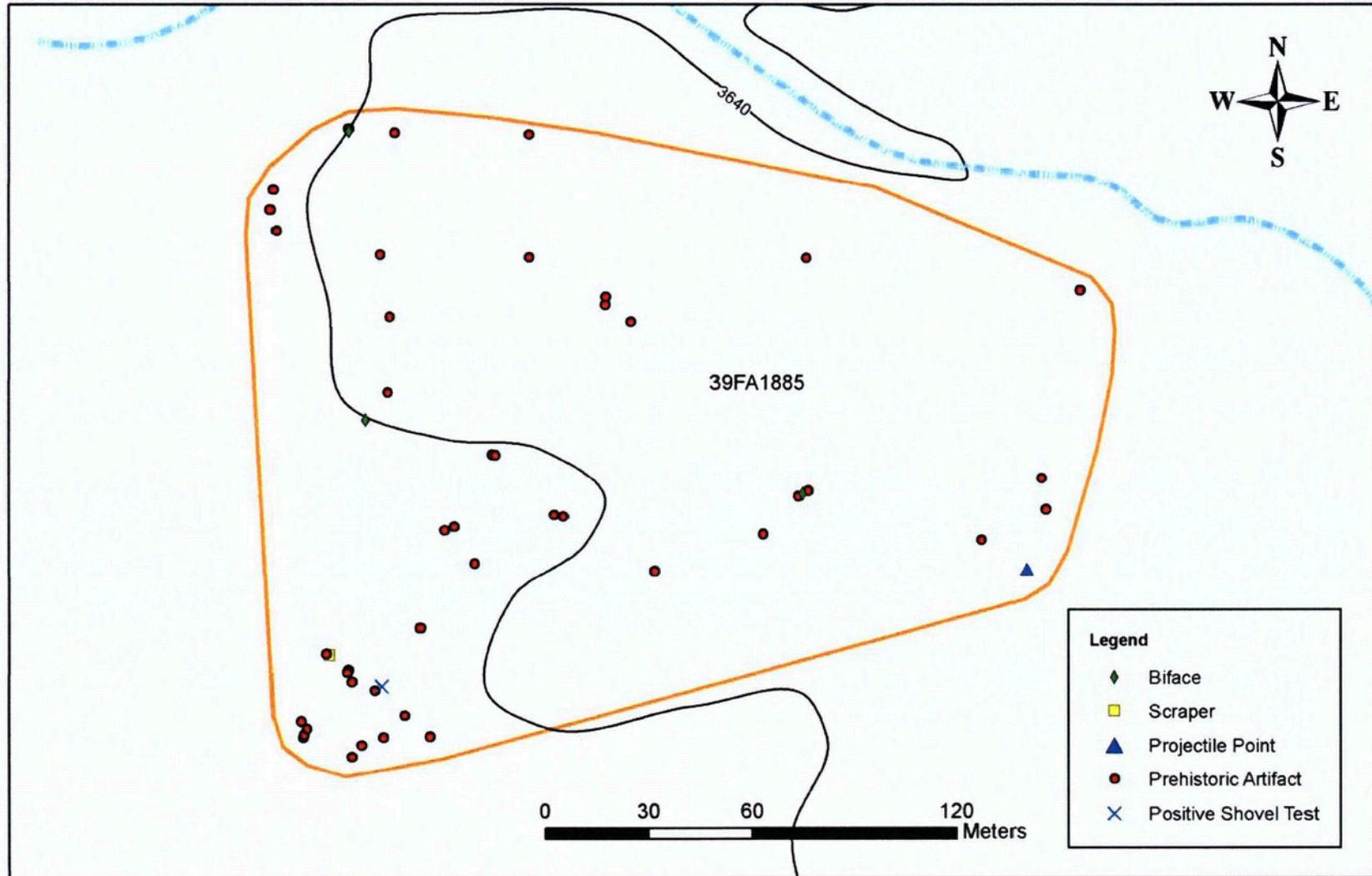


Figure 6.187. Plan view of site 39FA1885.