



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18DO154

Site Name: Thomas Joshua

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Indian Lotts #2

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th through Mid 19th century Native American house site on Choptank Indian Reservation

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code Fa

Latitude 38.5848

Longitude -75.9539

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 20 m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed trib. of Indian Cr

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 80 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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 High terrace

Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat Hillslope

Upland flat Unknown

Ridgetop Other

Terrace Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

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 N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

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

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware			
Earthenware		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	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>					Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5		59					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"/>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	105	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

18DO154, also known as Indian Lotts #2 or the Thomas Joshua Site, is a mixed historic and prehistoric occupation likely associated with the last inhabitants of the Choptank Indian Reservation. The site falls within one of the private "lots" or tracts established after the sale and dissolution of the reservation in 1798. The site represents a single to multi-family domestic occupation/ artifact scatter. The site is located in an agricultural field north of MD Rt. 16 near Gluckheim, Dorchester County. Soils on site are Ingleside Sandy Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes.

Archival research focused specifically on the current project area has indicated that Map 21 Parcel 19 originated as part of the former Locust Neck Choptank Indian reservation. The reservation was established by the Maryland General Assembly in 1669 ostensibly to provide "...a Convenient dwelling place in this their native Country free from the Incroachment and oppression of the English..." for the tribe, several members of which had assisted the State by providing testimony in a murder trial. That testimony apparently had earned them the enmity of neighboring tribes, and put them at risk of being "...cut off] and destroyed by the Wiccomesses and their Confederates the Matwha's Indians...". In return for the reservation, the Choptank Indians were to pay a yearly rent of six beaver skins.

Despite the provision of the reservation, the Choptank Indians remained under pressure from the increasingly numerous English settlers, and disputes over land and resources continued. Migration by the Nanticoke and other Eastern Shore groups intensified throughout the eighteenth century, and in 1768, the Chicacoan and Broad Creek Nanticoke reservations were sold by Maryland. A number of the former residents of these reservations joined the Choptank at Locust Neck. By 1792, however, a report by Dr. William Vans Murray, written in September, 1792 to then-President Thomas Jefferson, described the Locust Neck Choptank as a "...tribe dwindled almost into extinction ... but still possessed of 5,000 acres reserved for them by the Maryland Assembly." Dr. Murray's letter noted that the group had only about nine members remaining, and described the village at Locust Neck as consisting of "... four genuine old wigwams, thatched over with the bark of the cedar - very old - and two framed houses - in one of which lives the queen, Mrs. Mulberry, relict of the Colonel who was the last Chief". The primary purpose of Dr. Murray's visit had been to record aspects of the Nanticoke language, and for that he interviewed Mary Mulberry, one of the last residents of the Locust Neck settlement. According to Dr. Murray, the word list was completed while sitting in a "wigwam" at the Choptank reservation. Six years later, in November 1798, a bill was passed by the Maryland Assembly authorizing the State Commissioners to contract for and purchase the Choptank Indian Lands that had been reserved in 1669. A map of the associated survey was prepared in 1800 by William Barrow, County Surveyor for Dorchester County.

Despite the formal termination of the reservation, the general area at the head of Indian Creek continued to be designated as the "Indian Town" on maps of the mid-nineteenth century, and the lots created as a result of Barrow's survey served as property boundaries and referents in deeds until well into the twentieth century.

In 1799, after the act for the dissolution of the 4,000 acre Choptank Indian reservation was passed, a total of 60 ac of land was set aside for four members of the Choptank tribe: Mary Mulberry and her son Henry Mulberry; Henry Sixpence; and Thomas Joshua. According to the deed recorded at the time, these individuals were "all that remain of those Indians who possessed the Choptank Indian lands aforesaid and are now inhabiting the same". Each family or individual received a total of 20 acres, including the ten acres along Indian Creek on which each resided, and ten acres of woodlot as a large detached parcel at the eastern edge of the map identified as "Indian Woods". In addition, the state agreed to pay each individual or family a yearly annuity, with amounts ranging from \$160 (for Mary and Henry Mulberry) to \$100 (Henry Sixpence). Also included in the annuity settlement was one Esther Henry (\$30), although she did not receive title to any property. The agreement specified that "all the said Lands... shall be held, used and occupied by the said Indians, so long as they and their descendants shall continue to Inhabit the same, and to use it for their own Cultivation and improvement". It was clear from this document that each lot contained the current dwelling(s) of each grantee.

Although neither the deed nor the Barrow map indicated who resided on each of the three mapped lots, examination of later deeds provides some clues. In 1837, Maryland State Commissioner Theodorick Bland sold to Thomas Sherman all of Lot #5 of the former Choptank Indian lands, comprising a total of 193/4 acres. The metes and bounds described in the deed for this property clearly excluded the three small "Indian Lotts" at the headwaters of Indian Creek. Most importantly, the eighth course of these metes and bounds was identified as beginning at a post on the "first line of Thomas Joshua's Lot." This reference not only suggests that Thomas Joshua or a direct descendant still was living on his property at the time the Sherman deed was recorded (1837), but also provides evidence that Thomas Joshua lived either on the northernmost or the centermost of the three ten-acre "Indian Lotts" noted on the Barrow map. Not until 1866 was Sherman able to acquire the former Indian lots laid off in the 1799 deed, when state commissioners sold at public auction "the State's interest in all the lands reserved and set apart for the use of the remnant of the tribe of Choptank Indians or their descendants". Sherman paid \$695 for the property.

Thomas B. She(a)rman was a very successful farmer and land owner in the East New Market District, who in time came to own town lots in East New Market and several other portions of the former Choptank Indian lands, including Lots #3 and #6 on the 1799 Barrow map. By 1860, his net worth included real estate valued at \$12,000 and personal property also appraised at \$12,000; the latter figure undoubtedly included the eleven slaves credited to TB Sherman in the slave census of that year. The scope of his landholdings is evident by examining property owner names on the 1875 Atlas of the East New Market District. When Thomas Sherman died (sometime between 1880 and 1885), his two sons, B. Walter and William R., inherited all of their father's extensive real estate holdings. The two heirs mutually worked out a division of their father's various parcels. At the time of this division, one or both sons already had moved away from Dorchester County; William appeared in the 1880 census as a merchant living in Baltimore City, while a subsequent deed transaction concluded the following year indicated that B. Walter Sherman and his wife Emma had moved to Louisville, Kentucky. As part of the aforementioned property division, William Sherman obtained title to the 99 acre portion that became known as Lot #2 of the property division instrument, and was referenced in all subsequent deeds as "The Sherman Institute Property."

This property became the focus of several chancery cases in the 1890s, after William Sherman and his wife mortgaged the tract as security for a \$1,400 loan from Mary J. Gaul in 1892. At the time, Sherman and his wife were living on the tract. As a result of these cases, the property eventually was placed in trust with Alonzo Miles and subsequently was auctioned off in January 1898. The Federal census records for 1900 revealed that William R. Sherman, by that time a 61-year-old widower, was a boarder in the Howard household; whether the Sherman/Howard relationship was in any way familial is unclear.

Over the next several decades, three families—Adolf Droll and wife; Henry Stewart and wife; and Reinhard Bergemann— were recorded as owners of the "Sherman Institute Property." According to twentieth century census data, all were farmers who had moved from states in the Mid-West. Adolf Droll, who



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Unknown

emigrated from Germany, lived first in New York and then in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, before buying the tract in 1898. The next owner, Henry Stewart, was from Clark County, South Dakota. Reinhard Bergemann immigrated to the United States in the 1880s, and apparently lived in Nebraska prior to purchasing the former Sherman property from Stewart in 1916.

With minor acreage adjustments for utility and road easements, and minus a 4.026 ac parcel that was sold to the Greenhawk family, the "Sherman Institute Property" remained relatively intact through the late twentieth century.

Site 18DO154 was originally recorded in 1984 on the south side of Indian Creek, within the area designated in 1800 as "Indian Lotts". According to the site inventory form filed at MHT, the site was investigated by a combination of pedestrian reconnaissance and surface collection in a recently plowed field; no subsurface shovel testing was carried out. Although the site was recorded as incorporating the entire 20 acre plowed field in which it was located, artifacts were concentrated in the northeastern portion of the field. Artifacts in this concentration included creamware and pearlware ceramics, black-glazed earthenware, glass, oyster shell, brick fragments, and a single quartzite flake. All of these materials appeared to date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; the site form describes the concentration as the probable location of a house. The remainder of the approximately 20-acre field apparently was included within the site boundaries because it was thought that the field corresponded with the Joshua Thomas lot, granted in 1799 and depicted in 1800 as one of the three Indian lots. In point of fact, each of the three Indian lots was only 10 acres in extent; the agricultural field may include two of the three lots, one of which may have been that of Thomas Joshua.

A total of 94 artifacts were recovered during the Phase I within the 18DO154 site boundary. Of these 88 were historic and 6 were prehistoric lithic debitage. Artifacts included 4 fragments of hand-made brick, 60 historic ceramics, 8 oyster shell fragments, 13 glass, 6 debitage and 3 metal. The diagnostics ceramics recovered during the Phase I survey included 31 pearlware (varieties range from 1779 to 1820), 5 creamware (1762 to 1820) and 4 white-bodied earthenware (1762 to present). Diagnostic metal included two cut or wrought nails (1600 to 1890) and one wire nail (1890 to present). One fragment of solarized manganese glass (1875 to 1920) was also recovered. Of the 96 artifacts collected during the Phase I survey, only 3.1 percent (n=3) of all artifacts were recovered from below the plow zone.

The Phase II evaluation of Site 18DO154 was conducted immediately following the Phase I survey. The Phase II evaluation involved the excavation of two 1x1 m test units (1 and 2), intended to better define the artifact deposits and soil stratigraphy identified during the Phase I survey. Test Unit 1 was placed near to a group of Phase I shovel test locations with the greatest identified concentration of artifacts, at grid coordinates "R7 at 20m". Test Unit 2 was placed at grid coordinates "R15 at 32m", also located near artifact concentrations identified during the Phase I survey. No cultural features were identified in either test unit. A total of 76 cultural materials were recovered from the two units, all of which were identified within the plowzone horizon. Artifact density was relatively light, as compared with the adjacent Site 18DO122, suggesting that the survey corridor likely crosses an out-lying area of the site, away from the central activity area. Architectural debris constituted a small percentage of the total assemblage, also evidencing that the portion of the site located within the survey corridor was situated away from any former dwellings associated with the site.

The Phase II historic artifact assemblage primarily consisted of ceramics (n=45), with lesser amounts of glass (n=9), oyster shell, (n=7), brick (n=6), and iron nails (n=4). The ceramic sub-assemblage mainly included pearlware (n=28), with a moderate amount of red bodied, wheel thrown earthenware (n=15), and a single sherd each of soft paste porcelain and a non-specific white-bodied earthenware. The pearlware ceramic fragments were the only diagnostic ceramics recovered, and when decorative styles were considered they provided a maximum date range of 1779 through 1840. Decorative techniques observed within the sub-assemblage included hand painting under the glaze (n=5), transfer printing (n=2), shell edge treatment (n=1), and banded or annular decoration (n=1). Two of the red bodied earthenware ceramic sherds exhibited a slipped surface treatment. Glass artifacts included portions of bottle (n=4), lamp (n=3), and window (n=2) forms. All of the bottle glass shards were too small to determine a manufacture technique. Most of the glass was aqua in color (n=6), with some colorless (n=2) and dark green (n=1) glass. Manufacture technique was also not apparent for any of the six brick fragments. All four iron nails recovered during test unit excavation were identified as cut or hand wrought manufacture, evidencing a maximum manufacture date range of 1600 through 1890.

The Phase II prehistoric artifact assemblage included 5 fragments of unmodified lithic debitage. Lithic raw material classes identified within the prehistoric assemblage included quartz (n=2, 0.64 g), two varieties of chert (n=2, 1.29 g), and a single occurrence of jasper (0.7 g). Only the jasper flake exhibited characteristics that demonstrated it was derived from core reduction activities; while the remaining four were classified only as "flake fragments". Two of the flakes exhibited secondary cortex, one exhibited primary cortex, and the other two were non-cortical. Two of the flakes were recovered from Test Unit 1, and three were recovered from Test Unit 2. All five were recovered from the plowzone horizon.

Site 18DO154 also is associated with the Locust Neck settlement on the Choptank Indian Reservation and is located on another of the three 10-acre lots granted to individual members of the Choptank Tribe at Locust Neck in 1799. At the time of the grant, the lot already was occupied by the grantee. Based on the archival evidence and the physical evidence identified at the site, the site's major period of significance includes the last half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. Its most important association is with the Contact period, which stretched in the Delmarva from the early seventeenth century through the beginning of the nineteenth century. The latter part of the Contact period (post-1675) has been termed the Refugee Complex (Custer 1989:340-341).

This period coincides with the Rural Agrarian Intensification Period (1680 - 1815), and the expansion of Euro-American settlement during this period had a major effect on Native American populations. Site 18DO 154 is associated both with the end of the prehistoric period and the rapid development of European historic settlement in the area. There are very few recorded sites in the region that can be dated to the late Contact period or Refugee Complex, and with the exception of 18DO122, there are no other known Refugee Complex or Contact period sites in the region that can be reliably associated with specific individuals and time periods. Site 18DO154 could provide information about regional social history and Native American ethnic heritage and material culture during the late Contact Period I Refugee Complex (1750 - 1840) in the Delmarva region.

As an archeological site, the significance of Site 18DO154 has been evaluated under Criterion D, which assesses the site's potential to provide important information that would contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Site 18DO154, as one of three documented home-sites occupied by members of the Choptank Tribe prior to 1799 and continuing until approximately 1837, was thought to have the potential to provide important answers to research questions related to the late Contact period / Refugee Complex in the Delmarva region.

During the Phase I and Phase II investigation at the site, no evidence of subsurface features was identified within the project easement, and no evidence of significant concentrations of artifacts that might indicate discrete activity areas was located. Artifact density within the project easement was relatively sparse, and all cultural material derived from the plowzone stratum. Although 18DO154 is a single component site dating from a relatively limited time period, and



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mixing from plowing would not necessarily prevent the use of artifacts to answer questions about general site use, material recovered from plowzone contexts, in the absence of additional data from sub-plowzone contexts, usually is not adequate to address significant research questions.

According to the archeological survey site form completed in 1984, a scatter of oyster shell, brick, and pottery had been recorded in the northeastern corner of the plowed field where the site is located; it was thought that that could indicate the presence of structural remains. Testing and pedestrian examination of the current project easement, however, did not locate evidence of the reputed scatter. Artifact density was slightly higher in the southeastern portion of the project easement; that may be an indication that structural remains are located to the east of the project area. Based on the results of the Phase I and Phase II testing, it does not appear that the portion of Site 18DO154 that is located within the project easement is able to provide sufficient data to address important research question. It does not contain any evidence of intact cultural features or artifact concentrations, and all artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts. The portion of the site under study does not satisfy the requirements for NRHP eligibility under any of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). However, the site clearly extends beyond the project easement; the NRHP eligibility of those other portions of the site was not examined during this investigation.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002462, 18DO154 SF