



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18KE29

Site Name: Arrowhead Farm No. 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) KCARP AR-1

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Woodland and Contact period base camp (Minguannan complex)

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code SaB

Latitude 39.3240

Longitude -76.1158

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 20 m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed trib. of Stillpond

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 0 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
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

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

## 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"/> 1	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	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"/> 1	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"/> 5895	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	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	
<b>Earthenware</b>				Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<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"/> 7627	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5899	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/> 512	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" 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"/> 36	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 37	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 25	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Personal items	<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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Late Woodland and Contact period base camp (Minguannan complex)

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Arrowhead Farm Site (18KE29) represents a terminal Late Woodland and Contact period base camp associated with the Minguannan Complex with evidence also for a small Late Archaic-Middle Woodland occupation. There was also a small historic artifact scatter discovered at the site. It is located on the south bank of Still Pond, an estuarine tributary of the Chesapeake Bay, in Kent County. This is the largest site in a complex of sites referred to as the Arrowhead Farm complex which is made up of 14 sites, primarily lithic scatters, 2 shell middens, and the site 18KE29 base camp. The site is situated on a small knoll in an agricultural field with freshwater creeks adjacent to the site. Soils at the site are Sassafras sandy loam, 0-5% slope. The site measures approximately 150 m by 180 m.

The site has been subjected to surface collection and digging over a period of several years by at least 5 local residents. Finds included a bronze spear point. A human burial was also apparently excavated "very nearby" sometime prior to 1973. One of the prehistoric collections was donated to the state in 1985.

Site 18KE29 was first recorded during the Kent County Archaeological Research Project (KCARP) systematic regional shoreline and surface survey, artifact collection, and analysis of the western shore of Kent County. Funding for that survey was in part provided by the Maryland Historical Trust and three seasons of work were conducted in 1972/73, 1974, and 1976. The study area consisted of 191 km<sup>2</sup> of western Kent County, including 93 km of shoreline. The site was identified during the 1973 survey at which time it was surface collected and recorded as KCARP AR-1. A total of forty 15 m grid units were collected. In 1974, six 1x2 m test units (Pits 1-6) were excavated. A second surface collection was done in 1976.

A total of 4,743 prehistoric artifacts were recorded from the 1970s collections. This total number was derived from the 1985 Phase II/III final report on investigations conducted at the site in 1983 (see below) and from information provided on the original Site Survey forms. A 1983 reassessment of the 1970s surface assemblage was conducted as part of the 1983 archeological investigations. That report is located in the Site File; however, the number and types of artifacts in that report are different from those provided in the 1985 final report. The numbers from the 1985 final report were used here and in the table above. The only information regarding the 1974 test unit excavations as reported by the original researchers stated that 44 objects were recovered. No types or specific counts were provided.

There were 3,989 pieces of debitage (2221 quartz, 38 quartzite, 1552 chert, 52 jasper, 1 rhyolite, 5 argillite, 119 ironstone, 1 other) and 55 cores (35 quartz, 2 quartzite, 14 chert, 4 jasper). There were 51 staged bifaces (29 quartz, 1 quartzite, 14 chert, 5 jasper, 2 ironstone). A total of 47 tools were recorded including 42 flake tools (12 quartz, 21 chert, 7 jasper, 2 ironstone) and 1 chert pebble tool, and 2 chert Late Archaic-Middle Woodland points and 1 chert and 1 jasper Late Woodland points. The 1973 Site Survey form indicated that ca. 30 triangular-shaped points were recovered from the site but these appear to be missing from the later count. The 1973 Site Survey form noted that ca. 600 ceramic sherds as well as lithic material were found during the surface collection. The types of ceramics were identified as Potomac Creek and Moyaone; however, the later (1983) reassessment of the sherds suggested that all of the ceramics fell within the Late Woodland Minguannan type, which is how they were listed in the table above. The 1973 Site Survey form also indicated that a rolled copper bead was found at the site. This was recorded as an uncommon object in the table above.

The site was revisited in the spring and summer of 1983 during a survey of the Arrowhead Farm property. Research at the site, which was funded by a grant administered through the Maryland Historical Trust, was initially undertaken because the large site had assumed legendary proportions in the oral tradition of Maryland archeology. Three characteristics relayed to the archeologists regarding the site were that it was a Potomac Creek palisade village, that it was the site of the historic Tockwogh town visited by Captain John Smith, and that it contained "beaucoup artifacts". The proximity of the Arrowhead Farm site location to the area indicated as Tockwogh on the 1608 Smith map is evident. In addition, the earlier 1973/4 site survey suggested that the site was almost a 2.5 acres in size. As such, it would have been the biggest Late Woodland village known in the Upper Delmarva region. The then current model of Late Woodland settlement suggested that those groups living in the area were non-agricultural hunters and gatherers who periodically revisited base camps rather than planned semi-permanent villages. Given its large size and abundance of artifacts, the Arrowhead Farm site represented a possible contradiction to that model. The 1983 archeological investigations were undertaken in order to determine the validity of the 'legends' and to determine the site's role in local and regional settlement patterns.

Fieldwork began with a surface collection of the entire Arrowhead Farm property, including the area of site 18KE29. Intensive subsurface testing at the site was designed to identify features and to better understand the artifact distribution across the site. The 1970s surface collection provided an initial guide to the structure of artifact distributions and to site limits. Analysis of the surface collection indicated that no distinct activity areas could be discerned; therefore, a stratified sampling design was not used. Rather, an aligned systematic random sampling scheme was used. In this design, a series of 1 m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated at 10 m intervals across the site. In addition, a series of 1m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated at random locations along each 10 m transect line across the site. The regularized intervals ensured adequate coverage of all sub-areas of the site and the random placement of some of the units ensured that the sample was not biased. A total of 119 units were dug at 18KE29, and these units represented a 2% sample of the site's surface area. The plowzones of all squares were screened through ¼" mesh and the subsoil surface was carefully examined for features.

Only two cultural features were encountered during the test unit excavations. The first was a shallow, eroded pit feature that contained only a few flakes. The second was an area of burned soil that was badly disturbed by a rodent burrow.

A total of 8,798 prehistoric artifacts were recorded as a result of the 1983 archeological investigations. The numbers are derived from the final report and the 1983 Site Survey forms. The total number of lithics (n=3,485) was provided for excavated squares only; it is unclear if lithic were retained during the surface collection. There were 3,369 pieces of debitage (1490 quartz, 57 quartzite, 1192 chert, 531 jasper, 8 rhyolite, 8 argillite, 70 ironstone, 13 other) and 14 cores (5 quartz, 1 quartzite, 5 chert, 3 jasper). There were 50 staged bifaces (13 quartz, 2 quartzite, 22 chert, 9 jasper, 4 ironstone). A total of 52 tools were recorded including 15 flake tools (5 quartz, 9 chert, 1 jasper) and 5 pebble tools (3 quartz, 2 jasper), and 9 Late Archaic-Middle Woodland points (4 quartz, 1 each chert, jasper, and ironstone, 2 rhyolite), and 23 Late Woodland points (2 quartz, 14 chert, 7 jasper). It was noted that fire-cracked rock fragments were also collected; a minimum estimate of 2 was recorded in the table above.

In all, 5,299 ceramic sherds were recovered from the surface collection and test unit excavations. There were 4,784 Minguannan body sherds and 511 rim sherds, 1 Marcey Creek sherd, 1 Dames Quarter sherd, 1 Wolfe Neck sherd and 1 Shenks Ferry incised rim sherd. Utilizing a seriation typology to analyze the Minguannan rim sherds, it was determined that while occupation appeared to have taken place throughout the Late Woodland period, the bulk of the ceramics



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Unknown

dated to the later portions of the period, probably post-dating AD 1350. The presence of the Shenks Ferry sherd, common to the Late Woodland culture of the Lower and Middle Susquehanna, showed some interaction between the groups during the terminal Late Woodland period. The Dames Quarter, Marcey Creek, and Wolfe Neck sherds date to the Early Woodland period.

In addition to the ceramics and lithics, 2 Indian-made "pillow-shaped" gunflints (uncommon objects in the table above) and 5 (minimum estimate) broken roulette-decorated pipes (other fired clay objects in the table above) were also recovered. Both the flints and the pipes are associated with native manufacture and have been dated to the Contact period ca. 1620-1730. Although their numbers were limited and their presence in the plowzone was problematic, they were thought to possibly indicate a Contact period occupation of the site. Oyster shell was listed as a component of the 1983 assemblage in the Site Survey form. It is counted in the table above as a minimum estimate of 5 unmodified faunal objects.

A North Devon gravel-tempered sherd which dates from the 17th century (ca. 1680-1750) and scraps of brass, were also noted in the final report. The presence of the North Devon sherd was thought to possibly bolster the interpretation that there was a Contact period occupation on the site. Also in the final report, it was noted that "a few" historic artifacts dating primarily to 19th and 20th centuries were found. A handwritten table of those artifacts was found attached to the Site Survey form. There were 25 architectural items (9 brick fragments, 1 cut nail, and 14 unidentified nails) and 73 kitchen-related items (1 North Devon sherd, 35 unidentified ceramic sherds, some possibly from an Iberian storage jar, and 37 glass fragments, most likely container glass). There were 9 miscellaneous items (all minimum estimates) (5 scraps of brass, 2 wood fragments, and 2 unidentified metal pieces). Eight tobacco items were found including 4 white clay pipe stem fragments and 4 bowl fragments. The only arms-related item recovered was a shotgun shell casing.

The Arrowhead Farm Site (18KE29) is a terminal Late Woodland and Contact period base camp associated with the Minguannan Complex with a small Late Archaic-Middle Woodland occupation. The lack of Potomac Creek ceramics from the site suggested to the excavators that there was no basis in fact for the theory that the site had legendary connections with the Potomac Creek cultural complex of the western Chesapeake. The lack of features such as pits or post holes that are indicative of a single semi-permanent occupation did not suggest the presence of a village. The absence of clearly defined activity areas further indicated that the site probably represents a series of overlapping small occupations rather than a single village. As for the theory that it was the site of the historic Tockwogh town visited by Captain John Smith, it was suggested that the post-1350 date of the occupation and possible Contact period artifacts may have indicated that the site could be identified as a protohistoric Tockwogh site. If 18KE29 were a Tockwogh site, its similarity to other northern Minguannan Complex sites, which are associated with the Lenape, may suggest that differences in the material cultural and settlement pattern of the two groups was minimal.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005909, 00005923, Site Files