



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU222

Site Name: Cannery Store

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

19th-early 20th century cannery and residence; Prehistoric isolated find

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code CaA, MqA, Mq

Latitude 38.9324

Longitude -76.0150

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 3%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Mill C

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

isolated find

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

commercial store complex; general store

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	122	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	3
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	491	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	56	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	4			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	778	Activity item(s)	161
Glass (all)	4404	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1914	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	2	Misc. kitchen	38
Arms	4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	15	Misc.	328
Personal items	6	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" 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:

Site 18QU222 is located at the intersection of MD 404 and Willoughby Cannery Road, and currently extends to the north and south across MD 404 and to the east and west across Willoughby Cannery Road. The site is located on a large coastal flat, with very little to no slope. The portion of the site to the north of MD 404 is primarily within an agricultural field, and only a small section west of Willoughby Road is in a hardwood forest. This field was planted in soybeans at the time of fieldwork. The portion of the site south of MD 404 is also in an agricultural field, although it was planted in winter cover crops during the time of fieldwork.

Soils within the site area north of MD 404 consist of Carmichael loam (0–2% slopes, CaA), Mattapex-Butlertown silt loams (0–5% slopes, MqA, MqB), and Whitmarsh silt loam (0–2% silt loam, WhA). South of MD 404, the site is situated on Carmichael loam, Whitmarsh silt loam, and Mattapex silt loam (0–5% slopes, MtA, MtB). The Mattapex-Butlertown and Mattapex silt loam soils are moderately well drained, while the Carmichael and Whitmarsh soils are poorly drained.

Site 18QU222 is located within the community of Willoughby, named after local businessman, Samuel B. Willoughby, who owned a general store in the area between 1856 and 1858. After 1858, Samuel Newton Smith Sr., who may have been a relative of Willoughby's wife, Mary Ann Smith, ran the store. The site may be associated with several structures depicted in this community on mid- to late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps. The 1858 Dilworth map shows "Warner's Shop" to the east of the site and the 1866 Strong map depicts a store in the site vicinity. The 1877 atlas map of Talbot County shows several structures in the vicinity of the site, including the S.N. Smith & Sons store and two associated structures and the W.H. Harrison residence to the east. The 1877 atlas map of Queen Anne's County attributes the residence east of the site to J.W. Corkle instead of W.H. Harrison. Two structures are shown near MD 404 on either side of Willoughby Cannery Road on the 1904 USGS map and the 1916 soil survey map. The 1942 USGS map shows an additional structure to the north on the right side of Willoughby Cannery Road. Only the structure on the east side of Willoughby Cannery Road close to MD 404 is shown on the 1974 (flown in 1971) USGS aeromagnetic map, and none of these structures is depicted on the 1973 USGS topographic map. The most detailed map of the site area is the 1955 State Roads Commission's (SRC) map detailing the original plans for the dualization of MD 404 and the structures that would be impacted by the project. The map shows a slag driveway, a frame service station/restaurant/garage with a gas pump, a one-story shingled frame dwelling with an outbuilding to the north, and an electrical pump house to the north of the dwelling on the west side of Willoughby Cannery Road. On the east side of Willoughby Cannery road are a concrete island gas pump, a water pump, a frame shed, a sheet metal garage and store, below ground gas tanks, and a one-story frame dwelling at the northern extent. A residential complex is shown at the far eastern extent of the site, including a 2.5-story frame dwelling, two frame sheds, a barn, and a privy.

A 40 year old white carpenter named M.R. Warner is listed on the 1870 census for Queen Anne's County, although no other information was found for him during the background research. William H. Harrison is listed as a white farmer in the 1870 and 1880 censuses for Queen Anne's County. J.W. Corkle is listed as a 38 year old laborer living with just his 15 year old son in the 1880 census for Queen Anne's County. No other information was found for him during the background research. Samuel Newton Smith Sr. was appointed postmaster of Willoughby in 1884, a position that his son, Samuel Newton Smith Jr. took over in 1899. A 50 year old Samuel N. Smith is listed in the 1880 census as a white grocer living with his wife and 22 year old son whose occupation is listed as dry clerk. Both Smiths are listed as merchants in the 1900 census for Queen Anne's County, clearly not in the same households, but in some proximity to each other. Samuel N. Smith Sr. lived only with his wife, but Samuel N. Smith Jr.'s household included his wife, two sons, a daughter, and a "black" female servant. S. Newton Smith III is listed in the 1930 census as a 39 year old livestock dealer renting a home on Main Street in Hillsboro with his wife. He died in 1939 when a train collided with his car at a crossing in Goldsboro, and his obituary states that his father, Smith Jr., had died sometime when he was in college (1907–1909), and that he left college early to help his grandfather with the family store in Willoughby. Samuel Newton Smith Sr. died in February 1910. Only Samuel Smith Sr.'s wife is listed in the 1910 Queen Anne's County census, as a 74 year old widowed farmer.

The Queen Anne's Railroad was constructed in 1896 paralleling MD 404 to the north, with a station at Willoughby just north of the site. The height of activity in the site area occurred during the early to mid- twentieth century with the establishment of a cannery at Willoughby near the station. The exact date the cannery was established is unknown, but it first appears on the local cannery directory in 1906. The cannery does not appear on the 1904 USGS map, and there appears to be some activity in that area on the 1916 soil survey map (surveyed in 1907), but there are more than 10 structures shown in that area on the 1942 USGS map. According to a hand drawn sketch map accompanying the NRHP nomination form for the C.P. Ivens Residence located to the east of the site, buildings associated with or that supported the cannery and its employees were located within the site boundaries, including four houses (two south and two north of MD 404), a packing house, a tavern, and a general store. In 1929, the Talbot Packing and Preserving Company, Inc., which had purchased the Willoughby Cannery in 1921 from Cover and Company, Inc., defaulted on their loan and the foreclosure sale was advertised in the February 17, 1939 edition of the Star Democrat. The lot is described as adjoining the lots of S. Newton Smith and the Rhodes farm and containing "dwelling houses and warehouses".

It is unclear where exactly the original store built by Samuel Willoughby and subsequently owned by Samuel Newton Smith was located, or what happened to the building, but it was most likely in the general vicinity of this intersection. The 1877 map shows three buildings owned by S.N. Smith in the area where the intersection would eventually be located, and subsequently on the 1904 USGS quadrangle. A later building was built by Jacob Gibson in 1929 that was also used as a general store to serve the cannery and its workers. This store was located at the northeast corner of the intersection until sometime in the 1950s, when it was relocated approximately 650 m to the east behind the C.P. Ivens residence and used as a workshop.

According to an 1880 advertisement for S.N & Sons "at the Chapel," the store sold boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, farming implements, ready-made clothing, whitewash brushes, and lime as well as many other items. S.N. Smith Jr. is listed as the agent at the Queen Anne Railroad's Willoughby Station in an 1899 advertisement for wheat sales (Denton Journal 1899). Tragedy struck the Smiths on the evening of September 1, 1888 when the blacksmith shop and adjacent store were completely destroyed by fire. The fire apparently started around 8:30PM, shortly after Smith Sr. had closed up for the night. The article reported that Smith Jr. "who attends to the business of the firm of S.N. Smith & Sons" was at that time "away on a pleasure trip" (Denton Journal 1888). The structures and their contents were well insured, however, and the Smiths were apparently able to rebuild. A public sale of "the store house formerly occupied by S.N. Smith & Son" and its contents was advertised on August 6, 1910 in the Denton Journal. The ad describes "a splendid, large stock of fresh, up-to-date goods." The offeror was prepared to sell all of the store contents, including the fixtures, or the store itself should some enterprising individual wish to go "in business in a splendid locality, considered by many the best stand for a general store in Queen Anne's or Talbot county" and an "exceptionally desirable place to conduct business". The 1939 obituary for S. Newton Smith III states that the family store was sold to his uncle, Charles E. Bishop, after the death of Smith Sr.



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19th-early 20th century cannery and residence; Prehistoric isolated find

Unknown

According to the hand-drawn map with Ivens Residence NRHP form, a tavern was located across Willoughby Cannery Road, on the northwest corner of the intersection. There is little information on when the tavern was built, but three buildings are present on the 1877 map by Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, and on the 1904 USGS quadrangle (see Figure 3.5). There is little history on the tavern until 1939, when a newspaper article reported that Winchester (Winnie) Smith, the owner, was fined \$425 for operating a dance hall on Sundays, maintaining a disorderly house, selling cigarettes without license, and selling alcohol on Sunday (Queen Anne Record 1936). After that, the tavern was in the news again in 1950 for the murder of the owner, who was killed with an ax and robbed.

Site 18QU222, along with 18CA84, 18QU223, and 18QU224, was located during a Phase I survey for the proposed dualization of MD 404 and were recommended for further investigation based on those results. Three of the sites are located relatively close to each other in Queen Anne's County, and the third site is located a short distance to the east in Caroline County. Prior to the project investigation, all of the sites were confined to the north side of MD 404, partially within the SHA right-of-way (ROW) and partially on private property.

The Phase I investigation was conducted in 1988 along Maryland Route 404 from U.S. 50 to the Denton Bypass in Queen Annes and Caroline Counties, Maryland, by the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archeology for the State Highway Administration. Shovel test pits (STPs) were dug in vegetated or wooded segments, or where ground surface visibility averaged less than 50% in agricultural fields. Controlled surface survey with 5m intervals was performed in agricultural field where visibility averaged 50% or greater. All fields containing artifacts and subjected to controlled surface survey were collected in 25 square meter collection blocks, with complete field coverage within the proposed and the existing right-of-way.

A controlled surface survey was conducted to identify the site 18QU222 site. A total of 240 units were surveyed and resulted in 72 artifact positive units, with 772 artifacts collected. Additionally, a total of 51 STPs were excavated, and an additional 1,813 artifacts were recovered. A total of 2,585 artifacts were recovered from both survey types and indicate three spatially and temporally distinct components (labeled Component H, B, and C in the Phase I report). Component H occupies the entire site area east of Willoughby Cannery Road and contained 19th century artifacts. Component B, located west of Willoughby Cannery Road, consisted of early 20th century glass, ceramics, and architectural material. Component C, located in the central portion of the site east of Willoughby Cannery Road represents an early 20th century domestic occupation. Site size is estimated at 6.41 ha (15.83 acres). The site was considered to be potentially significant and investigators recommended that further evaluation be required to address National Register eligibility if the site was going to be impacted by the work.

Site 18QU222 covers an estimated 16 acres on both sides of Willoughby Cannery Road, approximately 20 percent of which is within the existing SHA ROW and will be impacted or destroyed by construction. Permission was not granted by either landowner to conduct work on private property, so all Phase II fieldwork was confined to the ROW.

In total, 667 STPs were excavated across the portion of the site within the ROW and small sections of property that are expected to be purchased by the SHA. These STPs were excavated at 5-, 10- and 20-m intervals. 156 STPs produced cultural material. Shovel testing produced a high number of artifacts (n=845) consistent with occupations from the mid- to late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. They include whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, ironstone, redware, container glass, cut and wire nails, a variety of hardware items, window glass of varying thicknesses, mortar, brick, plastic, and asbestos shingle fragments. The majority of artifacts found during shovel testing were recovered from the plow zone. A very low percentage (5.68%) of artifacts were found below Stratum I, in the buried A horizon, or a thin lens of clay located between the plow zone and the buried A-horizon.

A single prehistoric lithic was recovered from the shovel testing as well. A quartz/quartzite secondary flake fragment was recovered from a delineation STP. No other evidence of prehistoric artifacts or features was encountered during the rest of the investigation.

Shovel testing also identified several potential structural features and several artifact concentration areas or loci. One locus was identified several meters west of Willoughby Cannery Road, where shovel testing located a concrete foundation. A second locus was identified immediately west of Willoughby Cannery Road. A third locus was identified immediately east of Cannery Willoughby Road, and a fourth locus was identified several east of Willoughby Cannery Road.

Forty TUs were excavated on the site, placed to investigate the apparent artifact concentration areas and features found during shovel testing. A relatively high density of artifacts was recovered from the plow zone in most of the TUs, and include artifact types similar to those found in STPs. Several test units encountered a buried A horizon/older plow zone, although artifacts from this stratum suggest that it does not represent a more intact stratum associated with a particular occupation. In addition, numerous areas of disturbance were noted; most are related to the placement of drainage pipes for agricultural improvements, utility construction, site demolition, and road construction.

Two cultural features were located during the evaluation of 18QU222; both are structural foundations. Feature 1 is a concrete pad measuring 31 ft (9.5 m) east-west by 28 ft (8.5 m) north-south located west of Willoughby Cannery Road within the wooded portion of the site. Seven TUs (TU 1-3, 5-8) were excavated to investigate this feature. Artifacts recovered from the TUs placed around Feature 1 are primarily kitchen (n=250) and architectural (n=225) group items, and overall this area produced only a low to moderate density of artifacts. Feature 2 is a concrete pad visible on the surface, located east of Willoughby Cannery Road at the intersection with MD 404. Feature 2 was completely uncovered and measures 64 x 25.5 m, with the long axis oriented east-west. Two TUs (11, 14) were excavated to the north of the feature, and artifacts from those TUs are almost exclusively kitchen (n=51) and architectural (n=41) group items, with a relatively low density overall (n=102).

In total, 7,696 historic period artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation at 18QU222—845 from STPs and 6,851 from TUs. A majority of the artifacts (81%) were found in Stratum I, which appears to be a modern plow zone. Stratum II produced 11% of the artifacts, and where encountered, this stratum appears to represent a disturbed fill layer. Stratum III, which appears to be a buried A horizon, but which also appears to be disturbed across the site, produced 8% of the assemblage. Artifacts were widely distributed across the site, but six small to large concentration areas are apparent. These roughly correspond with the historically documented structure locations, although documents indicate that there were quite a few residential and commercial structures within the site boundary throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and that many were moved, destroyed, and replaced during the period of site occupation. Kitchen group artifacts were broadly distributed across the site, but architectural group items were more concentrated in two main areas, and artifacts associated with other functional groups were more concentrated around Willoughby Cannery Road. The Phase II investigation at 18QU222 produced artifacts associated with activities (n=161), architectural (n=3,464), arms (n=4), clothing (n=15), furniture (n=2), kitchen (n=3,715), personal (n=6), tobacco pipe (n=1), and miscellaneous (n=328) groups. A single prehistoric lithic was recovered from the site, a quartz/quartzite secondary flake fragment found in Stratum I of an STP in the north-central portion of the site.



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Unknown

During the Phase II investigation at 18QU222, a total of 667 STPs and 42 TUs were excavated, 7,697 artifacts were collected, and the site boundary was expanded to the south. Artifact concentrations in general correspond to former structure (or structure cluster) locations, but there are many indications of substantial disturbances and the only cultural features identified are concrete structural foundation remnants. A majority of the artifacts are not temporally diagnostic, but artifacts that can be tied to a temporal range are associated with occupations potentially spanning the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries. No clear temporally discrete distribution of artifacts was observed either horizontally or vertically.

Phase II investigations at site 18QU222 produced a relatively high density of artifacts, a fairly wide variety of artifacts, and a number of interesting or unusual artifacts. However, a substantial part of the assemblage consists of window glass ($n > 1,500$), unidentifiable metal fragments ($n > 1,500$), and unidentifiable bottle glass ($n > 2,500$). The site has a long history of overlapping occupations, and has suffered extensive ground disturbance associated with several of these (road and utility construction, below ground facilities related to gas stations, and efforts by the property owner to improve the agricultural use of the land by placement of drainage pipes, and relocation, demolition and/or grading of the abandoned structures). The archaeological deposits associated with the individual occupations lack clarity and do not appear to be in an intact context. It is unlikely that additional archaeological investigations at 18QU222 would recover cultural material that would provide meaningful data pertinent to component specific research questions. Site 18QU222 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigation of this site was recommended for this project.

The SHA project that initiated the Phase II investigation will impact the site, as approximately half of the site lies with the SHA right-of-way.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):