



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU225

Site Name: Sylvester Farms I

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Possibly Early Archaic and Early or Middle Woodland lithic scatter

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9233

Longitude -75.9629

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 0 m

Site slope 0

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 Norwi

- | Saltwater                                |                                              | Freshwater                                       |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                           |

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic  Y
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland  Y
- Mid. woodland  P
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production area
  - Unknown
  - Other context

- ### Historic
- Urban/Rural?
  - 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

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>			Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>					Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 6					Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
								Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 85	Other fired clay	<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"/> 10	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"/> 1	Uncommon Obj.	<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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 14	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) contracted with URS Corporation to provide a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluations of six sites as part of the MD 404 Dualization project from US 50 to Denton Bypass in Queen Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot Counties, Maryland. The purpose of this task was to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of multiple supplemental design element areas and to conduct Phase II archaeological evaluations of six archaeological sites (18QU225, 18QU226, 18QU228, 18QU229, 18QU230, and 18QU232). The project area is located on the eastern shore in Queen

Anne's County within the Maryland Historical Trust's Archaeological Research Unit 4: Choptank Drainage Riverine Patuxent Drainage. The project limits are MD 404 from the Denton Bypass to west of Ridgely Road (in the east) and MD 404 from west of Pinder Road to US 50 (in the west). The project vicinity is characterized generally as a flat, low, and almost featureless plain. The site is located on the north side of MD 404, just east of Partnership Farm Lane. When the site was identified in 1990 the entire terrace was a cultivated agricultural field planted in corn. Today only the far eastern edge of the terrace is actively cultivated. The remainder of the terrace is now a mowed grass field. Norwich and Tuckahoe Creeks run near to the Phase I survey areas. The present land use pattern is a mosaic of wooded lots, agricultural fields, commercial development, and residential lots. The ground surface visibility was less than 50 percent for over 90 percent of the project area. The ground surface was obscured by trees and associated undergrowth, manicured lawns, tall grasses, or paved roads and parking lots. A small portion of the area consisted of no-till farm fields. The area is rural in character.

Archeologists generally divide the prehistoric era in the region into three periods: the Paleoindian (10,000 – 8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000 – 1,000 B.C. – A.D. 1600) Periods. While uncommon, a sufficient number of sites have been identified in the Chesapeake Bay region to provide for an interpretation of prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence during the Paleoindian period. The traditional view of Paleoindian settlement and subsistence in Virginia and Maryland is based on the forager through collector spectrum outlined by Binford. The Archaic Period dates to ca. 8,000 to 1,000 B.C. and is conventionally sub-divided into the Early (ca. 8,000 – 6,000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 6,000 – 3,000/2500 B.C.), and Late/Transitional (ca. 2,500 – 1,000 B.C.) periods. The Archaic Period generally refers to pre-ceramic sites associated with hunter-gatherers that occupied the emerging deciduous forests of the Eastern Woodlands. Human populations living in the region during the Archaic Period were adapting to major changes in the environment. The Woodland Period in Maryland is divided into the Early (1,000 – 500 B.C.), Middle (500 B.C. – A.D. 900), and Late (A.D. 900 – 1600) periods. The Woodland Period across most of the Mid-Atlantic is marked by the introduction of ceramics, significant population growth, and the development of semi-sedentary and sedentary ways of life.

At the time of European contact, the Delaware Indians lived in the area to the north of the project area, and the Nanticoke and neighboring tribes occupied the area to the south; it has generally been accepted in the ethnographic and archeological literature that the area of the project area was an unoccupied zone between the two groups. The MD 404 project area is an example of Maryland's rural agrarian intensification process. This area of the Eastern Shore was developed as a tobacco farming area in the late seventeenth century through 1730. Along with this agricultural trend came the movement away from free and indentured servants and towards the use of African and African American enslaved people on the Eastern Shore. The 1794 Griffith map shows Hillsboro and the Tuckahoe Church near the confluence of the Tuckahoe and Norwich Rivers. By this time, many towns had been established between waterways and roads. Property adjacent to the town of Hillsboro was owned by three families: Downes (also seen as Downds, and Downs), Hardcastle, and Seth.

In the nineteenth century, commerce and industry became increasingly important to the regional economy, influencing the development of new transportation systems and local industries. Rapid growth occurred on the Eastern Shore. Agriculture was reinvigorated on the Delmarva Peninsula in the mid-nineteenth century with the introduction of new crops, the advent of improved agricultural techniques, and increasing access to transportation. During the mid-nineteenth century, Jacob Morgan built his farmhouse in the project vicinity, and W.H. Ralph was identified as a local hotel owner. Strong's 1866 Map of Queen Anne's County also shows W.E. Mason and J.C. Seward in the project vicinity.

The value of farms plummeted after the Civil War, and many people migrated to the cities for work. Queen Anne's and Caroline counties remained agricultural areas with small rural communities. In 1897, Saulsbury's map shows Jason Flemming, Dr. Thomas Hackett, J. W. Knotts, the Ringolds, and H. Price as landowners in the vicinity of the project area. By the twentieth century, the counties began to see the growth of the suburbs. A few houses are shown near the project area in both Queen Anne's and Caroline counties on a 1905 USGS topographic quadrangle map. The effects of both the Depression and post-World War II prosperity were seen on the Eastern Shore. The area experienced a decline until the recent past. While improved transportation proved to be a boom for the Maryland suburbs, the Eastern Shore communities remained largely rural. It was not until the late twentieth century that the Delaware and Maryland coastal communities experienced a real estate boom in buying and selling coastal property. Today, the area is a mixture of urban and rural, old and new, giving way to modern suburban development.

Background research was conducted at the MHT library and involved examining archaeological site files, Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) forms, and archaeological reports on file at the MHT for projects conducted within 1 mi of the project area. The primary objective of this research was to characterize the cultural resources of the surrounding area as an aid for contextualizing the results of the current study. In total, 36 archaeological sites have been registered with the MHT within a 1-mi radius of the project area. These resources include 16 historic, 14 prehistoric, and six multicomponent sites. Prehistoric sites include scatters, camps, and quarries dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland Periods. Historic sites include domestic sites, scatters, a farmstead, a cannery, and a schoolhouse that range from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century. The six sites surveyed as part of the Phase II survey were previously known, identified in 1990.

The original Phase I work (1990) consisted of systematic shovel test pits (STPs) in conjunction with controlled surface survey with 5m intervals. The shovel tests primarily covered the vegetated/wooded sections, while the surface survey was conducted in the plowed agricultural field. Site size was estimated at .25 ha (.63 acres), based on the distribution of 27 prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, and two projectile points. A small quantity of historic material consisting of two pieces of redware, one piece of pearlware, three brick fragments, and three ferrous nail fragments were also recovered. The site was interpreted as a short-term camp used during the Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. The site was recommended for further archaeological testing to determine significance, as it may yield important information for prehistory. The purpose of the 2015 task



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was to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of multiple supplemental design element areas (which did not include the area of the six previously identified sites) and to conduct Phase II archaeological evaluations of six previously identified archaeological sites (18QU225, 18QU226, 18QU228, 18QU229, 18QU230, and 18QU232). The goal of the Phase II investigations was to determine if potentially significant archaeological resources were present that could be adversely affected by the proposed MD 404 construction activities. Phase II evaluation methods were developed to relocate the sites, refine site size and boundaries, and determine if any of the sites were eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Testing entailed excavating 40-cm diameter STPs and 1 x 1-m test units (TUs). In total, 362 STPs and 56 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II evaluation. Phase II STPs were excavated at 10-m intervals across the previously delineated site area and radial STPs were excavated at 5-m intervals in cardinal directions around positive STPs. No testing was conducted outside of the project area and no STPs were excavated in areas of standing water or greater than 15 percent slope. TU locations were based on the results of the STP excavations with a goal to investigate the vertical extent of the site; gather additional data about the character of artifact concentrations; identify cultural features, if present; and to gain understanding of soil conditions across the project area. The north and west wall of each unit was photographed and drawn to scale in order to document variation in the soil stratigraphy of the site. The base of each unit was also photographed. Field maps were drawn to document the locations of STPs, TUs, and any topographic or cultural features. All soil anomalies and features were photographed in planview, drawn, and recorded in an anomaly log. Anomalies that were identified as natural in origin were recorded as such on the log and were not investigated further. Anomalies that appeared anthropogenic or possibly anthropogenic were treated as cultural features until proven otherwise. As part of the current study, 32 primary STPs and two radial STPs were excavated across and adjacent to the previously mapped site boundary. Only 17.6 percent (n=6) of those STPs contained artifacts: five prehistoric lithic artifacts and five historic artifacts. Four of the STPs contained only prehistoric artifacts and two contained only historic artifacts. The six positive STPs were clustered together on the high point of the landform in the mowed grass field and cornfield. These STPs were surrounded by negative radial STPs. The cluster forms the core of the site as documented during the Phase II, and measures approximately 30 x 10 m, or 0.074 ac in area, which is much smaller than the previously mapped site area.

Five TUs were excavated within the cluster of positive STPs situated on the terrace in order to focus efforts on the area of highest artifact density. An additional 64 prehistoric artifacts and 29 historic artifacts were recovered from these five TUs. Artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and from an underlying E horizon. Temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were not recovered from site 18QU225 as a result of the Phase II investigation. No anomalous soil stains or cultural features were identified.

The 1990 Phase I archaeological survey of 18QU225 yielded 27 prehistoric lithic artifacts from the ground surface and one STP. The 2016 Phase II site examination yielded a total of 70 prehistoric artifacts; five from STPs and 64 from TUs. In total, 96 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site when the Phase I and Phase II assemblages are combined. The prehistoric artifact assemblage is dominated by debitage (n=77; 80.2 percent), with FCR (n=10; 10.4 percent), formal chipped stone tools (n=6; 6.3 percent), informal chipped stone tools (n=1; <1.1 percent), cores (n=1; <1.1 percent), and prehistoric pottery (n=1; <1.1 percent) making up much smaller portions of the assemblage.

Lithic raw material utilization for chipped stone implements was dominated by quartz (n=51; 60 percent), followed by smaller quantities of chert, jasper, quartzite, and rhyolite. Quartzite and other materials were preferred for use as FCR. Six formal chipped stone tools were recovered from the site: the two projectile points collected in 1990 and three bifaces and a scraper recovered during the recent investigation. The formal chipped stone tools recovered as a result of the Phase II investigation are shown in Figure 71. The one informal chipped stone tool is a spokeshave. No ground stone tools were recovered from the site. Because late reduction stage debitage is more prevalent than early or middle reduction stage debitage, it is probable that the early stages of the lithic reduction process primarily occurred elsewhere and that tool manufacture was finished on site. This interpretation is in agreement with Barse's original interpretation. The one piece of prehistoric pottery is small, weighing less than one gram, and can only be assigned to a general Woodland affiliation.

Thirty-four historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II excavations at site 18QU225 including 14 brick fragments, one coal fragment, four Mercenaria mercenaria (hard shell clam) fragments, four glass fragments (two olive green, one brown and one colorless), and 11 historic ceramic fragments. The ceramics include one Astbury-type sherd (early-to-mid 1720s-1750), one Jackfield-type (1740-1800), five pearlware (1780-1830), one possible pearlware, one possible creamware (1762-1820), one whiteware (1820-present), and one stoneware sherd. The historic artifacts are considered field scatter.

The Phase II investigations show that the integrity of 18QU225 is poor. Artifacts were recovered from the upper plowzone stratum, as well as a fairly deep E horizon. The plowzone averages 24 cm in thickness, but is much shallower (<15 cm) along the eastern edge of the ravine, indicating that soils have been eroded along the edge of this landform. Site 18QU225 does not seem to have intact, stratified archaeological deposits. Tilling of the soil has mixed cultural deposits of different time periods within the upper soil horizon; historic artifacts were found in the same levels as prehistoric artifacts, as well as in levels both above and below prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts suggest prehistoric occupation during at least the Archaic and Early Woodland periods, as well as incidental historic trash disposal from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The very low density of artifacts coupled with the small number of temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigation and the lack of prehistoric cultural features would make developing research questions difficult. Archaeologists did not recover temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts or material suitable for radiocarbon dating from site 18QU225 as a result of the Phase II evaluation. This site remains affiliated with the Archaic period and the Early to Middle Woodland period on the basis of artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey. The small piece of pottery recovered as a result of the Phase II investigation is indicative only of a general Woodland affiliation and does not add to our understanding of temporal affiliation.

Based on the patterning of prehistoric artifact types, site 18QU225 appears to represent one distinct locus of activity where chipped stone tool maintenance activities and resource procurement and processing occurred. The suggestion of a single activity locus is undermined by the presence of an Archaic projectile point which indicates that the landform was visited at different times during prehistory. It is possible that the bulk of artifacts from the site are associated with a resource procurement and processing camp dating from the Early to Middle Woodland periods while the Archaic use of the site was more limited in duration. This assertion, however, is speculative since remains of the two temporal components cannot be distinguished from one another.

The quantity and quality of data that can be acquired from the site may not be sufficient to answer research questions. The multi-component nature of occupations at the site, coupled with the absence of preserved organic subsistence remains, makes it difficult to generate meaningful research questions that can guide future investigations at site 18QU225. Other sites in the area with more specific temporal affiliations and features may have a better potential for answering questions related to the prehistoric period. It is unlikely that the site will yield additional significant information on the regional prehistoric period under Criterion D. Site 18QU225 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended for the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18QU225 SF, 95002577