



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU226

Site Name: Sylvester Farms II

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camp and historic artifact scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9268

Longitude -75.9713

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) Norwich Creek

- | 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 20 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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
- 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

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU226

Site Name: Sylvester Farms II

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camp and historic artifact scatter

Unknown

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"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
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"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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			
Flaked stone	1079	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	2	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls		Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	135	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)		Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	22	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds		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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)		Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	17	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	11	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms		Misc. kitchen	17
Clothing		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items		Misc.	7
		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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU226

Site Name: Sylvester Farms II

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camp and historic artifact scatter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18QU226, also known as the Sylvester Farms III site, is a prehistoric site 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. Today the previously cultivated portion of the terrace is a fallow meadow that was mowed at the time of fieldwork. The site is bordered on the east, west, and north by a tree line masking a steep drop off along the creek and abandoned rail line. A road cut along MD 404 forms the southern border of the site. A line of utility poles runs roughly east to west across the center of the site. The elevation of the landform rises from MD 404 toward the northern terrace edge and drops away to the wetland bordering the creek on the west. 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.), and Woodland (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 .4 ha (.9 acres), based on the distribution of 104 prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, several projectile points (Lamoka, Rossville, Levanna), and one piece of Wolf Neck ceramic. Thirty historic artifacts were also recovered. The site was interpreted as multicomponent – prehistoric short-term camp used during the Late Archaic through the Late 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 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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU226

Site Name: Sylvester Farms II

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camp and historic artifact scatter

Unknown

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. Site size was estimated at 4 ha (.9 acres), based on the distribution of 104 prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, several projectile points (Lamoka, Rossville, Levanna), and one piece of Wolf Neck ceramic. Thirty historic artifacts were also recovered. The site was interpreted as multicomponent – prehistoric short-term camp used during the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The site was recommended for further archaeological testing to determine significance, as it may yield important information for prehistory. As part of the Phase II study, 45 primary and eight radial STPs were excavated across and adjacent to the previously mapped site boundary. Only 54.7 percent (n=29) of those 53 STPs contained artifacts: 87 prehistoric artifacts and 12 historic artifacts. In addition, 12 mammal bone fragments were recovered from the plowzone in a single STP (N70 E1480). Twenty of the STPs contained only prehistoric artifacts, one contained prehistoric artifacts and the faunal remains, two contained only historic artifacts, and six contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. The positive STPs were distributed across a space measuring approximately 50 m north to south by 90 m east to west, or 1.1 ac in area, which is close to the original reported acreage of 0.9 ac. The positive STPs formed four basic clusters: one in the far southeastern part of the site on the terrace edge and slope, one along the far northern terrace edge, one in the southern part of the site on a gentle slope, and one in the far northwestern part of the site along the terrace edge overlooking Norwich Creek. These clusters, or concentrations, are referred to as southern, northern, southeastern, and northwestern clusters for ease of discussion.

Seventeen TUs were excavated at site 18QU226. TUs were excavated within all four clusters, with the number of TUs in each cluster depending on the results of previously excavated units. Three TUs were located in the southeastern cluster of positive STPs and one TU was located in the northern cluster along the terrace edge. Five TUs were spread across the southern cluster of positive STPs. Seven TUs were located on the terrace edge in the northwestern cluster of positive STPs in order to focus efforts on the area of highest artifact density. One TU was placed in the area between the southern and northwestern cluster in order to test an area of negative STPs for comparison with other parts of the site. An additional 842 prehistoric artifacts and 28 historic artifacts were recovered from non-feature contexts in these 17 TUs. Six projectile points and point fragments and seven pottery sherds were recovered from the TUs along with numerous other formal and informal chipped stone tools. Artifacts were recovered from the upper soil stratum, which represents a plowzone, as well as a fairly deep E horizon. The plowzone averages 30 cm or greater in thickness. An E horizon, ranging from 10 cm to 25 cm in thickness, was found primarily in TUs located along the western terrace edge. The low lying area in the far southwestern part of the site where TU6 was located appears to consist of soils re-deposited by slope wash.

One feature was identified at site 18QU226. Feature 1 was identified in the plowzone and in the E horizon in TU 9, situated on the far western edge of the terrace in the northwestern cluster of positive STPs. The feature was leached and had been disturbed by a large root. After excavation the feature was determined to be 75 cm north to south by 84 cm east to west at its maximum extent, and approximately 12 cm deep with leaching into the surrounding B horizon. In profile the feature appeared to be a shallow basin. Color and texture differences between the feature fill (yellowish brown loamy sand) and the surrounding E horizon (light yellowish brown fine loamy sand) were very subtle. The northwest one-half of the feature was screened, while the southeast one-half was removed as a soil sample and later processed in the laboratory. In total, 33 pieces of debitage and 28 pieces of FCR were recovered from the matrix of Feature 1. In addition to the lithics, one tiny calcined bone fragment and seven diminutive sherds were recovered in association with Feature 1. The sherds provide only a general Woodland period affiliation for the feature. Fifteen liters of soil were processed from Feature 1. The processed soils contained charred wood and amorphous charred plant remains. A small amount of uncharred seeds were recovered, but appear to be modern intrusive remains. No charred seeds or nut shell fragments were recovered from the Feature 1 sample. The wood fragments (n=54) were small and friable, and only two fragments could be definitively identified as coming from the red oak group.

The 1990 Phase I survey of 18QU226 yielded 248 prehistoric artifacts from the ground surface, STPs, and TUs. The 2016 Phase II site examination yielded 929 prehistoric artifacts; 87 from STPs and 842 from TUs; artifacts from Feature 1 are not included in this number. In total, 1,177 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site when the Phase I and Phase II non-feature assemblages are combined. The non-feature prehistoric artifact assemblage is dominated by debitage (85 percent), with FCR (9 percent), formal chipped stone tools (2.5 percent), pottery (1.8 percent), cores/tested cobbles (1.4 percent), informal chipped stone tools (n=1; <1.1 percent) and groundstone/battering implements (<1 percent) making up much smaller portions of the assemblage.

Twenty-nine formal chipped stone tools representing three distinct tool types were recovered from the site; this is a comparatively robust and diverse assemblage. These formal tools included six projectile points that could be assigned temporal affiliations, seven unidentifiable point fragments, 11 bifaces, and five scrapers. In addition to the three typed projectile points collected during the Phase I investigation the Two Late Archaic points and a Late Woodland point were collected as a result of the Phase II investigation. A stemmed jasper projectile point was tentatively identified as a Late Archaic Lamoka-like point. A chert side-notched point was tentatively identified as a Brewerton side-notched point. This point showed evidence of modifications on the tip, one side, and the base. A jasper triangular lanceolate point tentatively identified as a Late Woodland Madison point was missing the lateral portion of the base. The remaining points recovered from the site consist of two unidentified stemmed points of quartz and five unidentifiable point fragments. The 11 bifaces consisted of a range of biface stages and fragments. Recovered bifaces include one preform, two early stage bifaces, one middle stage biface, three late stage bifaces, and four unidentified bifaces or fragments. The five scrapers include three side scrapers. The informal chipped stone tools consist of one spokeshave and two utilized flakes. Late reduction stage debitage (44.7 percent) is more prevalent than either early reduction stage debitage (22.8 percent) or middle reduction stage debitage (32.5 percent), suggesting that the majority of knapping activities at this locale focused on the later stages of tool manufacture and maintenance. The presence of the early reduction stage debitage, cores, tested pebbles, and tools such as the hammerstone, does indicate, however, that some degree of early stage tool production occurred.

Twenty-two prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from non-feature contexts from the Phase I and Phase II assemblages. The three pottery sherds recovered as a result of the Phase I investigation were assigned to the Early Woodland and the Late Woodland on the basis of temper and morphology. Diminutive sherds were the most frequent category of sherds recovered as a result of the Phase II, accounting for 15 of the 19 specimens. Because of their size, diminutive sherds prohibit detailed analysis. All four larger sherds were identified as base sherds and have sand tempering. Two of the sherds are fabric impressed and exterior treatment is undetermined on the other two because the sherds are eroded.

Fifty-two historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II evaluation of site 18QU226 including 12 unidentified mammal bone fragments, two Mercenaria



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU226

Site Name: Sylvester Farms II

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camp and historic artifact scatter

Unknown

mercenaria (hard shell clam) fragments, seven brick fragments, 14 glass fragments (eight colorless, five brown, and one colorless solarized), one complete automatic machine made bottle (1892- present), one automatic machine made bottle finish (early twentieth century-present), three wire nails (post 1890), one window glass fragment, three coal, two slag, one hose clamp, two iron fragments, two iron strap fragments, and one plastic cigarillo tip. The historic artifacts are considered field scatter.

The Phase II investigations show that the integrity of 18QU226 is poor. Phase II investigations did not identify intact, stratified archaeological deposits at site 18QU226. Diagnostic artifacts (e.g., Lamoka, Brewerton, Rossville, Madison, and Levanna projectile points) indicate prehistoric occupation of the landform from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods and incidental historic trash disposal from the late nineteenth to twenty-first centuries. Although site 18QU226 possesses artifact counts and densities that are higher than other investigated sites, only the single leached feature was identified at the site. The nature of the soils indicates that even if other features survive, they will have been leached of their organic content. The impaired integrity of the site and the low probability of identifying intact subsurface cultural features suggest that further investigations of the site is unlikely to yield additional significant data. At least three separate, broad temporal affiliations can be assigned to site 18QU226: Late Archaic, Early/Early to Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. Three Late Archaic points were recovered from the site as a result of the Phase I and II investigations. Brewerton side-notched points have been found in contexts with radiocarbon dates of approximately 5600 BP to 3600 BP while Lamoka points have been recovered from contexts with radiocarbon dates of approximately 5500 BP to 3600 BP. An Early Woodland or Early to Middle Woodland component can be assigned to at least one occupation of the site on the basis of the Early Woodland net-impressed Wolf Neck sherd and the Early to Middle Woodland period quartz Rossville point recovered as a result of the Phase I investigation. Rossville points are associated with a long date range from the Early Woodland through the Middle Woodland. A Late Woodland affiliation for a later occupation of the site is supported by the recovery of a Levanna point, a Madison point, and two shell-tempered pottery sherds. The Levanna points have been associated with radiocarbon dated contexts that range from 600 AD to 1250 AD. Madison points have been associated with later Late Woodland contexts.

The 1990 Phase I proposed that the site represented a series of overlapping, short-term camps used intermittently from the Late Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. This proposition is partially supported by the Phase II investigations, however the density and diversity of artifact classes along with the presence pottery and one feature also suggests that at least some of the occupations at the site, particularly during the Early to Middle Woodland and the Late Woodland may have been of longer duration and on the order of base camps or camps used for staging nonlithic resource procurement forays and processing of some resources on site. The number of Late Archaic points and probable points suggest that during at least one Late Archaic occupation the site may have served as a hunting and processing station. Some limited stone tool production occurred at the site, but it is unclear during which periods this may have happened.

Because of leaching and a variety of disturbances, the quality of data that can be acquired from the site does not appear to be sufficient to answer research questions related to subsistence, nor is it likely that samples suitable for radiocarbon dating or ethnobotanical analysis will be acquired through additional investigation at the site. Although this site may have once had good research potential this is no longer the case as a result of natural and cultural impacts to the site. It is unlikely that the site will yield additional significant information on the regional prehistoric period under Criterion D. Site 18QU226 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended for the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18QU226 SF, 95007024, 95002577