



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU228

Site Name: Sylvester Farms IV

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Middle Woodland base camp

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9258

Longitude -75.9712

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)

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

## 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?

#### 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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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"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
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"/> 2	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						Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 2			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 186	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 40	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	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 checked="" 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"/> 3	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 15	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 18	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 27
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		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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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18QU228, also known as Sylvester Farms IV, and Site 18QU229, also known as Sylvester Farms V, will be discussed together because Phase II investigations determined that they are one continuous artifact distribution. 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. Sites 18QU228 and 18QU229 are located on the north side of MD 404, on a terrace on the west side of an unnamed tributary to Norwich Creek. As mapped in 1990, only 20 m separated the boundaries of sites 18QU228 and 18QU229 and, based on proximity and the findings from the 2016 Phase II investigation, it was decided to discuss the two sites together as they are likely one larger site. The northwestern one-third of site 18QU228 is currently located in a soybean field. The southeastern two-thirds of the site is located in a mowed grass field and a wooded area along the stream; this stream forms the eastern border of site 18QU228. The land on which site 18QU229 is located continues to be used as an agricultural field. A deep road cut and drainage ditch along MD 404 form the southern boundary of both sites. Both sites are bordered on the north by a continuation of the agricultural field they are located in. 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 for 18QU228 was estimated at .3 ha (.74 acres), based on the distribution of 47 prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, and



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description: Middle Woodland base camp

Unknown

Description:

three Middle Woodland period projectile points. The site was interpreted as a seasonally occupied base camp or staging area from which resource procurements forays to other locales originated during the Middle Woodland time period. The site was recommended for further archaeological testing to determine significance, as it may yield important information for prehistory.

Site size for 18QU229 was estimated at .34 ha (.83 acres), based on the distribution of 29 prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock, oyster shell, lithic debitage, and several tools. The site was interpreted as a short-term camp occupied in the prehistoric past. 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 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. In total, 119 primary STPs and seven radial STPs were excavated across and between the two sites. Thirty STPs contained artifacts: 21 contained prehistoric artifacts, five contained historic artifacts, two contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts, and two contained one animal bone fragment each. In total, 60 artifacts were recovered: 33 prehistoric artifacts, including a pottery rim sherd; 25 historic artifacts; and two pieces of animal bone that are likely modern in origin.

The positive STPs did not form two spatially distinct concentrations as would be expected given the original definition of two separate archaeological sites. Because of the continuous artifact distribution across and between the previously mapped boundaries of 18QU228 and 18QU229, these sites are being treated as one site for the purposes of the 2016 Phase II report. Although it is difficult to distinguish two separate sites, there are at least four spatially discrete clusters of positive STPs along with a handful of more widely dispersed positive STPs. These clusters, or concentrations, are referred to as southern, central, north-central, and northeastern clusters for ease of discussion. The central and north-central clusters are located near the high points of the landform. The southern cluster is on a gentle slope that runs from the high point of the landform to the MD 404 roadbed. The northeastern cluster is a gentle slope that runs from the high point of the landform toward the creek. Based on the Phase II results the combined site measures approximately 70 m north to south x 170 m east to west, or 2.94 ac in area, which is larger than the combined size of 18QU228 and 18QU229.

A total of 13 TUs were placed within the 2.94 acre area. Six of the 13 TUs were placed in the southern cluster of positive STPs where the highest artifact counts were found and where the one prehistoric rim sherd was recovered. Two of the 13 TUs were placed near an isolated positive STP in the center of the area, while two other TUs were located in a north-central cluster of positive STPs. Three TUs were placed in the northeastern cluster of positive STPs. An additional 122 prehistoric artifacts and 36 historic artifacts were recovered from the 13 TUs. Artifacts were recovered from the upper soil stratum which represents a plowzone and from a fairly deep and compact E horizon. Two prehistoric pottery sherds were the only temporally suggestive artifacts recovered from the excavated TUs. Two anomalous soil stains were identified: one was a tree root and the other most likely represents the remnants of a utility pole or a large fence post. No prehistoric cultural features were identified.

The 1990 Phase I archaeological survey of 18QU228 and 18QU229 yielded 76 prehistoric lithic artifacts from the ground surface. The 2016 Phase II site evaluation yielded a total of 155 prehistoric artifacts; 33 from STPs and 122 from TUs. In total, 231 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 (75.3 percent), with FCR (17.3 percent), formal chipped stone tools (3 percent), prehistoric pottery (1.7 percent), cores/tested pebbles (1.7 percent), informal chipped stone tools (<1 percent), and hammerstones (<1 percent) making up much smaller portions of the assemblage.

In total, 227 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from the site when the Phase I and Phase II assemblages are combined. Seven formal chipped stone tools representing two distinct tool types were recovered from the site; this formal tool assemblage has limited diversity compared to other sites evaluated. The formal tools included five projectile points/point fragments, a biface preform, and a biface fragment. Three of the five projectile points were collected in 1990 and identified to a temporally diagnostic type. The one informal chipped stone tool was a jasper spokeshave. Late reduction stage debitage (42 percent) is more prevalent than either early reduction stage debitage (23 percent) or middle reduction stage debitage (35 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, as well as the cores and tested pebbles and tools such as the hammerstone, does indicate, however, that some degree of early stage tool production occurred.

Four prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered as a result of the Phase II investigation: two from STPs and two from TUs. One was a grog tempered rim sherd with possible cord marking and one grog and sand tempered body sherd is fabric impressed; it is likely both are Coulbourn sherds that date to the Early Woodland period. The two sand tempered sherds from TU 7 include a rim and a base of a vessel. Neither of these had any visible surface treatment or decoration, but both were quite small. Given their size, it is difficult to say conclusively, but they may be Late Woodland Minguannan or Moyaone wares.

Sixty-three historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II excavations of site 18QU228 and 18QU229 including 14 glass fragments, three ceramic fragments (one Astbury and two pearlware), 16 shell fragments, five bone, 12 brick, one window glass, four cut nails, one piece of mortar, one clinker, six coal, and one slag fragment. The historic artifacts are considered field scatter.

The Phase II investigations show that the integrity of 18QU228 and 18QU229 is poor. Sites 18QU228 and 18QU229 are low density sites with poorly defined horizontal boundaries and suffer from impaired integrity. Soils in the area of the two sites are highly variable. Soil erosion and slope wash have likely accelerated the spatial displacement of artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts, including Selby Bay and Rossville projectile points, Coulbourn ceramics, and possible Minguannan or Moyaone ceramics, suggest occupations in the Early and Middle Woodland, and possibly into the Late Woodland periods. The light scatter of historic artifacts suggest incidental trash disposal from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. On top of problems with integrity, visibility is low at the sites, as suggested by the lack of cultural features, the small number of temporally diagnostic artifacts collected, and the generally small assemblage size. The quantity and quality of data that can be acquired from the site is not sufficient to generate or answer research questions. Because the historic artifacts are considered



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field scatter and because the historic component was not recommended eligible for the National Register, the historic artifacts are not discussed in any detail. The Phase II diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts from the sites suggest prehistoric occupation from the Early to the Middle Woodland, and possibly into the Late Woodland, periods. As a result, the combined site should be reclassified as a multi-component site with occupations spanning from the Early Woodland to the Late Woodland periods. The information collected during the Phase II revealed that artifacts at site 18QU228 and 229 form four distinctive spatial concentrations, as previously described, all of which appear to be the result of a combination of natural and cultural formation processes. Artifact distribution across and within the clusters does not show any obvious patterns. Three of the four clusters contain FCR and two of the clusters contain formal tool and pottery fragments.

The 1990 Phase I survey interpreted site 18QU228 as a seasonally occupied base camp or resource procurement foray staging area dating to the Middle Woodland period site and 18QU229 as the remains of a short-term camp, where lithic tool maintenance occurred. Data from the Phase II does not support the original definition of two separate sites nor does it support the locations or original spatial relationship of the two sites. The deposits appear to represent at least two separate uses of the landform, one of which may be a Middle Woodland base camp as Barse suggested. The low artifact density and low diversity of artifact classes argues against any of the occupations being long-term, but the limited presence of pottery and FCR could be employed to support a contradictory interpretation. Any long term occupation of the landform could be obscured as the result of site formation processes.

Sites 18QU228 and 18QU229 are low density sites with poorly defined horizontal boundaries and suffer from impaired integrity. On top of problems with integrity, visibility is low at the sites, as suggested by the lack of cultural features, the small number of temporally diagnostic artifacts collected, and the generally small assemblage size. The quantity and quality of data that can be acquired from the site is not sufficient to generate or answer research questions. In sum, it is unlikely that the site will yield additional significant information on the regional prehistoric period under Criterion D. Sites 18QU228 and 18QU229 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended for the sites.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18QU225 and 18QU226 SF, 95007024, 95002577