



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU230

Site Name: Sylvester Farms VI

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Woodland lithic scatter - quarry site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9169

Longitude -75.9806

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
- 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

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: 18QU230

Site Name: Sylvester Farms VI

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Woodland lithic scatter - quarry site

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
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"/>		<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	156
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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"/>	20
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
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: 18QU230

Site Name: Sylvester Farms VI

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Woodland lithic scatter - quarry site

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18QU230, also known as the Sylvester Farms VI site, is located along MD 404. 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. When the site was identified in 1990, the area was a cultivated agricultural field, while in 2016 the area is a mowed grass field. 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, and is bordered on the south by a steep road cut along MD 404.

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 Fleming, 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.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU230

Site Name: Sylvester Farms VI

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Woodland lithic scatter - quarry site

Unknown

Site size was estimated at .42 ha (1.04 acres), based on the distribution of 29 prehistoric artifacts including oyster shell, lithic debitage, and one Madison point, and a few tools. The site was interpreted as the remains of a quarry reduction station used at least during the Late Woodland period. 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 2016, 63 primary and 17 radial STPs were excavated across and adjacent to the previously mapped 1990 site boundary. Only 27.5 percent (n=22) of those 80 STPs contained artifacts: 37 prehistoric artifacts and seven historic artifacts. Fifteen of the STPs contained only prehistoric artifacts, three contained only historic artifacts, and four contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Notable among the prehistoric artifacts recovered was an unidentified stemmed, possibly corner-notched, projectile point fragment made of quartz that was recovered from STP N60 E1180 in the western part of the site.

The positive STPs were primarily located in the western and northern halves of the investigated area, in a space measuring approximately 40 m north to south x 60 m east to west or 0.59 ac in area, which is smaller than previously mapped. Interestingly, there were no positive STPs in the eastern 45 m (147.6 ft) of the site as originally defined. It is unclear if this absence is related to the overall low density of artifacts at the site and the loss of spatial detail that comes from subsurface testing at specified intervals when compared to results from surface collection, or if this pattern is related to how the original paper maps were geo-referenced when digitized. The STPs containing prehistoric artifacts form three spatially distinct, low density clusters, referred to as central, western, and northern clusters for ease of discussion.

Eleven TUs were excavated at site 18QU230: two in the central cluster on the high point of the landform, one in the western cluster adjacent to the STP with the highest prehistoric artifact count, and eight within the northern artifact cluster, just outside the tree line. An additional 102 prehistoric artifacts and 37 historic artifacts were recovered from these 11 TUs. Artifacts were recovered from the plowzone, a transitional zone between the plowzone and the subsoil, and from a possible E horizon. Three potentially diagnostic projectile point fragments were recovered: a thick chert side-notched or stemmed point tentatively identified as a Late Archaic Lamoka-like point, a quartz side-notched point tentatively identified as a Susquehanna Broadspire type point, and a lanceolate chert point tentatively identified as a Madison triangular point. No anomalous soil stains or cultural features were identified.

The 1990 Phase I archaeological survey of 18QU230 yielded 26 prehistoric lithic artifacts from the ground surface. The 2016 Phase II site evaluation yielded a total of 139 prehistoric artifacts; 37 from STPs and 102 from TUs. In total, 165 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 (83 percent), with formal chipped stone tools (9 percent), FCR (5.5 percent), tested cobbles and cores (2 percent), and informal chipped stone tools (<1 percent) making up smaller portions of the assemblage. No ground stone tools or presumed knapping tools, such as hammerstones, were recovered from the site. No prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site.

Fifteen formal chipped stone tools representing four distinct tool types were recovered from the site; this is a comparatively robust and diverse assemblage. These formal tools included seven projectile points or projectile point fragments, four biface or biface fragments, two scrapers and two other unifacial tools. Four of the projectile points were identifiable to a type associated with a temporal period. One Late Woodland triangular Madison projectile point made of jasper was recovered in 1990 and another triangular Madison point made of dark brown chert was collected during the Phase II investigation. Two Late Archaic points were collected as a result of the Phase II investigation. A stemmed quartz projectile point was tentatively identified as a Late Archaic Lamoka-like point. This point showed evidence of grinding on the base. A corner-notched quartz projectile point missing the lateral portion of the base was tentatively identified as a Late Archaic/Transitional Susquehanna Broadspire type. The one informal chipped stone tool was a quartz spokeshave. Middle and late reduction stage debitage (88 percent) is much more prevalent than early reduction stage debitage (12 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 three tested cobbles does indicate, however, that some degree of raw material acquisition and early stage tool production occurred.

Forty-four historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II excavations at site 18QU230 including 20 ceramic fragments, 13 coal/clinker fragments, four brick fragments, four glass fragments, two window glass fragments, and one wire nail. The ceramics include one English brown stoneware (1670-1775), one pearlware (1775-1840), two possible pearlware, nine whiteware (1820-present), three redware, one earthenware, one porcelain, and two stoneware fragments. The historic artifacts are considered field scatter.

The Phase II investigations show that the integrity of 18QU230 is poor. Site 18QU230 is a multi-component, multi-purpose site that exhibits some spatial patterning of prehistoric human behavior. These patterns, however, are difficult to fully interpret because of the site's impaired integrity. Tilling of the soil has mixed cultural deposits of different time periods within the upper soil horizon and horizontally displaced artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts suggest prehistoric occupation during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods, as well as incidental historic trash disposal from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. In addition to the impaired site integrity, visibility is low at the site, as suggested by overall small assemblage size. Because of the limited size of the assemblage, the quantity and quality of data that can be acquired from the site may not be sufficient to answer research questions.

A single Late Woodland period Madison triangular projectile point recovered during the Phase I investigation provided a temporal affiliation for site 18QU232. This affiliation was bolstered by the recovery of another triangular projectile point tentatively identified as a Late Woodland Madison point during the Phase II investigation. Two projectile point fragments collected as part of the Phase II evaluation added a Late Archaic temporal affiliation to the site. These points were tentatively identified as a thick-bodied, stemmed Lamoka-like point and a corner-notched quartz Susquehanna Broadspire-like point. Thus, humans



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU230

Site Name: Sylvester Farms VI

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Woodland lithic scatter - quarry site

Unknown

used this locale at two separate times in the prehistoric past – during the Late Archaic and during the Late Woodland.

The 1990 Phase I survey proposed that site 18QU230 represented the remains of a single purpose, single component use of the landform, specifically use as a quarry station. This proposition was based on the availability of cobbles eroding from the terrace, the presence of flakes with cortex, evidence of bipolar reduction, and the recovery of a single Late Woodland projectile point. It is now clear that the site was used at different times during prehistory and perhaps for different purposes. Analysis of the assemblage as a whole supports the notion that some acquisition of lithic raw materials occurred at the site, but that this was not the focus of human activity at the site. The presence of FCR in two of the three clusters and the comparatively large number of formal chipped stone tools compared to the small number of tested cobbles and early reduction stage debitage indicates a longer duration stay with activities that included non-lithic resource procurement and processing. The setting of the northern cluster along the terrace edge overlooking a stream with associated wetlands is ideal for non-lithic resource acquisition and processing. The western cluster of artifacts is not much farther removed from the stream and wetlands and may have also served as a location for resource procurement and processing.

Site 18QU230 is a multi-component, multi-purpose site that exhibits some spatial patterning of prehistoric human behavior. These patterns, however, are difficult to fully interpret because of the site's impaired integrity. In addition to the impaired site integrity, visibility is low at the site, as suggested by overall small assemblage size. 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 18QU230. In sum, it is unlikely that the site will yield additional significant information on regional prehistory under Criterion D. Site 18QU230 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended for the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18QU230 SF, 95007024, 95002577